"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Overcast today; tomorrow probably fair; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

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ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

FIND TRAPDOOR USED BY SLAYER IN CRUGER MURDER

Girl's Body Was Dropped Through Hole 18 Inches Square Into Cellar.

ZINC HID THE OPENING

Mayor Mitchel and Woods Discuss Police Blunders—Woods Pledges Just Inquiry.

PLANNING TO GET COCCHI

Washington Asks Italy to Hold Him and Will Apply for His Surrender.

After a sheet of zinc had been removed yesterday afternoon from the street floor of the motorcycle shop of Alfredo Cocchi, at 127th and Manhattan Streets, where Ruth Cruger was killed on Feb. 13, a trap door eighteen inches square was discovered. Stains on the wood and on the underside of the zinc indicated that the body of the girl had been dropped through the opening to the cellar after the girl had been killed in the small rear room on the main floor.

This opening evidently had been sawed in the floor by Cocchi in order that he might get the body into the cellar without the risk of being observed. The only other means of moving the body to the cellar would have been to carry it out upon the sidewalk in front of the shop and to walk down the stairs there into the basement.

The trapdoor was not discovered on Saturday and Sunday, when the cellar ceiling was carefully inspected, because a coat of whitewash had been applied after the boards had been sawed. Cocchi evidently had whitewashed the ceiling on Feb. 13 and Feb. 14, when he worked until midnight, both nights in the presence of the body of his victem to destroy traces of his crime. The opening was found yesterday afternoon during a search directed by Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling.

The theory that Ruth Cruger was slain in the small room in the rear of the motor cycle shop was strengthened by the discovery last night of a number of patches on the wall where the paint was much more recent than that on the rest of the walls. This paint was of poor quality, and only one coat had been applied. Other parts of the wall were covered with sheets of ordinary wrapping paper. Where this was removed, dark spots were found which were taken to be bloodstains. Paint more recent than that on most of the walls was found also on the bottom panel of the door and on the plumbing.

Agents of the Department of Justice were put to work looking up the past of Cocchi yesterday, and it was reported last night that they were seeking to ascertain if he had been a member of the Camorra, a secret organization in Italy, whose members have figured in many notorious criminal cases.

Pins Stolen at the Morgue.

Before the body of Miss Cruger was removed from Bellevue Morgue yesterday for burial, it was found that a gold stickpin and five shell hairpins had been stolen from the bundle containing the clothing which had been removed with the body from the pit in the cellar of Cocchi's shop. These articles had been inventoried at the shop and had been checked up when the body was received at the Morgue. They are believed to have been stolen as relics by curiosity seekers, who had been able to obtain admittance through a passage leading to the lower floor. The keeper communicated with Dr. H. Otto Schultze, medical assistant to the District Attorney, who ordered that hereafter no one should be admitted without a written order, and then only when accompanied by an attache.

District Attorney Swann said yesterday that he would go today to Washington to visit the State Department and to seek an interview at the White House for the purpose of pressing for the return of Cocchi from Bologna, Italy, in accordance with the treaty of 1868, which Italy has not strictly observed in the past in extradition for murder cases. The Grand Jury indicted Cocchi yesterday for murder in the first degree. While Mr Swann was announcing his plans the State Department in Washington was taking steps to cause the arrest of Cocchi. The department, dispatches from Washington said last night, had promptly cabled to the Italian Government at the request of the New York State authorities here, asking Italy to cause the provisional detention of Cocchi. As soon as a copy of the indictment is received at the Capital the Italian Government will be asked to surrender Cocchi.

Case Discussed by the Mayor.

Both Mayor Mitchel and Police Commissioner Woods made statements yesterday, admitting that the police had cut a poor figure in the Cruger case and asserting that there would be a rigid investigation to place the responsibility justly. Commissioner Woods said that he would shoulder the blame himself if it appeared that the detectives assigned to the case had worked conscientiously but had failed because they had not been well directed or because the men employed had not been properly selected for the work.

Commissioner Woods said that he had told Mrs. Grace Humiston, whose efforts resulted in the discovery of the body, that he would co-operate with her to the fullest extent in the investigation which she wishes to make of the white slave evil in general, and in particular of a number of cases of missing girls who were the victims of kidnappers, in the belief of Mrs. Humiston.

The Cruger case yesterday caused a great stir among politicians. The supporters of Mayor Mitchel, who believed that for the first time in many years the party in power in this city would enter the campaign with nothing to apologize for in its police administration, were nervous because of the flood of criticism which the murder of the eighteen-year-old girl had caused. The first attempt to project politics into the case was made yesterday when Dr. W. H. Allen, Director of the Bureau of Public Service, wrote to President Frank L. Dowling of the Board of Aldermen urg-

Continued on Page 4.

Crazed by the Cruger Case, Woman Jumps from Window

A woman who requested that Mrs. Grace Humiston should be sent for at once was found in a vacant lot at 217 West Eightieth Street at 2 o'clock this morning. Apparently she had jumped from the window of a furnished room on the second floor of a house at 215 West Eightieth Street. She was only partly clothed, and it was found at the Polyclinic Hospital that her leg was broken.

When a policeman found the woman, after hearing her groans, she pointed to the open window on the second floor of the house and said: "Man—second floor, jump."

At the hospital she told Assistant District Attorney O'Rourke that two men had knocked at her door about midnight and said they had a suopoena to serve. They had a paper resembling a telegram, and when she refused to take it they seized her. She got away from them, ran to the window, which was open, and leaped out.

At the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau it was said that Mrs. Larue of 217 West Eightieth Street had gone there several times to offer information about the Cruger case. Persons living at this address said a Miss Larue had lived there and her mind had been affected by brooding.

SATISFIES JAPAN ON NOTE TO CHINA

American Explanation Brings Reply That Differences Were Due to Misunderstanding.

INCIDENT CONSIDERED OVER

Washington Watches Chang-Hsun Dictatorship, Expected to be Friendly to Tokio.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The authoritative statement was made today that the Japanese Government had informed the United States that the differences over the action of the Washington Government in sending a note asking the Chinese factions to compose their political troubles had been due to a misunderstanding. No explanation of this statement was made. Secretary Lansing declined to furnish to the press the full text of the British note indicating a belief that it would not be wise at this time to follow the course of the United States in addressing China. At the same time Mr. Lansing made known that he regarded the incident as closed. It was indicated that the State Department could see no reason why the discussion of America's alleged meddling in the internal affairs of China should continue and that the whole affair was a tempest in a teapot.

It became known that the Japanese Government had informed the United States that its own position was that it would not be justified in taking steps that might be construed as interference in the domestic affairs of China, and it hoped the Chinese would find means to compose their differences without urging by foreign Governments. According to the Japanese position, there are signs of improved conditions in China, and it was therefore unnecessary to take action at this time. Japan holds that the note of the United States inviting Japan to take action similar to that of the United States in asking the Chinese factions to arrange their troubles was misleading in that it created the impression that the United States had not acted when the note was sent, when, as a matter of fact, the State Department had already transmitted its communication to the Peking Government.

The assertion was made today that Great Britain and Russia have formality and France has virtually recognized Japan's special and paramount interest in China. This interest, it was explained, differed from the interest of other powers in China on account of the history of the Japanese and Chinese nations and geographical considerations. The United States, it was contended, claimed the same interest in Mexico and Central America that Japan claimed in China.

Expectation exists in informed quarters in Washington that a declaration of war against Germany will be made by the new Chinese dictatorship in process of formation by General Chang-Hsun. The dictatorship is believed to favor Japanese in preference to American diplomatic counsel, and there is serious suggestion that a Japanese-Chinese alliance may be looked for. Such an arrangement, it is believed, would give largely to Japan the direction of China's part in the war.

It was learned authoritatively that the Russo-Japanese alliance has not been affected by the change of Government in Russia. Japan withheld recognition of the Provisional Government after the overthrow of the Czar until it had transmitted a declaration that it would respect all foreign engagements entered into by the previous régime.

The Japanese War Mission to the United States will start here within seven weeks. It will congratulate the United States upon entering the war, and will then declare its readiness to discuss any questions pertaining to the conflict. One of these questions will be the patrol of the Far Eastern seas by Japan, permitting the withdrawal of American naval vessels for use in Atlantic and European waters. The Chinese situation will be discussed by the mission and the State Department, but neither the department nor the Japanese Embassy has given any specific information upon the character of the discussions contemplated.

LANSING ASKED JAPAN TO JOIN

Proposed Identical Action Two Days After Warning China.

TOKIO, June 17, (Delayed.)—In explaining to leading members of Parliament the action of the United States in dispatching a note to China regarding the restoration of domestic tranquillity, Viscount Motono, the Foreign Minister, said today that the United States had consulted Japan on June 6, (the American note was sent to Peking June 4,)

Continued on Page 5.

TO SLEEP WELL
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Half a teaspoonful in a glass of water, taken before retiring, induces refreshing sleep. Try it.—Advt.

KERENSKY SWAYS THE CONGRESS OF LABOR COUNCILS

Replies to Attack on Russian Cabinet by Lenine and Is Applauded.

CONDEMNS HIS DOCTRINE

Says Fraternization Scheme Plays the Game of the German General Staff.

TSERETELLI PRODS ARMY

Tells Delegates Its Inactivity, Instead of Consolidating the Revolution, Has Enfeebled It.

PETROGRAD, June 17, (via London, June 18.)—The desire to align Russia's international program with that of her allies as quickly as possible was expressed at today's session of the Pan Russian Congress of all Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, by M. Tseretelli, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, who coupled this expression with sharp repudiation of any idea of a separate peace for Russia.

"We desire to hasten the conclusion of a new treaty in which the principles proclaimed by the Russian democracy will be recognized as the basis of the international policy of the Allies," said M. Tseretelli in his address. "Let us employ all possible means to the end that our program may agree with that of all the Allied Governments so as to avoid a rupture with our allies.

"Let us reflect that the worst result of our struggle for universal peace would be a separate peace with Germany, which would destroy the results of the Russian revolution and prove disastrous to the cause of international democracy. A separate peace is, in fact, impossible. Such a peace would bring Russia into a new war on the side of the German coalition and would mean leaving one coalition only to enter into another."

Minister Tseretelli described to the congress the steps taken by the Government for the summoning of an interallied conference for the revision of the various treaties, exclusive of the London agreement engaging the Allies not to conclude a separate peace. After speaking in support of the work of Minister of War Kerensky he urged renewed activity by the army.

"When the country finds itself menaced by an attack from without," he declared, "it is the duty of the revolutionary army to be ready, of its own accord, to advance. The inactivity on our front has not consolidated the revolution, but, on the contrary, has enfeebled it."

Nekolai Lenine, the Socialist Radical, delivered a long harangue against the Cabinet, its acts, and its attitude, especially regarding the war, and against Minister of War Kerensky's appeal for an offensive, which he characterized as treason to the interests of international socialism.

M. Kerensky in replying condemned the doctrine enunciated by Lenine, which he said was Marxism misinterpreted, and said the fraternization with the enemy which Lenine advocated was a remedy quite after the heart of the German General Staff.

"We must prove to the internationale," said the War Minister, "that we are not a negligible quantity, and that we are possessed of a determination which will not allow itself to be dominated by an isolated, unorganized group."

M. Kerensky gave an account of his visit to the front and the favorable impressions he had brought back with him. He concluded with a defense of his acts so energetic and convincing that the entire congress, with the exception of the Maximalists, broke out into prolonged applause.

With the approval of the Finnish Diet and the Provisional Government the Finnish Senate has ordered the requisition of all cereals.

Sailors from Kronstadt have been prominent among agitators inciting the peasants in the Mohilev Government to seize and divide the land without waiting for the decision of the Constituent Assembly. A number of Kronstadt officers have been released after a hearing of flimsy charges brought against them.

TELLS WHY AMERICA SENT ROOT MISSION

Lansing Note to Russian Cabinet Also Explains What It Is Hoped Will Be Accomplished.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18. — Secretary Lansing today made public the text of the note which he, as Secretary of State, sent by direction of President Wilson to the Russian Minister or Foreign Affairs prior to the arrival of the American High Commission, headed by Elihu Root, at Petrograd. The date of the note is not disclosed.

It is a frank and explicit statement of the purposes actuating the American Government in sending the mission to Russia and of what it is hoped the exchange of views between Washington and Petrograd will accomplish. That purpose was to arrange for effective cooperation between the two Governments in the prosecution of the war against German autocracy, ambitions, aggressions, and intrigues, which are regarded by President Wilson and the American Government as being today "the gravest menace to all democratic Governments." The text follows:

"The high commission now on its way from this country to Russia is sent primarily for conference with the Russian Government and people in the hope sympa-

Bonar Law Hints at Air Raid Reprisals by Steps for "Damaging the Enemy"

LONDON, June 18.—Replying to questions in the House of Commons this afternoon as to whether the Government had decided upon reprisals for the German air raid on England, Andrew Bonar Law, member of the War Council, said that the Government intended to take steps not only for damaging the enemy, but also for preventing raids on England.

It was a mistake, Mr. Bonar Law said, to assume that air raiding was confined to the enemy. The British air force in France had raided German communications and all important military objectives behind the lines which were of sufficient importance to justify such enterprises.

With the increase of the British air forces and the improvement of airplanes, raids against objectives at longer range were becoming more practicable. The Government was in consultation with France and the military authorities at the front as to the most effective means of meeting the situation.

BERLIN, June 18, (via London.)—The loss of the Zeppelin Z-48 with all on board in Saturday night's raid on Southern England was announced today by the Admiralty as follows:

"On the night of June 16 one of our naval air squadrons, in command of Captain Victor Schuetze, attacked important fortresses in the south of England. Good results were observed. The airships held a fierce fight with British sea and land forces and airmen, in which the Z-48 was brought down in a burning condition over the sea. The entire crew, including Captain Schuetze, met the death of heroes. The remaining airships returned safely."

WILSON PLEDGES US TO FREE BELGIUM

Mission from Havre Calls on President with Letter from King Albert.

GRATEFUL FOR OUR AID

Baron Monchsur Foresees Day When His Country Will Again Take Its Place.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Baron Ludovic Moncheur, head of the Belgian mission, which arrived yesterday, called at the White House today with members of the mission and handed to President Wilson an autograph letter from King Albert expressing the sentiments of gratitude and admiration of all Belgians for what this country has done in aid of the stricken population of that country. Mr. Wilson, in his reply said that the American people welcomed the opportunity of expressing "our solemn determination that on the inevitable day of victory Belgium shall be restored to the place she has so richly won."

Before calling on the President the members of the mission called on Secretary Lansing at the State Department. Tonight the mission dined at the White House. The diners included Vice President Marshall, the Belgian Minister, Chief Justice White, Speaker Clark, members of the Cabinet, a number of Congressional leaders, and high officers of the army and navy.

Tomorrow the program includes a luncheon at the residence of Larz Anderson, where the mission is stopping, and a dinner with the Secretary of State.

In presenting the King's letter to the President today Baron Moncheur, addressing the President, said:

"Since the first days of the greatest tragedy which has ever befallen humanity, Belgium has contracted an immense debt of gratitude to the generous American nation. In a magnificent outburst of sympathy for the little country which had chosen to delay a powerful and pitiless enemy rather than to tarnish its honor or forswear its plighted word, the initiative of American citizens gave to the unfortunate victims of German cruelty in Belgium the most splendid evidences of generosity.

"But the chivalrous sentiments which animate the people of the United States went further than this when President Wilson, giving an admirable example of disinterested power, uttered the words well fitted to make us tremble with hope and to cause us to fix our eyes confidently upon the starry banner which has become more than ever the symbol of strength placed at the service of the highest and most pure principles.

"Yes, Belgium will again take her place among the nations. The enemy brought us massacre and devastation, but there still remains to the Belgian people their soil, made fertile by the toil of their ancestors; there still remains to Belgium an industrious population of unconquerable energy.

"Leaning upon the young, strong, and generous hand which the American people holds out to her, Belgium, once she is delivered from the oppression of the enemy, will arise, and, throwing aside the odious weight of foreign occupation, will, courageously and proudly, resume the path of progress in the light of the sun of liberty."

President Wilson, thanking Baron Moncheur and through him King Albert, said, in reply:

"Your Excellency is good enough to express the thanks of the Belgian people for the participation of America in feeding the people of your stricken country. This work in which so many Americans have been enthusiastically engaged since the beginning of the war is one which has brought as much of benefit to them as to the innocent civilian population whom it was intended to aid.

"America engaged upon this work as being the only means, however inadequate, of expressing our deep and sincere admiration for the valiant nation that has gone forth unhesitatingly to meet the onslaughts of a ruthless enemy rather than sacrifice her honor and her self-respect.

"The American people have been able to understand and glory in the unflinching heroism of the Belgian people and their sovereign, and there is not one among us who does not today welcome the opportunity of expressing to you our heartfelt sympathy and friendship, and our solemn determination that on the inevitable day of victory Belgium shall be restored to the place she has so richly won among the self-respecting and respected nations of the earth."

GERMAN CASUALTIES IN MAY 110,956

Losses More Than Doubled in Comparison to the Figures Given for April.

LONDON, June 18.—The German casualties as reported in the German official casualty lists in the month of May follow:

Killed and died of wounds or sickness, 22,000.
Prisoners and missing, 26,562.
Wounded, 62,394.
Total, 110,956.

These casualties, added to those previously reported, give the following totals since the beginning of the war:

Killed and died of wounds or sickness, 1,068,127.
Prisoners and missing, 557,410.
Wounded, 2,731,223.
Total, 4,356,760.

The German casualties as reported in April totaled 42,838, of which the killed numbered 10,975 and the prisoners 4,808.

$10,000,000 EVASION IN MUNITIONS TAXES

Quiet Investigation Reveals Widespread Attempts to Dodge Profits Levy.

MANY OF RETURNS FALSE

Inquiry, Taking Factories Unawares, Will Make the Returns at Least $36,500,000.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Widespread attempts on the part of munitions makers to evade the payment of profits taxes imposed by Congress last September have been reported by Internal Revenue Agents, who have been working quietly for the last two months checking up the manufacturers' returns.

The extent of the attempted evasion thus far brought to the attention of the Treasury totals more than $10,000,000, or approximately 40 per cent. of the returns voluntarily made. Indications are that the figure will go as high as $12,000,000 or $13,000,000.

Scores of the manufacturers of munitions are said to have attempted to defeat the full operation of the law by making only partial returns of their profits. Some of the largest concerns in the industry failed to make complete returns of profits, it is charged.

Under the law, munitions makers are required to report to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue their profits each year and to pay the Government a tax of 12½ per cent. Virtually all of the 600 to 700 manufacturers made their returns, apparently in conformance with the law, showing profits which netted the Government approximately $26,500,000 in taxes.

It was assumed, apparently, that the bureau would check the returns leisurely as it had been checking the returns upon the income tax reports. But Commissioner Osborne, instead of waiting a year or more, set a field force of investigators to work almost immediately after the munitions returns had been received. They were thus enabled to check the figures given the Government before there had been any radical change in conditions at the plants.

Investigators reported profits largely in excess of those reported to the Government in many instances. Not all the manufacturers made incorrect returns, but the percentage of those who did is said to have been remarkably high. One of the methods frequently adopted to bring down the total profits was to charge off as expenses proportions of the cost of special munitions plants.

A number of plants charged off the entire cost of such plants, deducting the amount from the net profits. Justification of this was attempted by the plea that the plants would be worthless when the war ended, and that it was apparent the war would not last much longer. Investigators reported that, while the special establishments would be worthless at the end of the war so far as the manufacture of munitions was concerned, they could be utilized in other ways and by no means would be o total loss.

As a result of the investigation, returns to the Government have been revised in many instances and will be in others, so that the total which the Government will obtain in taxes will be at least $36,500,000.

Activity of the Government's agents became known at plants which were about to be investigated, and a number of requests were received by the bureau asking that the returns be sent back for revision. One firm, which reported originally that it had made no profits, altered its report on reconsideration, while the investigators were at work in other plants and before its own had been reached, and sent the Government a check for approximately $150,000 in payment of taxes.

The penalty for making false returns is a fine or imprisonment, or both. Officials have not yet determined what course they will take. The investigation is proceeding, though nearing a close.

NEW ARMY CAMPS WILL BE DELAYED

Construction of 16 Cantonments for Draft Force Not to be Completed by Sept. 1.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Simultaneous construction of sixteen war army cantonments, each to house 40,000 troops, has proved such an enormous task that officials do not now believe it can be completed in time to permit mobilization of the first full quota of 650,000 by Sept. 1.

It is believed that even if the cantonments are not complete by the beginning of September, the date generally suggested for the mobilization, such units as can be accommodated may be summoned in advance of the others.

The task of building the cantonments has been surrounded with many unexpected difficulties. The department has been under fire from communities which hoped for cantonment sites and has been deluged with correspondence from contractors seeking a share in the work. The present plan for two-story company buildings has met with objection from the medical section of the Defense Advisory Council.

Army orders today show additional officers assigned to the construction work. Surveys have been run on some of the sites and tentative arrangements, light, sewer, and railway conections worked out with local authorities.

The sixteen cantonments will be built under a special form of contract by the terms of which no contractor will be permitted to overcharge the Government, the maximum profit on any contract being fixed at $250,000. The Government will have complete supervision over the work and may terminate any contract at will.

GREAT BRITAIN [illegible] the same disease. Why not you? Sloan's Liniment.—Advt.

PRESIDENT TAKES CONTROL TO END SHIPPING ROW

Denman Sees Him and Goethals Will Call Later About Steel Price Controversy.

CONTRACTS ARE LET AT $56

Denman Signs for Ten Ships for the Downey Company—Price to be Readjusted Later.

WOODEN SHIPS AGAIN URGED

Intimations Are Made That the U-Boats' Toll Is Growing in Dangerous Fashion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18. — President Wilson took personal charge of the shipbuilding controversy today, and there was a temporary lull in the dispute about the price to be paid for steel. The President had a long conference at the White House with William Denman, Chairman of the Shipping Board, and it was learned that General Goethals had sought an interview with the President and would be received later in the week. Official Washington was convinced tonight that the President would settle the dispute.

With the visit of Chairman Denman to the White House came a report that agitation for a big program for wooden ships was again coming to the fore, and that the President had received facts and figures to show that the tonnage necessary to supply America's allies in face of renewed submarine activities could not be supplied by ships of steel construction alone. It was reported that Mr. Denman presented this matter to Mr. Wilson, but he would not comment on any phase of the interview.

The contention of wooden ship men is that the Germans, according to figures of the British authorities, which are known to officials here, have increased their submarine activities after a lull, and are now destroying cargo vessels at the rate of 9,000,000 tons a year, and are likely to increase the tonnage destroyed until it passes the April mark of approximately 1,000,000 tons.

Relief from this situation, it is held, must be provided by Jan. 1, while contracts for steel cargo ships call for no deliveries by that time. It is also pointed out that the steel ship program of General Goethals of 3,000,000 tons in eighteen months would, if doubled, hardly reach the present rate of destruction by submarines, even if the original wooden ship program of 1,000 ships of 3,000 tons was added to it.

Whether the coming conference between the President and General Goethals, who has opposed the big wooden ship program, will develop action along these lines is a matter that is awaited with keen interest. The wooden ship men hold that General Goethals in his statements before Congressional committees did not set himself up as unalterably opposed to the construction of more than 200 wooden ships. They hold that he put that limit on for the present, but was ready to enlarge it if he thought best "after looking around." The General refuses to discuss this matter.

Signs Contracts at $56.

One thing that served to quiet the controversy over steel prices was the fact that Mr. Denman approved today contracts for ten ships to be built by the Downey Construction Company of New York after they had been revised, with the approval of General Goethals, and the tentative price of steel cut from $95 a ton to $56, or about $9 a ton lower that the price obtained by the Navy Department after negotiations with the steel interests.

The final price which the Government will pay for its steel for the fleet corporations boats, it is agreed, will be arranged by President Wilson, who has the power to name the person who will adjust differences between the Government and the steel companies if they can be settled without using the authority to commandeer the output of the plants.

The man in charge of this important phase of the work may be Goethals, but that does not mean that the Government will obligate itself to pay $95 a ton for steel or anything like that figure. Friends of Goethals said tonight that while the price of $95 was included in some contracts drawn up with the approval of General Goethals, this action was taken to facilitate delivery in a market where there wes a great demand, and that it had been from the first subject to a revision which General Goethals knew would bring it down to a figure much nearer the price paid by the navy.

The steel plants, it was said today, accepted the price of $56 on condition that its acceptance would not determine the final price. Steel men, it is said, estimate the cost of production at around $45, but they have been able to sell all the plates they could produce at $80 to $125. The commercial demand, however, will cease with the Government's requisitioning of shipbuilding and shipyard facilities.

For Adjustment Later.

"Since the Government now has the power to force a lower price," said Mr. Denman today, "I could not go on approving contracts at $56. If the price of $56 is raised finally, the steel plants will have a refund; if it is lowered, the Government will benefit by the reduction."

The Committee on Raw Supplies of the Council of National Defense is now making estimates for the fleet corporation on steel prices. General Goethals has said he is ready to leave the whole matter of prices to the committee, but Mr. Denman said today that it was improbable that the committee would be called upon to decide the price. The fleet corporation, [illegible] delegated to [illegible] right to [illegible], however,

Continued on Page 3.

Fall in Mark Exchange Makes Germany Apprehensive

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 18.—The rapid fall of the German mark on the Swiss and Dutch Exchanges is causing grave apprehension in Germany, especially in connection with the German purchase of foodstuffs. The Frankfurter Zeitung, the leading banking organ, devotes a long inquiry to the causes of the decline of the mark. This paper says that the favorite explanation is that America is throwing large quantities of German preferred shares and State or municipal securities on the market.

"Up to the present," says the Zeitung, "we have not been challenged to issue orders for the prevention of payments to America. It is therefore theoretically possible that Americans use their modest German holdings to sell to Lombard Street and thus bring down the mark rate. The American Government would probably not be greatly concerned over the increased cost of the war by the loss on exchange. On the other hand, no such disposition on the part of American holders has yet been notified to the German, or at least to the Berlin, banks."

The paper therefore believes that the American influence on the rate of exchange mainly consists in the indefinite appreciation in neutral countries of the effect of American intervention on war finance, and that there is no definite American financial offensive at present.

WILSON SPEECHES PERPLEX GERMANS

Press Satirical Over President's Alleged Adoption of "Predatory" Allied Aspirations.

OFFER TO RUSSIA UNDER FIRE

Annexationists Raise Questions as to Poland—Pass Resolutions for a 'German Peace.'

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 18, (via London.)—President Wilson's recent speeches and messages have had a perplexing effect on people here, whose thoughts and ideas, as one writer asserts, are disciplined, as everything else in Germany is, and who will stick to the well-trodden highways of logic, although they may long have been superseded by the short cuts on which the modern spirit chooses to travel. Of course, this writer means to be sarcastic, like all the rest of them who today pour their acid satire on President Wilson, egged on by the extra efforts of the official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.

What attracts their attention particularly is the President's remark on "the dream of Bagdad that was dreamed in Berlin." If it was dreamed in Berlin, it certainly was in a fair way of becoming a reality in Bagdad, says the Zeitung am Mittag—plain, positive truth in broad sunlight and with the whole world looking on. "Is it American logic," asks the Zeitung, "to call that intrigue? If so, of course we can quite understand that Wilson should accuse Germany of intriguing forty years not to get entangled in war, and that now her spies have intrigued again to bring about peace."

But what the German papers unanimously object to is that President Wilson, professing love for peace, should side with the Entente Powers, who, they assert, have again and again cut up the territories of Germany and her allies to divide among themselves and have handed around huge slices as bait to neutrals, whom they hoped to draw into the war. How much, they ask, of Hungary was promised to Serbia? How much of Greece was Bulgaria to receive had she come into line? Russia, they say, was simply invited to help herself to as much Turkey as she thought she could devour, while it was a foregone conclusion that 'Belgium and France would have all they wanted of the German Rhine, and that Italy and England would get their share in the spoils.

Says Wilson "Cut the Dikes."

"These predatory aspirations," says the Vossische Zeitung, "were not realized," and it thinks that one must despair if it had been otherwise.

"America," it says, "was like a man in safety and comfort, the dikes of whose fields had withstood the rushing waters that submerged the country all around him, working ruin and destruction everywhere. Any man whose mind was not contaminated by the brain fever caused by the catastrophe would sit still and thank the Lord for his preservation, or he would carefully prop up his dikes so that they might not succumb.

"But Wilson sides with the self-confessed robber nations against peace-intriguing Germany. He has determined that she shall fall a prey to the rapacious instincts of England. 'No peace for Germany except that of the graveyard' is Wilson's motto."

But the Vossische Zeitung reads between the lines of the President's latest speech that there are some people in America—and perhaps not a few—who have preserved their common sense.

"But what," it asks, "does America, or, rather, Wilson, do at this portentous time? He deliberately cuts the dikes and opens wide the way for death and destruction among his people. He says the New World must enter the war because of autocracy in the Old. Isn't this like killing a man whom one happens to come across just because his opinion differs from one's own?"

As to the effect of the President's speech on the Russian people, the German papers content themselves with quoting those of Petrograd.

Annexation Resolutions Passed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 18.—On the day when the official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung made a new peace offer to Russia, the National Liberal and annexationist Leader Stresemann addressed a big meeting in Frankfort at which the following resolutions were passed:

"Peace shall be concluded only when the enemy surrenders territory giving a

Continued on Page 3.

WILSON WARNS FOES OF FOOD BILL OF NATION'S BLAME

Says They Must Bear Responsibility for Higher Prices if Measure Fails.

FIGHT OPENS IN CONGRESS

Bill Attacked in Both Houses as Conferring Dangerous Powers of Control.

SENATE FILIBUSTER FEARED

Hoover to Address Members Today in an Effort to Allay Opposition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Coincident with the opening debate on the Administration Food bill in both houses of Congress today, President Wilson served notice on recalcitrant Senators and Representatives in a letter to Representative Borland of Missouri that by delaying the proposed legislation they were laying themselves open to the charge, whether unwittingly or not, of aiding and abetting speculators and others who might hold personal interest above the interests of the United States in the present war emergency.

Later developments, the President held, might even create a situation where the opponents of the food administration legislation, if successful, would find themselves directly responsible for high and oppressive food prices. He again set July 1 as the deadline for the final approval of the legislation. There was no tenor of compromise in his letter.

Here is the President's letter:

The White House, June 18, 1917.

My dear Mr. Borland: You are quite right about the food administration measure. In my opinion, it is one of the most important and most imperatively necessary of the measures which have been proposed in connection with the war.

A certain disservice has been done the measure by speaking of it as the Food Control bill. The object of the measure is not to control the food of the country, but to release it from the control of speculators and other persons who will seek to make inordinate profits out of it and to protect the people against the extortions which would result. It seems to me that those who oppose the measure ought very seriously to consider whether they are not playing into the hands of such persons and whether they are not making themselves responsible, should they succeed, for the extraordinary and oppressive price of food in the United States. Foodstuffs will, of course, inevitably be high, but it is possible by perfectly legitimate means to keep them from being unreasonably and oppressively high.

I hope and believe that the Congress will see the measure in this light, and that it will come to an early passage, for time is of the essence. The legislation should be secured by July 1, to make the country safe against the dangers it is meant to guard against. Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Hon. William I. Borland, House of Representatives.

Opposed in Both Houses.

The Food bill met with determined opposition in Congress upon the opening of debate. It was opposed in both houses as being too drastic, as conferring powers too sweeping upon a central authority.

There is little doubt that the bill will be passed by the House but the friends of the measure are not so sure that it will not be amended so as to curtail the powers of the food administrator. On the other hand Administration supporters privately expressed fear tonight of a Senate filibuster. They are prepared if necessary to invoke for the first time the Senate's new anti-filibuster rules.

In an effort to allay Senate opposition it was arranged today to have an informal conference tomorrow between Senators and Herbert C. Hoover, chosen by the President, to be food administrator. At the suggestion of Senator Ransdell, Mr. Hoover was invited to appear at a public meeting of the Agriculture Committee tomorrow morning before the Senate convenes and explain the legislation. A general invitation to all Senators to attend and question Mr. Hoover was extended.

The opposition to the bill in the Senate is so determined that, even without resort to filibustering, it threatens to prevent enactment of the measure by July 1, as urgently requested by President Wilson.

In presenting the bill to the House, Chairman Lever of the Committee on Agriculture asserted that in no way, except by autocratic control of the food situation, could this nation effectively cope with the highly organized system of Germany.

Must Fight Fire with Fire.

"Organization is the only weapon with which organization can be overcome," he said. "Organization means not only the whipping into shape of the man power and the money power of the nation but, as well, every resource which may be used in this contest. A loose-jointed, unorganized democracy has no ghost of a chance in a contest with such an autocracy as is Germany.

"Whether we realize it or not," said Mr. Lever, "we are now engaged in war with the most thoroughly organized and autocratic military nation on the face of the earth. Her people are the most stubborn in thought, tenacious in purpose, and resourceful in methods, and for generations have been schooled and trained with the one predominant thought of world dominance through industrial and military prowess. Their industries have been organized down to the minutest detail to fit into the military machine, which is responsible to be the most effective [illegible] power.

ful ever brought together since the beginning of time."

Mr. Lever expressed confidence that the American farmer would furnish all the produce needed for the armies of the United States and the Allies.

"It is our duty," he added, "to see that those for whom he toils shall not be gouged and robbed by heartless intermediaries; that his patriotic efforts shall not be made the football of the gambler, the manipulator, the hoarder, the unconscionable food speculator, and the cormorant. We should also see that the farmer's produce reaches the consumer without the waste necessarily incident to an uncontrolled and unorganised system of distribution."

The honest dealer, said Mr. Lever, had nothing to fear from the Food bill, but the conscienceless speculator would be brought into the sunlight and his baneful activities ourbed.

"The reception by the American people of the Liberty bonds, largely oversubscribing them," he continued, "is the best test of their willingness to get together in the prosecution of the task before them; order is being worked out of chaos in the shipping industry of the country; the railroads are rapidly developing plans to meet the strain upon them incident to the enlarged and rather disorganized commerce of the nation; the Federal Reserve system, with its power to assemble quickly and at strategic points the financial resources of the nation, fortunately is already well established and in operation; our munition plants are highly efficient and our navy yards are capable and ready. Indispensable as are these, they do not include all that is needed to win this war.

Germany's Early Control of Food.

"Germany was ready with her great army, her navy, her industrial machinery, her State-controlled shipping, her State-controlled transportation facilities, her closely co-ordinated banking system, her navy yards, her great Krupp establishment, and her warlike attitude of mind. All these she had, but within five days after the mobilization of her army on the French front, her food and fuel became a matter also of the most rigid State control.

"In the light of events it is easy to understand the German Government's solicitude in the past for agriculture. She realized, as we must be made to realize, that the Napoleonic axiom that armies fight on their bellies was true when uttered, and is even more true now. Hungry armies do not win victories. Men who fight must be fed. Those who send their loved ones into the ranks likewise must be fed. The supreme duty, as well as the supreme necessity, of this hour is to feed our fighting forces, the fighting forces of our allies, and adequately to provide necessaries at living prices for our own people, as largely as we can for the civilian populations of our allies.

"This bill deals with foods, feed, fuel, and articles required for their production. It aims to facilitate and clear the channels of distribution, to prevent hoarding, to prevent the willful destruction of necessaries in order to enhance the price or restrict the supply thereof; to eliminate injurious speculation, to regulate exchanges and boards of trade in order to prohibit undue fluctuation of prices, unjust market manipulation, or unfair or misleading market quotations; to reduce waste, including the power to regulate or completely to prohibit the use of cereals in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages, and to stimulate production by assuring the farmer a reasonable profit guaranteed by the Government and a free and open market for his products, unassisted by artificial stimulus and uncontrolled by gambling operations.

"We intend in this bill to drive from the established agencies of distribution the market manipulator, the gambler, the man who buys as cheaply as he can and sells as dearly as he may, the Shylock of commerce, who would rob the widow and the orphan, or filch the pennies from the blind man upon the street corner with as much complacency and unconcern as he would evidence in ordering a meal at a downtown restaurant."

Called a Bill Favoring Farmer.

Representative Young of Texas, a Democratic member of the Committee on Agriculture, made the opening speech against the bill. He denounced it as class legislation in the interest of the farmer.

"You have made a separate class out of the farmer and you are protecting him by statutory enactment," said Mr. Young, who said he spoke as a farmer and as man whose relatives and friends were farmers. "We do not want Congress to make a class out of us, because there will come a day when other classes will be made, and there will be anarchy. That is what has happened in Germany—the country people and the city people are at one another's throats, believing the Government has unduly cared for the other class."

Mr. Young said the Food Control bill had no parallel in history. There was danger, he asserted, in the bestowal of such powers upon any man, even the President.

No agreement was reached in the House regarding the length of debate. Mr. Lever said he hoped to bring the bill to a vote by Saturday. The House held a night session for general discussion of the bill, but the attendance was slim owing to an understanding that no other business would be transacted and the night session would be devoted to set speeches on the bill.

Representative Borland spoke at the night session, denouncing attacks upon Mr. Hoover.

"I am willing to trust the President's appointee," he said, "first, because he appointed him, and second, because Mr. Hoover's record in his achievements justify the confidence thus expressed. It may be that the opposition is confined entirely to wind. I hope so. I am willing at present to believe so. I should hate to feel that there was a class of men here who were ready to shoot their own officers in the back."

Bill Attacked by Senator Gore.

When the bill was brought up in the Senate by Mr. Chamberlain of Oregon it was attacked as unconstitutional by Mr. Hardwick of Georgia, who insisted that, as features of the bill pertained to revenue and as the House had sole power to originate measures of that nature, the Senate was not authorized to consider it. The Senate, however, decided to keep the bill before it for discussion so that no time would be lost in getting it again when it had been passed by the House.

Senator Gore of Oklahoma, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, which reported the bill last Saturday, explained that he had asked Senator Chamberlain to handle the measure on the floor, as the Oklahoma Senator wanted to oppose some of its features, notably that providing for a food controller. The Oklahoma Senator said that unless the bill were "essentially changed" he would not vote for it.

"I am in favor of such legislation as will enable the United States to cooperate with her allies in the purchase of food supplies," said Mr. Gore. "I do not think there ought to be competition among us during this war. Every one of the Allies ought to have full benefit of the most advantageous markets in the various allied countries. I favor every bit of legislation that will aid this system of purchase and supply. I myself introduced a bill providing for a purchasing agent for this and the allied countries.

"I want to see legislation that will stop gambling in food supplies, that will fix the heaviest penalty we can provide. I want those who make money gambling from the necessities, the calamities, of our fellow-men punished to the limit of the law. I favor legislation against hoarding and against fixing of extortionate prices.

"But I cannot support features of this bill that put the control of all the nation's food supply in the hands of one man. I maintain it is unconstitutional legislation. It would turn over the business of our country to one individual. One of the vital assets of the country in war time is its business, and nothing must be done to disturb it. What would be the use of our army, our navy, our air service, if we let the business of our country go to smash? Where would our country be after the war?

"If we pass this legislation for food control as it now is, I have no doubt our business would come down with a crash that would paralyze the nation. Let us pass a bill that will not demoralize business. I hope this bill can be so altered by the Senate that I will be able to give it my full support when the time comes to vote on it."

Defended by Chamberlain.

Senator Chamberlain, in explaining the bill, in lieu of a report on it, said it was one of the most vital of war measures.

"None of us knows how long this war is to last," he said. "Now that we are involved in it we must see that [illegible] involved in it as quickly as possible. [illegible] of the General's [illegible] sence.

United States is placed in the position of being successfully able to assist those who are allied with us in carrying it on and also to see that we have ample food for ourselves. Food is just as necessary in winning this war as are munitions or men; it's just as important as battleships, if not more so.

"I do not think any Senator will deny that there is a scarcity of food in the world at large. It behooves us, therefore, to conserve and regulate the supply we have and what we are liable to have during the war.

"We see prices in the United States soaring skyward, and it is the same way in other countries. It is a world crisis. In Canada the price of food has risen from an increase of 5 per cent. over pre-war conditions in 1915 to 45 per cent. this year. In the United States there was a 1 per cent. increase in 1915, but in April this year it had gone up to 43 per cent., while now the rate, I am told, is over 50 per cent., and going higher all the time. In Norway and Sweden the price of food has advanced 100 per cent. from pre-war prices.

"The increase all along has been on the same necessities of life and in each country. With all this soaring of price we must have power of control. One purpose of the bill is to vest this power in some authority. One of the peculiar things in this world's history is that the muttering of the multitude is not attended to until the revolution comes. Those who control these prices will not listen to the murmuring of the hungry crowds until that crowd, urged on by the demands of hunger, tears down the foundations of the very walls where the crimes against the masses are perpetrated and carried on. So we here in this country have bread riots in New York and elsewhere, yet the very men who are able to control and assist in keeping down the prices are inattentive to the needs of the masses."

Senator Reed suggested that the recent bread riot in New York was instigated by agents of Germany.

"Possibly," assented Senator Chamberlain. "I think there are emissaries of interested Governments at work here all the time, ready to instigate any kind of riot to weaken the hand of our Government and our allies.

"This legislation as to food control may seem a bit revolutionary, but it is as old as time itself. Such legislation was never more needed. Food control we must have or face national calamity."

Waste of Food in Eating Places.

Senator Stone said the waste of food in hotels and elsewhere by individuals should be stopped. He said "juicy steaks" were only partially eaten and the rest thrown away, while women and children were half starving in the cities.

"There is enough food wasted that way to feed these people," he declared. "It is a wicked waste, and somebody ought to be authorized to prevent it."

"How are you going to?" asked Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire. "Are you going to have Mr. Hoover go to a hotel and say they shall not serve a juicy steak to less than enough people? I understand a large amount of food from hotels is given to charity."

Senator Gallinger said the proposal of a minimum price guarantee to farmers struck him as "extraordinary," and he asked: "Why limit this to the farmers and not extend it to all industries?"

Senator Chamberlain said the inducement was being held out to the producers to grow all they could and the Government would make it certain that they received a fair price for their efforts.

Senator Reed insisted that under the bill the Government could take over control of every farm, every mill, and he believed every bank.

Senator Sheppard replied that this could be done in emergency cases, adding: "But I am not afraid to entrust that power to the President or to anybody he gives that power to."

Opposition Senators complained of the alleged delay of the House in passing the first Administration Food bill, designed to stimulate food production and prevent hoarding and speculation. They said the Production bill and the Sherman anti-trust law would be ample to cope with speculators.

Advocates of the bill in the Senate planned to hold their discussion hereafter to a minimum, to expedite the measure and with a view to invoking the anti-filibuster rule if necessary, without being charged with having used a disproportionate share of the time.

GREAT CROPS PREDICTED.

Head of Reclamation Bureau Sees Records in All but Wheat.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 18.—C. J. Blanchard, chief statistician of the Government's Land Reclamation Bureau in Chicago, after making a tour of the West and surveying the prospect for this year's food output from reclamation of farms, said today:

"We have a whale of a crop coming up out there—the greatest in the nation's history."

Mr. Blanchard visited Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Idaho, Nebraska, and South Dakota. The one gloomy outlook is the lack of farm labor, he said. "The boys on the farm, imbued with that truly patriotic duty, have left the plows for the army and navy," he added.

"Many sons of farmers enlisted. What the Government should do is to recruit an army of 500,000 for farm work and start at the harvest time in the South. Then as they complete their work and as the weather grows warmer up North, move the army gradually to the Northern States.

"From the visible crops, there seems to be no reason why high prices should maintain their level. At any rate, prices should drop when the harvest comes. When I say we have a whale of a crop, I am not thinking of wheat. It is a little too early for that yet. But the crops of all other products, fruits and vegetables, will give us the greatest returns in our history."

Statistics assembled by Mr. Blanchard show that last year's yield from reclamation farms represented a total value of $33,000,000. At least $6,000,000 will be added to the valuation this year, he believes. The gross return an acre last year was $38, but his year, he says, it will be more than $40. The increase of acreage will be 150,000 acres, he said.

POTATOES MAY BE CHEAP.

Jersey Market Bulletin Reports Greatly Increased Acreage.

TRENTON, N. J., June 18.—There is likely to be a big drop in the price of potatoes all over the country, according to the Market Home Garden Bulletin issued today and indicating that this season has been the most remarkable on record for potatoes. The acreage planted in early potatoes, it is stated, was larger than ever before, in some sections being 100 per cent. above normal. The shipments to the large wholesale markets have been so heavy as to tax at times to the limit the facilities for unloading and handling the potatoes, and the prices, it is declared, have been the highest ever received in the country.

The quantity of potatoes received in the New York market last week, according to the bulletin, averaged 10,000 barrels a day. Shipments were from Florida, Louisiana, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia, and several thousand barrels were brought by steamer from Bermuda. This great quantity has nearly all gone directly through the regular channels to the consumer, and there is very little chance for speculation.

Charges Police Clubbed Women.

Mrs. Helen L. Fisher of 445 West 153d Street has written an open letter to Mayor Mitchel to protest against the alleged rough manner in which the women were handled by policemen on Saturday afternoon outside the City Hall at the meeting to protest against the draft. These women, she asserts, arrived in City Hall Park without any demonstration, and they maintained order while a delegation was attempting to see the Mayor. She said in part:

"The police jostled and pushed the crowd about and began hitting the women with fists and clubs. Some of the women still bear the marks of this brutality. Five of the women thus injured were arrested, dragged toward automobiles, and taken to a police court, where they were charged with crime and were held in $1,000 bail each."

Smuts to Attend War Cabinet.

LONDON, June 18.—The War Cabinet has invited General Smuts, formerly the South African commander, to attend its meetings during his stay in this country. Chancellor Bonar Law told the House of Commons today that this action had been taken to enable the cabinet to [illegible] of the General's [illegible]

NEW YORK WILL AID IN SAVING OF FOOD

Co-operation of City Government Offered to Hoover by Mayor Mitchel.

MOVING PICTURES INVOKED

Will Tell Women of America How to Avoid Waste—Summer Schools to be Enlisted, Too.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Herbert C. Hoover was busy today on his plans for organizing the housewives of the country into a league for the saving of food, as directed by President Wilson. In line with these plans he received this telegram from Mayor Mitchel:

New York, June 17, 1917.

Herbert C. Hoover, Washington, D. C.:

My Dear Mr. Hoover: I have just read the President's letter to you this morning. The wise and frugal use of our food supply is an obvious necessity which has been pressed upon our attention in New York City in advance of desirable national legislation. I want to assure you that the government of New York City will voluntarily co-operate with you in every possible way. The Food Supply Committee and the city Departments of Health and Police can be used to help carry out any plans for food conservation which you have in mind. I know that the people of New York City will loyally co-operate in a national campaign of food conservation. I hope you can indicate at an early date what steps you consider it desirable for us to take.

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor.

Mr. Hoover wired this reply to Mayor Mitchel:

"Thanks for your splendid offer. We shall certainly take advantage of it."

One step contemplated by Mr. Hoover is a nation-wide campaign by means of the moving-picture industry to place before the women of the country rules for the elimination of waste and the conservation of the food supply. This announcement was made:

"Mr. Hoover, in accepting the patriotic offer of the motion-picture industry as a whole, today designated the National Association of the Motiton Pict-National Association of the Motion Pict-Pictures Advertisers as the agency to represent the food administration in moving-picture propaganda and publicity. This direct contact with the motion-picture industry in the educational side of the food administration will be of real service. By direct and close association, it is anticipated that the educational value of the moving pictures can be made of the fullest use.

"The Government has already received such service from the motion picture industry, operating in behalf of the Liberty loan in association with the Treasury Department. The motion picture screens will aid the women of the country in their efforts toward food conservation, and will educate all of the people in what to do and what not to do in the great and pressing food problem.

The Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense has pledged aid in registering the women of the country, as outlined yesterday by Mr. Hoover. Today the committee sent to each of the forty-eight State divisions a message headed with the words "Get behind Hoover." Each division is called upon to co-operate with its State Council of Defense in getting before every woman the plans which Mr. Hoover has approved for women's aid in the conservation of food.

Operation of the registration plan will be in the hands of four main divisions—An advisory council of women, an advisory council of household economy experts, a committee on voluntary service, and the women's section of the Council of National Defense and State defense councils. Actual administration will be along five lines—Domestic science instruction, publicity, supervision of membership, development of State relations, and co-operation of organizations.

Mr. Hoover announced plans for enlisting the aid of the country's Summer schools in teaching household economics. A comprehensive course in food conservation of food will be prepared by a committee of Agricultural Department experts and officials of the Bureau of Education for presentation to the schools.

Through the schools Mr. Hoover expects to reach 200,000 teachers, who will return in the Fall to about 125,000 communities. Later, the plan contemplates the teaching of food conservation in every public school in the nation and in most of the colleges.

"Later," said Mr. Hoover, "we expect to work through organizations of men, such as trades unions and patriotic organizations."

Organizations of trades that deal with food distribution will be undertaken as soon as the food administration is formed.

Organize Food-Saving Teams.

Forty women who have taken the war course in the Home Economics Department of the National League for Women's Service, have been appointed Captains of Food Saving Teams, and each Captain is to induce twenty women to follow the rules of economy laid down by Herbert C. Hoover in the work of his National Food League. Among the Captains are Mrs. E. Roosevelt, who will organize an Oyster Bay unit; Mrs. K. R. Babbitt, who will organize another at Southampton. Others are Mrs. Richard S. Chisholm, Mrs. J. Riche Steers, Mrs. J. Prentice Kellogg, Mrs. Bradford Babbitt, Mrs. Thomas J. Ryan, Mrs. H. W. Hardinge, Mrs. E. S. Garrison, Mrs. L. F. Lorse, Mrs. W. B. Potts, and Mrs. George Gordon Battle.

PRESIDENT TO END SHIPPING ROW

Continued from Page 1.

ever, the greatest respect for the committee, and was glad to have its advice.

Both Denman and Goethals, it is said, are anxious that the other shall not be designated by the President as his agent. General Goethals, it is understood, feels that he cannot accomplish half as much as he might if hampered by the Shipping Board with power to direct his efforts. Mr. Denman, it is said, believes that the Shipping Board should receive full power.

As President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, Mr. Denman signs all contracts made by Goethals, and there is a question of how that would be arranged if Goethals received absolute powers.

Besides the contracts signed with the Downey Company by Mr. Denman, General Goethals announced contracts let for ten other steel ships complete and twenty-four additional wooden hulls. The vessels will be delivered in 1918.

The steel contracts went to the Seattle Construction and Drydock Company of Seattle, ten of the wooden hull contracts to the Foundation Company of Newark, twelve to the Groton Iron Works of Noank, Conn., and two to the Ship Construction and Trading Company of Stonington, Conn.

The fleet corporation has now contracted for 138 ships and hulls. Complete steel ships number 28, complete composite ships 32, and complete wooden ships 30. Contracts have been let for 48 wooden hulls.

Senators Talk of Seising Plants.

The controversy between Mr. Denman and General Goethals over the $95 contract came up in the Senate today, when Senator Vardaman urged that the matter be investigated and all steel plants be commandeered by the Government.

Quoting the published statement of Mr. Denman that $95 a ton was "absurd," when the navy was getting steel at $30 a ton and less, Mr. Vardaman said:

"If what Mr. Denman says is true, the people of this country are being imposed on by the steel concerns. I understand General Goethals himself has reduced the $95-a-ton rate in some contracts to $56 a ton. He therefore seems to admit that he made a bad bargain at $95 a ton.

"Now, what I want to know is why such contracts were made, and I say it is a matter for Congress to investigate. We ought to find out why the Government's money is being spent with such prodigality in the last six months.

"I maintain that the steel plants ought to be commandeered by the Government. That is the way to get decent prices to the Government for material we must have in running this war. Let us pass this bill now and stop this robbery."

Senator King of Utah thought that if the steel concerns were making enormous profits out of "piratical contracts" summary action was advisable.

"When the War Revenue bill comes in from the Senate committee," he said, "I favor seeing that such a high tax is put on excess war profits that the millions the steel corporations have wrung from the people go back to their Government Treasury. We ought to put on the heaviest tax on excess war profits that we can in order to make the corporations disgorge. The money they have got at the $95 a ton rate for steel, to my mind, has been unlawfully taken from us. Let us take it back."

"The criticism of Mr. Denman, I feel, has not been altogether fair. We ought to pause to commend his course in this matter, at least. What this Senate might do, in following up Mr. Denman's disclosure, is to send a resolution to the steel corporations that would lead them to adopt a fair contract price to the Government. The steel concerns ought to be made to understand that this is not the time for them to be seeking a way to squeeze all the profit they can out of the Government.

"I have no disposition to have the President commandeer the steel plants, but I have a disposition to see that the country is not cheated. If the steel concerns refuse to give the Government a fair deal and persist in blackmailing the people, then I'm for commandeering their plants at once and for the period of the war."

Steel Ship Contracts Taken Over.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 18.—President Adams of the Baltimore Dry Docks and Shipbuilding Company has been notified that the Government will take over contracts for the ten steel vessels to be built by his corporation, four of which are under construction for several companies, American and foreign. There are twenty-seven steel vessels finished, under construction, or contracted for here. In addition, contracts for about ten wooden vessels can be taken over. These do not include the output of small yards along Chesapeake Bay. The Bethlehem Steel Company has thirteen steel vessels afloat or on the ways at Sparrows Point.

CHEER POLICE DRIVER ORDERED TO FRANCE

Thousands Jam Centre Street as Owens Is Sped on His Way by the Commissioner.

Martin S. Owens, an Acting Detective Sergeant, designated by Police Commissioner Woods to drive the Honor Legion Police Department ambulance in France, yesterday took leave of his superiors and comrades before a crowd of several thousand persons who thronged Centre Street in front of Police Headquarters. Shortly after noon 100 members of the Honor Legion in full uniform, carrying the American flag and State, city, police and Honor Legion flags, assembled on the west side of Centre Street in front of Police Headquarters. The men stood at attention and a few minutes later Commissioner Woods, escorted by Chief Inspector Max F. Schmittberger and Lieutenant Ayres, President of the Honor Legion, walked from the building.

As the Commissioner stepped from the doorway Sergeant Owens walked from the ranks of his comrades and saluted, the Commissioner and his escort returning the salute. Captain Clark then gave the command, and the men of the Honor Legion marched to the east side of the street, where the nineteen police inspectors in full uniform stood at attention. Commissioner Woods then addressed Owens.

"You are to represent the Police Department of the City of New York and the American Ambulance Field Service in France," the Commissioner said. "I feel that I have made no mistake in selecting you for that work. I have received a letter from the President of the American Ambulance Field Service in France which told of the great work now being done by the ambulance drivers. Drivers have carried about 3,600 soldiers a day from the battlefields to various hospitals since the war and about half a million wounded soldiers have been taken care of by a small force of ambulance drivers, and by their quick work about 50 per cent. of the wounded soldiers' lives have been saved."

Commissioner Woods then read a letter of commendation of Sergeant Owens which he had written to the American Ambassador to France. At the conclusion of the reading of the letter Commissioner Woods and the inspectors saluted Sergeant Owens and the members of the Honor Legion gave three cheers.

The auto ambulance which Sergeant Owens will drive on the French front was donated by the members of the Motion Pict-Legion, and from a large list of volunteers Commissioner Woods selected Owens to drive. Owens will sail for France in his regulation police uniform, wearing his shield.

MICHIGAN PASSES ITS QUOTA FOR ARMY

Is the Ninth State to Join the Honor Roll—New York Retakes Lead in Daily Recruiting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18. — Michigan has joined the ranks of States which have filled their quota for the regular army, making the ninth State to accomplish this task. Out of a total of 1,170 men enrolled Saturday and Sunday, Michigan supplied 55, making 5,631 enlisted in that State since April 1, against a quota of 5,620.

New York again stepped ahead in the daily recruiting during the two days by enlisting 172 men, while Pennsylvania was second with 122 and Illinois third with 102. The daily statement of army recruiting issued by Adjt. Gen. McCain follows:

	Obtained June 16 & 17.	Total to June 17.		Obtained June 16 & 17.	Total to June 17.
Alabama	7	259	Nebraska	19	2,223
Arizona		178	*Nevada	8	608
Arkansas	3	229	New Hamp.		280
California	68	3,987	New Jersey	40	3,637
Colorado	11	1,122	New Mexico		188
Connecticut	3	955	New York	172	11,891
Delaware	7	152	N. Carolina	14	945
Dist. of C.	2	258	N. Dakota	13	430
Florida	15	931	Ohio	62	5,178
Georgia	31	2,951	Oklahoma	23	1,581
*Idaho	6	688	*Oregon	6	2,137
*Illinois	102	11,577	Penn.	122	13,349
*Indiana	40	6,700	Rhode Isl'd	11	427
Iowa	22	3,408	S. Carolina	6	723
Kansas	15	2,725	S. Dakota	18	691
Kentucky	25	2,182	Tennessee	13	905
Louisiana	9	1,207	Texas	31	4,308
Maine	6	531	*Utah	9	1,211
Maryland	8	502	Vermont	1	71
Mass.	61	4,718	Virginia	9	991
*Michigan	55	5,631	Washington	11	1,401
Minnesota	30	2,423	West Va.	2	1,097
Mississippi	1	764	Wisconsin	6	1,300
Missouri	29	5,440	*Wyoming	7	418
*Montana	18	959			

*Total obtained.
Total quota, 183,898.
Total obtained June 16 and 17, 1,170.
Total obtained since April 1, 118,634.

Want Vote on Conscription.

Petitions calling upon Congress to take a poll of the citizens of the United States upon the selective draft law were sent to all Socialist organizations yesterday from the headquarters at 201 East Broadway. The petitions urge Congress to aollw the people "to decide whether they approve conscription." It was said that no estimate of the number of signatures in all districts could be given, but it was asserted that 10,000 had beenobtained at the headquarters.

COLUMBIA STUDENTS FACE FEDERAL JURY

Socialist Lawyers Defend Them on Charge of Anti-Draft Conspiracy.

COLLEGE MEN FILL COURT

Father of Girl Defendant Says She Is the Victim of False Teachings by Professors.

Charles Francis Phillips, Owen Cattell, a son of Professor Cattell of Columbia University, both former Columbia students, and Miss Eleanor W. Parker, a Barnard College senior, under indictment charged with conspiracy to dissuade men of conscript age from complying with the provisions of the selective draft law, were placed on trial in the United States District Court before Judge Julius M. Mayer yesterday morning. Morris Hillquit and Winter Russell, both well known Socialists, appeared for the youthful prisoners, while Assistant United States District Attorney Harold A. Content represented the Government.

A score of young men, who share the nti-conscription views of the defendants, were in the courtroom. One of them, in order to be close to the defendants, asserted that he was a newspaper man and for a few minutes was permitted to sit at the reporters' table, but a Deputy Marshal ordered him to take a seat in the audience. Most of the sympathizers were young men and all of them said they were college students and opponents of the policies of President Wilson.

Professor and Mrs. Cattell came into court with their son, while the father of Phillips came in during the afternoon. Miss Parker, who is but a slip of a girl, and, in the opinion of her father, the victim of the false teachings of certain college professors, came into court with her mother. As soon as the present case is concluded Phillips, who is of draft age, will be tried for failure to register on June 5.

It required four hours to get a jury, and it was 4 o'clock when Mr. Content made the opening address on behalf of the Government. The defense used up all of its challenges before the jury was completed. Mr. Content asked each talesman if he was prejudiced against persons who held pacifist views; if he was a member of any organization formed to further the preparedness program in the United States, or if opinion in the case had been affected by reading the newspaper accounts of the arrests and subsequent developments. The foreman of the jury is George W. Heller of 225 West Eighty-sixth Street. Mr. Hillquit made a motion to dismiss the indictment on the general grounds that no crime was charged and that the selective draft law was unconstitutional. The motion was denied.

Secret Service Men Testify.

The only witnesses examined yesterday were Moses Spiegel, head of a job printing firm, and two agents of the Secret Service force of the Department of Justice. The Secret Service witnesses, whose names are withheld by request of the authorities, arrested the defendants following their admission they were responsible for the contract that was let for the printing of 2,000 copies of a circular captioned "Will You Be Drafted?" This circular, which was signed by each of the defendants, as a committee representing the Collegiate Anti-Militarist League, urged resistance to the draft and urged all who would follow their advice and refuse to register to communicate with the committee.

Mr. Spiegel testified that Cattell had given him the contract to print the circulars, and had paid $10 on account when he gave the order. Phillips appeared two days later, he said, to look over the proofs, which were not ready. Two days later Cattell and Phillips both appeared at the printing shop and were informed that the Government had taken possession of the original of the circular as well as all of the proofs.

The first Secret Service man called said that when he met Miss Parker, at the home of her grandmother, at 348 West Twenty-third Street, the girl said she had helped to write the anti-conscription circular, and had added that, if necessary, she would do so again. She added, according to Agent Sands, that she knew she was violating the law. Phillips, it was testified, was the man who wrote the article on the typewriter.

After the original of the circular had been identified, Mr. Content read it to the jury. It contained these statements as, "We must refuse to register, even if it means that we go to jail," and in another part, "Urge all conscientious objectors to resist registration, &c."

Mr. Hillquit in his cross-examination indicated that he would contend that the circulars had not been circulated, and that without circulation no crime had been committed. The fact that the defendants did not get a chance to look over the proofs and correct them, he urged, was proof that the circulars might have been altered and sent out in an entirely different form from the original now in possession of the Government.

The case will be resumed at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and is expected to go to the jury some time tomorrow.

Days of Grace Nearly Over.

The days of grace for those men of conscript age who failed to register on June 5, or subsequently, are drawing to an end, according to Federal officials, who say that any man who is still unregistered had better hurry up if he does not want to run the risk of a term in prison, a heavy fine, or both. About twenty slackers appeared at the office of United States Marshal McCarthy yesterday and offered various excuses, from being in mid-ocean to being sick in hospital, as the reason of their failure to comply with the law. However, Joseph Koren, a Russian who gave his occupation as "globe trotter, poet, and dramatic writer," of 647 Caldwell Avenue, the Bronx, said he had not registered because he was a Russian, and, therefore, not required to do so.

William Herrguth, a man with long hair and solemn face, who was arrested at an anarchist meeting last week and held for the Grand Jury because of his refusal to register, proves to be an escaped inmate of the Kings Park Asylum for the Insane. Until yesterday he had stubbornly refused his address. He was returned to the asylum yesterday afternoon.

John Calhoun Allen, the young Kentucky mountaineer, arrested last week for violating the draft law by refusing to register, is being held by order of Judge Mayer, while his mental condition is inquired into. Dr. J. A. McAuliffe told Judge Mayer yesterday that in his opinion Allen was suffering from a form of insanity. The court questioned Allen and requested the District Attorney to communicate with the prisoner's father. Judge Mayer said the case was one of the most pathetic brought before him in a long time. Allen said that if President Wilson would convince him that it was his duty to enlist he would immediately go into the regular army.

SEEK ALLEGED BOOTLEGGER.

Man Accused of Selling Whisky to Soldiers Goes Free by Mistake.

A man accused of selling whisky to soldiers in uniform, which is a violation of the selective draft law, was arraigned before Magistrate Murphy in the Night Court last Saturday night. Magistrate Murphy ruled that he had no jurisdiction, as the case was one for the Federal authorities, and directed that the prisoner be handed over to Government agents. The prisoner, according to the evidence, had been selling whisky in small bottles to soldiers. One of the bottles was offered in evidence.

The prisoner, however, had not been turned over to the Federal authorities up to 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, nearly forty-eight hours after Magistrate Murphy directed that that course be followed, and is still free. Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox, United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy, and Captain William M. Offley, Chief of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation, all said that the case had not been brought to their attention, but an investigation to find out what had happened was under way.

The prisoner was a well dressed man about 35 years old. He made no defense. Had he been turned over to the Federal authorities yesterday it would have been the first case in New York City involving a violation of the liquor section of the selective draft law.

BRONX HAS LOYALTY MEETING

4,000 Citizens Meet to Denounce Activity of the "Reds" There.

Four thousand persons heard Mayor Mitchel, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, and other speakers deprecate the "treasonable abuse of the right of free speech by alien anarchists" at a meeting called in Hunts Point Palace, the Bronx, last night by the Bronx Citizens' Committee for the purpose of "erasing the disgrace put upon the borough by a meeting of alien anarchists in this same hall." A meeting of the "Reds" had been held in the hall on June 4 under the leadership of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, now under indictment for conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the selective draft law.

Mayor Mitchel spoke of the abuse of the constitutional right of free speech by persons who made treasonable utterances, and told the audience he deprecated any movement intended to work against the success of the nation in its struggle to uphold the principle of democracy against that of autocracy.

In urging every citizen to mobilize all his faculties and powers for the service of the nation, the Mayor said that the entry of the United States into the war had sounded "the death rattle of autocracy."

"If democracy loses because you do not do your part and if a victorious German autocracy comes to this country to fight, the battles will be fought upon this very soil," cried the Mayor.

Rabbi Wise of the Free Synagogue also spoke against disloyal activities and urged all Jews to enlist in the fight for democracy. Ex-Assemblyman Patrick J. McCann, a member of the Bronx Committee, told of the objects of the meeting and asserted that Goldman and Berkman had shouted against the rich, "but earned their own living" by picking nickels from the poor."

DOESN'T NEED MILITIA AID.

U. S. Marshal Says Guardsmen Have Made Arrests Voluntarily.

The status of National Guardsmen, who for the last two weeks have been exercising police authority at meetings and in public places, was a matter of investigation by the proper authorities yesterday. United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy said he had not requested the assistance of guardsmen at any time since the draft law went into effect.

"Please make it very clear," said Marshal McCarthy, "that none of these militiamen have been acting at the request of the Department of Justice officials in this district."

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard Division of New York, said the guardsmen were not acting by authority of any orders issued by him or from his headquarters. In making arrests General O'Ryan said they were acting only as civilians. The soldiers who have had part in the arresting of so many men, at least nine-tenths of whom have been subsequently released, are in the Federal service.

A man and a woman who said they were Arthur E. Fay, 29 years old, a stenographer, of 352 West Forty-seventh Street, and Sophie Peck, 20 years old, a bookkeeper, of 60 Mapes Avenue, the Bronx, were discharged in Morrisania Court by Magistrate Corrigan yesterday when arraigned on charges of disorderly conduct.

They were arrested Sunday night at the instigation of Sergeant Otto Hattman of the Eight Coast Defense Command during a Socialist meeting at 163d Street and Prospect Avenue, the Bronx. Hattman stated they were distributing circulars relating to conscription. Magistrate Corrigan asked to see the circular, and, after reading it, asked the Sergeant what he objected to in it. Hattman replied he had underlined his objections and the Magistrate then read, "This organization is opposed to conscription and against war." He said he saw no violation as long as they had made no attempt to induce persons not to register, and after Deputy Assistant District Attorney Meiderbloom agreed with him Magistrate Corrigan dismissed the complaint.

RECRUIT CANADIANS HERE.

Major Gingras to Enlist Them in New England and This State.

Major J. J. Daly Gingras of Quebec, second in command of the 258th Regiment of Canadian Infantry, arrived in New York yesterday to take charge of the recruiting of French Canadians in the United States. He will be attached to the British Recruiting Mission at 280 Broadway. For two years Major Gingras was on the fighting front in France, a member of the Twenty-second Regiment of French Canadians, which was practically wiped out. During a battle at Courcelette on the Somme he was wounded in the left side by a piece of shrapnel. After recovering, he was sent to Canada to supervise the recruiting of French Canadians.

Major Gingras said lack of organization among French Canadians and discontent created by a few disturbers had until this time retarded any concerted move on the part of French Canadians to join the colors, but there would be no trouble about their enlisting if conscription passes. In coming to this country, he hopes to appeal to one and a half million French Canadians now living in New England and New York State.

Captain Geoffrey Harper Bonnell, who was sent to New York to enlist recruits for the Royal Flying Corps, opened a separate office for this branch at 435 Fifth Avenue. He will continue to work in connection with Brig. Gen. White, but will have his own staff of assistants. The British mission recruited about 150 men yesterday.

Recruiting for the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps made its usual Monday stride yesterday with a fairly good crop of enlistments in all branches of the service. The army enlisted about 200 men and the navy about 70 from the entire city. More than 20 men were enlisted during the day in the United States Marine Corps. Figures given out yesterday at the navy recruiting headquarters, however, showed a decided falling off in navy recruiting for the week ended June 14. During that week 8,868 men were enlisted, as compared with 6,346 for the preceding week. During Marine Corps week, which ended Saturday, New York contributed only 125 men, or one-half of its quota.

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Seventh Ave. and 52d Street

N. Y. ATHLETIC CLUB GIVES AMBULANCES.

Members Will Man Two Units for Service at the Front.

RECRUITED BY PRESIDENT

Members of Brook Club Have Sent Two Ambulances to France and Will Add Another.

New York Athletic Club members held a patriotic meeting in the clubhouse in West Fifty-ninth Street last night, and at its conclusion every man present voted unanimously to join a club subscription fund for providing an ambulance corps for the American Army in France. The corps will be exclusively manned by the athletes of the club, and the ambulances will carry the famous Mercury Foot emblem of the club. In addition to their own cor

BRITISH FALL BACK TO EAST OF MONCHY

Stiff German Attack Compels Retirement, but Haig's Troops Hold Hill.

FRENCH CAPTURE SALIENT

Seize Enemy Position in Champagne on Narrow Front, with Nearly 50 Prisoners.

LONDON, June 18.—East of Monchy-le-Preux, on the Arras front, where the British last Thursday pushed forward their advanced line beyond rising ground known as Infantry Hill, the Germans delivered a sharp attack this morning after a heavy bombardment. Severe fighting developed, but the British were unable to hold their ground, and were forced to fall back on their main position on Infantry Hill. Further German attempts to carry the hill itself failed.

A slight gain on the Messines front in the direction of Warneton is recorded in the War Office report this evening, while artillery activity continues in the neighborhood of Lens and near Armentières.

The Royal Flying Corps had a very successful day yesterday, bringing down ten German machines and driving down five others out of control. Two British airplanes are missing.

The text of the official statement issued early today by the War Office follows:

Early this morning the enemy delivered a strong local attack, under cover of a heavy bombardment, upon the positions captured by us on the morning of June 14 east of Monchy-le-Preux. After severe fighting our troops were compelled to fall back from certain advanced positions which had been established by us in front of our new position, which we still hold, on Infantry Hill.

There was considerable artillery activity on both sides during the night north of the Scarpe. Hostile artillery activity continues in the neighborhood of Ypres.

The official report issued tonight reads:

We captured twenty-one prisoners this morning in the course of the enemy's unsuccessful attempt to regain his lost positions on Infantry Hill.

Our troops gained ground slightly last night on the Messines battlefront in the direction of Warneton.

Artillery activity continued today on both sides in the neighborhood of Lens and north of Armentières.

Yesterday the air fighting went in our favor. Ten German machines were brought down by our airplanes and five others were driven down out of control. Two of our airplanes failed to return.

Capture a German Salient.

PARIS, June 18.—The official communication issued by the War Office tonight reads:

Marked artillery activity was displayed in the region of Laffaux, Panthéon, and the sector of Craonne-Chevreux.

In Champagne we carried out this morning a local operation which rendered us masters of a system of German trenches which formed a salient in our lines on a front of about 500 meters between Mont Carnillet and Mont Blond. In the course of this action we took forty prisoners, one of them an officer.

The Germans without reason continued to bombard the town of Rheims, on which 2,000 shells were fired today. One civilian was killed and three were wounded.

The afternoon statement said:

Intermittent cannonading occurred at various points on the front last night. Our reconnoitring parties penetrated the enemy lines near Leintrey and southwest of Senones, bringing back prisoners.

British Attempts Miscarry.

BERLIN, June 18, (via London.)—The German official communication issued today says:

On the Ypres Canal, on both sides of Ypres, on the Lys, from La Bassée Canal to the Sensee Brook, during the afternoon there was lively artillery fighting. Southwest of Warneton, east of Vermelles, and near Loos English reconnoitring thrusts failed.

East of Croisilles, as on previous days, three English attempts to gain ground in attacks miscarried.

Army of the Crown Prince: Pursuant to an enterprise carried out successfully by thrusting troops this morning against French trenches near Cerny, the firing increased here, and later also in wider sectors on the Aisne front and in Western Champagne.

Army Group of Grand Duke Albrecht: Aside from some encounters on territory before our positions, which resulted favorably, there were no important events.

The supplementary statement issued by the War Office tonight says:

There has been no important fighting on any of the fronts.

GERMANS FLYING IN FLEETS.

Large Numbers of Airplanes Keep Together, Owing to Recent Losses.

By The Associated Press.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, June 18, (via London.)—Having been virtually driven from the air during the battle of Messines, the German air forces have been attempting to reassert themselves during the last week by adopting the familiar old Teutonic tactics of mass formation. The British pilots report that they seldom meet the Germans now in squadrons of less than fifteen machines, while occasionally they encounter an enemy aerial "army" consisting of from forty to sixty airplanes.

None of these great formations has yet been able to cross the British lines, for the new tactics have found the Royal Flying Corps prepared, and numbers have been met with numbers. Some of the battles of the last few days have found as many as from seventy to eighty machines involved. All these engagements have occurred well inside German territory, and have been barely visible from the British line. The pilots engaged found the fighting so heavy that they had no time to reckon the losses inflicted upon the retreating Germans. Later, however, British machines flew low over the ground, counting the machines which had been burned or wrecked.

After one of these general mêlées ten enemy airplanes were seen smashed, while only two British fliers had been compelled to quit the fight, one of these being able to land within his own line.

One young British pilot, who bids fair soon to rival the record made by the late Captain Ball, emulated the latter a few days ago by deliberately "sitting" over a German airdrome, some twenty miles within the enemy lines and smashing one by one four machines which came up to attack him. When he began hovering above the place he saw seven machines in the airdrome with engines running. He engaged the first one that left the ground when it was only sixty feet up, and it fell a complete wreck.

Diving at the second machine which rose the British pilot drove it squarely into a tree. Two machines then left the ground together, so the Britisher thought it best to get a little more height before attacking the pair. He climbed to 1,000 feet and then, after a brief three-cornered fight, saw both his adversaries go down within 300 feet of each other.

After this exploit the khaki pilot returned safely, but with his machine considerably shot up by machine gun fire from the ground.

MORE AMERICANS TO FRONT.

270 Leave Field Service Headquarters in France in a Week.

PARIS, June 18.—Two hundred and seventy volunteers left the headquarters of the American Field Service for the front during last week, making altogether 1,500 men now serving in the American Ambulance or American transport service with the French armies or in training camps within the army zone. Three hundred Americans are in the newly organized transport branch.

The field service has 700 cars either at work or under construction and several hundred more have been ordered.

GERMAN CASUALTIES IN MAY 110,956

Losses More Than Doubled in Comparison to the Figures Given for April.

LONDON, June 18.—The German casualties as reported in the German official casualty lists in the month of May follow:

Killed and died of wounds or sickness, 22,000.
Prisoners and missing, 26,562.
Wounded, 62,394.
Total, 110,956.

These casualties, added to those previously reported, give the following totals since the beginning of the war:

Killed and died of wounds or sickness, 1,068,127.
Prisoners and missing, 557,410.
Wounded, 2,731,223.
Total, 4,356,760.

The German casualties as reported in April totaled 42,838, of which the killed numbered 10,979 and the prisoners 4,308.

SAW, SHIP FIGHT U-BOAT.

American Seamen Assert Both Vessels Went Down During Engagement

Members of the crew of a steamship who have arrived in this country give the details of a sea fight between a stranded British freighter and a German submarine in which both craft were destroyed. They did not know how many lives were lost, they said.

On May 16, shortly after the American steamship Hilonian was torpedoed, 145 miles off Genoa, an unidentified British freighter, loaded with coal, was torpedoed a few miles away, apparently by the same submarine. She was struck amidships on the starboard side, but the bulkheads held fast and the Captain managed to get into shallow water before the vessel sank.

Two days later, the American seamen said, the U-boat came around to see what was going on. Finding the British steamship almost intact, the German commander fired another torpedo, which almost blew the deckhouse away. When the submarine emerged to observe the effect of the second torpedo on the stranded British freighter, the Captain of the latter uncovered a quick-firing gun on the stern and fired a seventy-five-pound shell. It struck the submarine amidships, the sailors said, and caused the craft to turn over twice and split in two before sinking.

The fight took place about three miles from the Italian coast, and the forts also fired on the submarine. Two seamen of the crew of the freighter were killed by the gunfire from the submarine.

ROOT MISSION FACES OBSTACLES

Some Powerful Organizations in Russia Are Covertly Hostile to President Wilson.

LUKEWARM TOWARD WAR

But Government Looked Forward to Visit of Americans with Sympathy and Gratitude.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 17.—Although the newspapers have confined themselves to short paragraphs announcing the arrival and objects of the Root Mission, yet in Government and particularly diplomatic circles the greatest importance and the greatest significance are attached to this mission.

Ever since President Wilson first announced his proposal to send a special mission to Russia the consummation of that event has been looked forward to here with considerable interest and pleasure. Again and again it has been pointed out to me what valuable work such a mission could accomplish, and how grateful the Government would be for such a mark of esteem from the sister democracy. It was only last Thursday that during a conversation M. Tereschenko told me how welcome the Root Mission would be, and observed how in an exchange of views between the Government and the mission some common understanding could be arrived at as to their respective views on the question of the aims of the war. I had previously asked the Minister whether he thought Russia was gravitating toward the American standpoint on the question of a settlement of the problems of Europe, and although I do not produce his exact words, such was the tenor of his reply.

Difficulties to Be Overcome.

It is in this direction of thrashing out the question of the aims of the war that the chief province of the mission will lie, but there will be difficulties in this province which will demand the greatest skill of Mr. Root to overcome and there will be obstacles at once formidable and gigantic which he will have to surmount. It is not that any difficulties will arise with the Government, for within the Government there has always been a strong pro-American movement and a sincere desire not only to understand American views on the war, but also to forge bonds of real friendship; but the Government is not always its own master, and there are organizations, and powerful organizations, (I speak quite frankly,) whose active demonstrations in favor of America when she entered the war have since subsided into an attitude of covert hostility toward President Wilson.

These organizations, if they are not anti-war are only lukewarm supporters of the war against Germany, and are more inclined to quarrel with their country's allies than with the enemy, who are only supporters of the war because they fear economic enslavement from the Hohenzollerns. To these people President Wilson's declarations and policy mean prolonged war, and it is a prolongation of the war that they detest. They will doubtless see in the Root Mission an attempt to bind Russia to a hard and fast policy which would inevitably mean war to the finish and to compulsion to Hohenzollernism. The reply to President Wilson's note in the bulletin of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates, which I have already cabled you, gives some clear indication of what I mean. But the Government and among responsible people the Root Mission cannot but meet with the greatest cordiality. America's entry into the war following the Russian revolution, the fact that she was the first to recognize the Provisional Government—although when the full truth is revealed it will be found that this was more by accident than design—have created an impression on educated Russians which will not be easily eradicated.

But while the function of discussing the aims of the war and of cultivating American-Russian friendship must and will remain one of the chief functions of the mission, it has no less valuable work to perform in other directions. In informing President Wilson of the truth concerning the Russian attitude toward the war and in estimating the capability of Russia to prosecute a vigorous war the mission will have performed a task which alone would have justified its visit to Russia. To judge the situation correctly and to anticipate the course of events here demands indeed the best brains American diplomacy can produce. Neither history nor contemporary European life and politics afford any precedent for the remarkable situation here.

In determining the financial relations between America and Russia and in deciding now by what means and in what manner America shall assist Russia to overcome the appalling financial position in which she now finds herself, the mission will have a special task; nor will it be of less assistance in the sphere of economics, particularly agriculture. That the Minister of Agriculture will freely seek counsel of these members of the mission who are specially acquainted with agricultural conditions in the United States is beyond all doubt. Thus the mission has a more important task than at first appears. The duration of the visit and how far the members will succeed in attaining the objects of the mission will depend upon several unrevealed factors over which they possibly have no control. For the future, first is the uncertainty here, and he would indeed be insane who predicted what the next month will bring forth.

Root Mission Inspects Winter Palace.

PETROGRAD, June 17, (via London, June 18.)—The members of the Root Commission attended a service in the Imperial Chapel of the Winter Palace today, and afterward made a tour of the gigantic building, much of which is now in use as a military hospital. Mr. Root and his associates talked with wounded soldiers and nurses occupying the great banquet halls and drawing rooms of the palace. They inspected the paintings and sculpture in the imperial galleries, passing hundreds of peasants who were being shown through the palace, hitherto closed to the public.

The extreme democracy and orderliness of the Russians were shown by the utter lack of precautions to guard the art treasures of the palace. The former Emperor's private apartments were opened for public inspection. Crowds passed quietly through the apartments where Alexander II. expired from the effects of a bomb explosion, leaving untouched the personal belongings of the former Emperor, which have not been disturbed since his death.

Rear Admiral Glennon and his aids will leave Petrograd tonight for Sebastopol, accompanied by Russian officers, to visit the Black Sea Fleet.

READY TO GREET RUSSIANS.

Lansing to Meet the Mission at Washington Station Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Russian War Mission will arrive in Washington at noon tomorrow. At Union Station the visitors will be met by Secretary Lansing, Counsellor Polk, Warren Robbins of the State Department, and Major Nathan K. Averill, U. S. A., military aid. Accompanying the party are Third Assistant Secretary of State Long and Jefferson Caffery of the American Diplomatic Service. The ladies accompanying the mission will leave the party en route to Washington and go to New York.

While in Washington the Russian mission will occupy the home of David Hennen Jennings on Sheriden Circle. From Union Station the mission will be escorted to the Jennings residence by two troops of United States cavalry, by way of the Capitol grounds, the Avenue, and Sixteenth Street. The mission will call on President Wilson and Secretary Lansing on Wednesday, and then General Roop will call on Secretary Baker.

THINK U-BOAT WAS SUNK BY JAPANESE FORCES

Destroyers Attacked Submarine in Mediterranean—Tokio Elated Over Work of Warships.

LONDON, June 18.—An official statement issued today by the British Admiralty says that a Teuton submarine probably has been sunk by Japanese warships in the Mediterranean. The statement follows:

The Japanese Naval Attaché communicates that one of the Japanese flotillas in the Mediterranean on the evening of June 12 encountered an enemy submarine and immediately attacked it with, it is believed, good success and probably sank it.

TOKIO, May 26, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Japanese people have been pleased to learn that their navy is taking a more active part in the war and the news that a flotilla of Japanese destroyers is engaged in the patrol of the Mediterranean Sea has created a favorable impression. Rear Admiral Kozaburo Oguri, Rear Admiral Kazo Sato and Rear Admiral Ichizen Yamaji, who are now commanding the Japanese squadrons detailed respectively in the Indian Seas, the Mediterranean and South Pacific, are all brilliant officers.

Rear Admiral Oguri, who is commanding the squadron dispatched to the Straits Settlements and the Indian waters, is the senior and perhaps the ablest of the three commanders, according to Rear Admiral Ide, Director of the Military Bureau of the Navy Department. Admiral Oguri is an authority on submarine warfare, which he studied in England during the present war.

Rear Admiral Yamaji, commander of the squadron in the South Pacific, is an authority on gunnery. Before the Russo-Japanese War he was dispatched to England for the study of naval artillery and after returning home he made a staff officer of the naval board, later being appointed Director of the naval gunnery school.

Rear Admiral Sato, chief of the squadron in the Mediterranean, is the youngest of the three commanders, having been promoted to the present rank only last year. Several years ago he was stationed in England, and after his return was made the Captain of the Tsuno in 1915, when Japan's biggest sea citadel was commissioned.

The dispatch of a new battle squadron under Rear Admiral Yamaji to the South Pacific on a special mission has greatly extended the sphere of operations of the Japanese navy. Consequently the emergency expenditure has swelled to three times the former figure. The newspaper Yomiuri, which reflects the views of the Foreign Office, declares that the time has come for Japan to bear responsibilities and burdens similar to those of her allies in Europe. It adds that the extension of Japanese naval activities in the Mediterranean is but a natural result of the changed position in which Japan finds herself.

"'Japan,' says the journal, 'should secure an influential footing—equal to the European powers—in the coming peace conference.'"

DUBLIN GREETS RELEASED REBELS

Cheering Crowds Escort Them to Their Homes, but There Is No Disorder.

FREED UNCONDITIONALLY

Bonar Law Says It Was Not Stipulated That Sinn Fein Accept the Convention Plan.

LONDON, June 18.—Large crowds gathered in Dublin this morning to welcome the released Irish prisoners, all of whom, with the exception of Countess Markievicz, arrived at 8 o'clock. Men with banners escorted the former prisoners to their homes. There was much singing of Irish songs and a great deal of cheering, but there were no signs of disorder.

In the House of Commons Chancellor Bonar Law was asked whether the prisoners had been released on condition that the Sinn Fein Party should participate in the forthcoming Irish convention. He replied that the prisoners had been freed unconditionally.

The Chancellor added that the Sinn Fein movement in Ireland was not organized, so far as he was aware, in such a way that any person or persons could speak authoritatively for those engaged in it, and that the Government did not think that the holding of the convention could be dependent upon the assent or dissent of individual Irishmen.

DUBLIN, June 18.—Count Plunkett, Member of Parliament and Sinn Feiner, and the other members of the Sinn Fein, who were arrested on June 9, when attempting to hold a prohibited meeting here to protest against the imprisonment of Irish rebels, were released today.

Police Inspector Mills of Dublin was fatally injured during the disturbance incident to the measures taken to prevent the holding of the protest meeting of June 9, and died the next day. The other members of the organization arrested with Count Plunkett were Cathal Brughet, James Kenny, Rody Kelly, and Martin Welsh. The assailant of Inspector Mills escaped arrest.

Countess Markievicz led a band of revolutionists which attempted to capture Dublin Castle at the time of the Easter rebellion in 1916, killing a guard. She was sentenced to death, but the sentence was committed to penal servitude for life.

BIG EXPLOSION IN AUSTRIA.

Great Property Damage Reported as Result of Munitions Blowup.

VIENNA, June 18, (via London.)—It is officially announced that an explosion has occurred in the military munition depots at the Steinfeld, near Wiener-Neustadt, thirty-one miles from Vienna. The statement says that three of the depots have been destroyed thus far and that 100 persons are reported to have been injured.

Unofficial reports say 6 persons were killed and 300 wounded. Great damage was done in Haschendorf and Sigersdorf.

WILSON SPEECHES PERPLEX GERMANS

Continued from Page 1.

strong increase to our power in the east and west, besides paying indemnities for our tremendous sacrifices."

It is evident that the conservative annexationist press, while guarded in its language, does not entirely approve the Zeitung's offer. Count zu Reventlow says that the Deutsche Tageszeitung's views on the subject are already known. "We do not believe in the chronic outstretched hand of peace," he says. He argues that the comments of the French and English press and President Wilson's message show that nothing further is expected from Russia, but that the Allies are now trying to prove that America will replace Russia.

The Tägliche Rundschau says that two points in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung's statement are worthy of attention. One of these is the remark that President Wilson was obliged to wait for re-election before opening peace negotiations. "This," it says, "is no surprise to us, but only further proof of how rightly we estimated Wilson and his politicians. It is at the same time the explanation of the official anxiety over every careless word let fall about Wilson with his hypocritical brain and double soul."

Another point, this paper says, is the new appeal to Russia, which says nothing new and nothing that had not been officially said already; the only striking thing about it is its repetition at this time. The Tägliche Rundschau argues that Russia must know that there are no serious obstacles to an honorable peace with the Central Powers, but asks if this is the last word of the latter about annexations in the East and what is the proposed status of Poland.

"The new offer," it says, "is otherwise clear and concise enough, if not too much so."

Pan-Germans Greatly Perturbed.

AMSTERDAM, June 18, (via London.)—The Pan German newspapers are greatly perturbed over what Vorwärts, the German Socialist organ, terms "the first, if only partial, commitment of the Government to the formula of peace without annexations or indemnities" in the statement of the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung concerning President Wilson's note to Russia. The Berlin Post says the Government runs the risk of being pinned down quite literally to peace without annexations or indemnities, even if not until the day when negotiations between Germany and Russia really begin. The Neueste Nachrichten of Berlin is angry at the continued repetition of these declarations to Russia.

Under the headings, "Wilson Without a Mask," "Answer of Hypocrite Wilson," "Wilson in Delirium," the Berlin and German provincial papers print long summaries of President Wilson's Flag Day speech, and the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung statement on the President's note to Russia. In many cases the two pronouncements are discussed in conjunction.

The comments on the note to Russia clearly reflect the ardent desire in Germany to make peace with her eastern foe, while they repeat the familiar declarations about the position on all fronts being favorable, and about the iron determination to win a victory if the proffered hand is not accepted. As an example, the Vossische Zeitung says:

"Not only is time working on our side, but also sound human understanding."

The Vienna Fremdenblatt says that the statement of the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung will dissipate all doubt about the German Government's firm resolve in regard to peace with Russia without annexation or indemnities. The paper adds, however, that such declarations only indicate the general character of the peace to be concluded, and continues:

"More precise stipulations for this peace, for example in regard to the Polish State and the foundation of friendly relations with Russia, must first be settled by direct negotiations."

Lamenting the depreciation in value of the mark, Vorwärts says there are various reasons for this, including the determined will to war of the United States, which has made an extraordinary impression in neutral countries. The newspaper concludes:

"The best means of preventing depreciation is a speedy peace. All other means are nothing but apologies. Improvement in the rate of exchange is impossible so long as Germany wages war against a league which aims at her destruction."

Wants Self-Rule for Moslems.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, June 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Dutch-Scandinavian Committee has received the following telegram from Paris:

"During this war Turkish Armenia has been undergoing the most terrible martyrdom. A peaceful population amounting to 800,000 men, women, and children has been destroyed by order of the Government of Turkey, Germany remaining an uninterested spectator. After these horrors, which followed the atrocities of Abdul Hamid, the world-democracy cannot longer leave Armenia under Turkish power. I hope all sections of the Internationale, when they proclaim peace without annexation, will not forget the Armenian people, but will claim freedom for Armenia, because without this lasting peace never can exist in the Orient.

"MICAEL JOURNISSON VARANDIAN, Armenian Delegate to the International Socialist Bureau."

Weinberg, a Russian Socialist, arrived in Stockholm on Saturday from Petrograd. He and another Russian Socialist, Oldberg, will start in Stockholm an official bulletin of the Russian Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

Abdurraseh D. Ibraham, the Moslems' elected representative of the Congress of Russian Moslems, has also arrived here.

"Like all dependent peoples in the whole world," he says, "the 25,000,000 Moslems in Russia look forward to the Stockholm conference with great hopes. The Moslems expect that an appeal claiming self-government for all peoples will be directed from this neutral country to England, France, Austria, Russia, and Germany. But Russian Moslems think first of the hundreds of millions of Moslem population in the English and French colonies, to whom they feel bound by religion, and they are filled with joy by the thought that the Stockholm conference will claim national independence even for them."

GERMANY STILL DERIDES US.

Koelnische Zeitung Repeats Charges of American Bragging.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Extracts from German newspapers reaching the State Department show that many of them continue to ridicule the efforts now being put forth by the American nation in an effort to accomplish the defeat of the German Government. Advices to the Department state that the Kölnische Zeitung on June 10, had a long editorial relative to the United States which said, in part:

"It is very hard for us at this moment to form a judgment relative to America's position in this war, and this for two reasons: First, all the reports come to us through a double control. They are thoroughly sifted by both American and European officials before they reach us. The second reason is that the Americans love above all else a sensational report. Through a pure love of boasting they lean toward the adding of a few ciphers to the figures regarding armament, enrolling of troops, and the building of ships; and when can be added to this an opportunity to bluff and intimidate the enemy the exaggeration knows no bounds.

"We must, therefore, look to indirect means of judging, such as the reading between the lines in reports designed to form the public mind as, for example, those published in England. It is a striking fact that these reports have had of late quite an anxious tone which sounds strange alongside of the bragging telegrams relative to American war preparations."

MALARIA, NOT BULGARS, MADE BRITISH RETIRE

Struma Valley Villages Abandoned Because of Their Unhealthfulness in Summer.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 19.—Referring to the evacuation of the Struma Valley region, as reported in the Bulgarian official communication, The Times says the entire abandoned country is low, without trees or shelter and intensely hot. It is damp and unhealthful, and in the Summertime is malarial.

Even when captured by the British last Autumn, The Times adds, the region was found to be highly insanitary.

SOFIA, June 18, (via London.)—A general retirement of British forces along the Struma front is reported in an official statement issued by the War Office today. The statement follows:

Macedonian Front: Along the Struma, in the sector between Lakes Butkovo and Tahinos, the British abandoned the advanced position they had hitherto occupied and returned to the bridgehead position on the left bank of the river. Our troops occupy Ormanli, Barakli, Juma, Kumli, Keupri, Prosenik, Kalendra, Beglikmah, Salmah, and Kakarascha. On the rest of the front there was weak artillery fire with successful reconnoitring by our troops.

Following is Sunday's official statement:

Between the Vardar and Lake Doiran a British reconnoitring detachment with machine guns and automatic rifles advanced during the night against our outposts near the village of Dauli. It was forced to retire.

Along the lower Struma we occupied several villages, including Elshan, Hiristian, Osman Kamila, and Kispeki. Near Ormanli, Yenikeui, and Osman Kamila engagements took place between advanced posts. On the remainder of the front, and also on the Rumanian front, there was weak artillery firing.

PARIS, June 18.—Concerning operations on the Macedonian front and the movements of allied troops in Greece, the War Office today issued the following:

Eastern Theatre: British aviators successfully bombarded the Tumba railway station, twelve kilometers from Seres, and several enemy munitions depots. There was restricted artillery activity along the whole front.

Thessaly: The movements of our troops continue to be carried out without difficulty. All the communes in the region of Larissa and Volo have adhered spontaneously to the Venizelos Government and have installed new civil authorities.

RUSSIAN NAVY ACTIVE.

Berlin Reports Revival of Mine and Submarine Warfare.

BERLIN, June 18, (via London.)—German airplanes on Friday effected a landing on an island in the Bay of Riga and destroyed a Russian base there, it is announced officially. The statement follows:

Greater activity by Russian naval forces in submarine and mine warfare made necessary defensive measures on the German side, which had the following results:

On June 13 our airplanes dropped explosive and incendiary bombs in large quantities on Russian bases, obtaining good results.

On June 14 the military station on the Island of Runeo, in the Bay of Riga, was bombed with visible success. Following this enterprise, our airplanes on June 15 landed on the island and destroyed the remaining portions of this base. All our airplanes returned.

ITALIANS GAIN GROUND.

Rectify a Large Portion of Their Front on the Carso.

ROME, June 18.—Infantry attacks launched last night by the Austro-Hungarians against the Italian positions on Monte Mosciagh, on the Asiago Plateau and on Hill 652 in the Vodice, were broken up by the Italian fire, says an official statement issued today by the War Department here. The Italians made an advance on the Carso Plateau, northeast of Jamiano, and rectified a large portion of their front. The text reads:

Last night enemy infantry attacks against our positions on Monte Mosciagh, on the Asiago Plateau, and on Hill 652, in the Vodice, were broken up by our fire.

Yesterday enemy troops in movement in the Idria Valley and in the Gargaro Basin were again shelled and dispersed.

On the Carso Plateau, northeast of Jamiano, by an advance we rectified a large portion of our front.

Two enemy machines were brought down yesterday by our airmen above Gorizia. Last night two of our airships successfully bombed troops assembled around Tolmino and enemy batteries on Monte Hermada.

VIENNA, June 17, (via London, June 18.)—The following official announcement was given out here today:

Italian Theatre.—In the region of Gorizia Austro-Hungarian air squadrons threw bombs successfully on an Italian concentration point. Otherwise there were no developments.

8,000 JEWS EXPELLED.

Many Die of Hunger After Being Put Out of Homes by Turks.

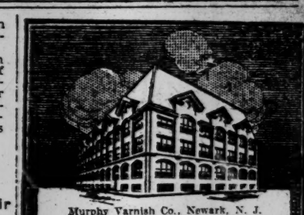
BOSTON, June 18.—Details of the recent evacuation of Palestine have just been received by the Boston branch of the Provisional Committee for General Zionist Affairs. The cable in part follows:

"Between 8,000 and 9,000 Jews were compelled to leave Jaffa. Of these, more than 3,000 are now in lower Galilee, more than 1,000 in Petach Tikwah, the remainder having been dispersed in the colonies of Judea and Samaria. Thirty Jews have received special permission to remain in Jaffa. Only 600 persons were compelled to leave the farms. The deaths incidental to the evacuation were due to insufficient nourishment and the hardships of the journey. In order to take care of the refugees, clay cottages are being erected and, if sufficient funds are forthcoming, public works will be started in order to help them. Jerusalem has not been evacuated."

CONSTANTINE TO GERMANY.

Former King Will Go Direct to Baden-Baden, It Is Reported.

PARIS, June 18.—The Geneva correspondent of the Journal des Debats telegraphs that former King Constantine of Greece may not stop at Lugano, as it had been reported he would do, but go direct to Baden-Baden, the famous health resort in Germany.



Murphy Varnish Co., Newark, N. J.
Howard Chapman, Architect.

"Turner for Concrete"

The demand for vastly increased outputs can be met best under the ideal conditions afforded by concrete buildings. We have 56 under way now—40 to supply war materials.

TURNER Construction Co

The Fashions Of The American Sportsman-Gentleman

COUNTRY life and the spread of sports have sent to the discard those stiff-and-stodgy Hot-Weather Clothes of former seasons, which were "faultily faultless." Today, all is *unstudied softness*, from the cloth right down the cut.

This seeming artlessness interprets the tailor's finest art, and nobody has it at his shears' tip and needle's point like Stein-Bloch, the Stylist Supreme.

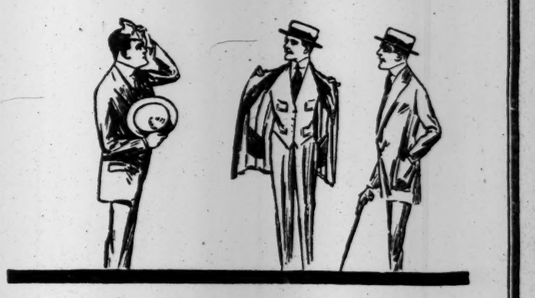
$20, $25, $30, $35 for such *Hot-Weather Suits* with tailoring as crushable, yet non-crushable as a glove, and like a glove, softening with wear.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
No payment accepted unless successful.
FREDERIC N. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

STORE CLOSES DAILY AT 5. P. M.



Skeleton Suits

Removing a man's appendix makes him lighter but the operation is difficult.

The skeleton suit is a lightweight garment but not a lightweight task.

We really put more into a Franklin Simon Skeleton Suit than we take out.

It is not so much a garment with the lining out as a garment without a lining in.

It is hand-worked all through, in the collar, in the shoulders, in the blades, in the fronts, and is absolutely without a seamy side to it, for even the inside seams are delicately piped so that no minute detail shall mar the whole.

It has style, comfort, fit, shapeliness, and a sketchy irresponsibility of line for which hand-tailoring is responsible.

Skeleton Suits $25 to $45

HAND-TAILORED at the price of those that are not

Men's Clothing Shop—8 West 38th Street
A Separate Shop on the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
Men's Clothing Furnishings Shoes
FIFTH AVENUE

F. R. TRIPLER & Co.

"ROCKINCHAIR" UNION SUITS

Sheer Fabrics

Their construction allows the garment to rock with every motion of the body.

Summer Comfort and Satisfaction Assured.

$1.00 up

SOFT COLLARS | SUMMER NECKWEAR | OUTING SHIRTS

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

TELLS WHY AMERICA SENT ROOT MISSION

Continued from Page 1.

thetic feeling which exists among all classes in America for the adherence of Russia to the principle of democracy, which has been the foundation of the progress and prosperity of this country. The High Commissioners go to convey the greeting of this Republic to the new and powerful member which has joined the great family of democratic nations.

"The Commissioners who will bear this fraternal message to the people of Russia have been selected by the President with the special purpose of giving representation to the various elements which make up the American people, and to show that among them all there is the same love of country and the same devotion to liberty and justice and loyalty to constituted authority. The commission is not chosen from one political group, but from the various groups into which the American electorate is divided. United they represent the Republic. However they may differ on public questions, they are one in support of democracy and in hostility to the enemies of democracy throughout the world.

"This commission is prepared, if the Russian Government desires, to confer upon the best ways and means to bring about effective co-operation between the two Governments in the prosecution of the war against the German autocracy, which is today the gravest menace to all democratic Governments. It is the view of this Government that it has become the solemn duty of those who love democracy and individual liberty, to render harmless this autocratic Government, whose ambitions, aggressions, and intrigues have been disclosed in the present struggle. Whatever the cost in life and treasure this supreme object should be, and can be, attained only by the united strength of the democracies of the world, and only thus can come that permanent and universal peace which is the hope of all people.

"To the common cause of humanity which Russia has so courageously and unflinchingly supported for nearly three years, the United States is pledged. To co-operate and aid Russia in the accomplishment of the task which as a great democracy is more truly hers today than ever before, is the desire of the United States. To stand side by side, shoulder to shoulder, against autocracy will unite the American and Russian peoples in a friendship for the ages.

"With this spirit the High Commissioners of the United States will present themselves in the confident hope that the Russian Government and people will realize that they represent the United States."

NOT AMERICAN DELEGATES.

Socialists Here Repudiate Goldfarb, Reinstein, and Davidovitch.

Berlin's announcement, via Stockholm, that three "American" Socialists had arrived at the Swedish city to participate in the forthcoming peace conference there was not credited yesterday by leaders of the Socialist Party in this city.

"I never heard of the three men mentioned in the Stockholm dispatch as American Socialist delegates to the Socialist Peace Conference," said William English Walling, "and it seems to me to be a ridiculous thing that three men not known to the party, and with the names Goldfarb, Reinstein, and Davidovitch, should be presumed to represent Americans."

Morris Hillquit said that, while the men might represent Socialist organizations, they did not speak for the Socialist Party.

According to Dr. Ludwig Lore of the New Yorker Volkszeitung, Max Goldfarb, a member of the editorial staff of the Jewish Daily Forward, went to Stockholm in a professional capacity. He was in charge of labor news for the Jewish newspaper, and for that reason was in close touch with Socialistic activity. He is a native of Russia and has been in this country for about three years.

Boris Reinstein, whose wife is a physician in Buffalo and who formerly lived there, is a naturalized American. He is a writer and a member of the Socialist Labor Party. Friends in this city said that Reinstein's mission was to get material for special articles. What interested them most, however, was how he eluded the Federal watch they asserted had been maintained over him.

Less than a month ago, according to a German newspaperman, Reinstein was getting his general delivery mail at the main Post Office in Park Row when he was "pounced upon" by two agents of the Department of Justice. A few days previously he had obtained an American passport, and he had this in his pocket when the Federal sleuths seized him. Al papers, including the passport, were taken from him before he was released. Shortly after, Reinstein got his papers back—all except the passport, which was revoked.

As for Davidovitch, the general opinion was that he was a Russian political refugee, en route back to freedom. He was not an American citizen, it was said.

GORKY SEES IN SCIENCE CURE FOR RUSSIA'S ILLS

Giving Up Politics to Preach His New Doctrine, Which Is to Eliminate Anarchy.

PETROGRAD, June 17, (via London, June 18.)—Maxim Gorky, the author, is taking the lead in a widespread movement for political and economic reconstruction of Russian affairs on the basis of universal application of science to practical life. M. Gorky, in collaboration with other distinguished writers and men of science, is starting "The Free Association for Development and Dissemination of the Positive Sciences."

Since the revolution M. Gorky has been participating actively in politics as the founder and editor of the extreme democratic newspaper, New Life. As a result of severe work and overstrain he had a return of his old lung complaint in April, but has recovered. The correspondent today interviewed the famous writer, who began with the announcement that he was abandoning politics and in future would devote himself to culture and artistic questions.

"The reason is," he protested, "that I have formed the conclusion that the evils from which Russia is suffering have as their first cause our painful backwardness in scientific and technical knowledge. To that may be traced the present political instability of which you hear so much.

"In regard to politics, I will merely deny the stories circulated abroad that I am an adherent of the faction which desires peace even at the price of Russia's destruction. I am accused of being one of the 'Porazhenets,' a new term of derision applied to that faction. My position merely is that I condemn all wars, and expect the present war will be ended by the combined action of the world's democracies.

"As regards our internal condition, I advise you not to believe the talk about anarchy too readily. Undoubtedly anarchy exists temporarily, but its seeds existed long before the revolution. The fact is that under the conditions of the old régime of despotism, arbitrariness, cruelty, and falsehood, Russians could not develop a sense of order and justice.

"Today many are disillusioned. I am beginning even to receive letters proclaiming that the revolution is ruining Russia. This querulousness is a natural product of our national passivity and is equivalent to crying 'Fire!' without summoning the fire brigade. We must have a positive constructive scheme for curing our underlying ills. The medicine, I am convinced, is science. Nearly all the evils of our daily life spring from the absence of science.

"Through lack of science half our peasant children die before reaching the age of 5. From the same cause nearly all the peasant women suffer from women's complaints. The mujiks cultivate the land so badly that the average yield is less than one-fourth the yield obtained in England or Belgium. Conditions in our cities are equally bad. We have no drainage anywhere. Our town soil is poisoned. We are choked with smoke and dust. Town children are rickety, nervous wrecks. Against such evils we need not sterile dreams, but science, technique, machines, efficiently developed industry.

"To assist in bringing this about there should at once be created scientific institutions; for instance, institutes of applied mechanics, chemistry, and biology, and the whole series of bacteriological, hygienic, and general medical institutions. If thereby we cleanse Russia physically and intellectually our anarchy will cease. Those are the ideas underlying my new movement, ideas which led to the foundation of 'The Association for Development and Dissemination of the Positive Sciences.'

"Soon anarchy will be uprooted by order. Believe me, Russia is not lost. I believe firmly in our nation's genuine aspirations to higher civilization. I consider our present troubles transitory and easily curable by means of the steady and fervent application of the two supreme principles—knowledge and work."

ITALIAN COMMISSION SEES STOCK YARDS

Members Also Drive Around Chicago and Place Wreath on Lincoln Statue.

ARRIVE HERE THURSDAY

Mayor to Receive Visitors at City Hall—Pilgrimage to Garibaldi's Home Planned.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Diplomacy and the Chicago Stock Yards today made the acquaintance of each other. One of the most enthusiastic receptions the Italian Commission to the United States has received in its tour of the Middle West was given by the cosmopolitan population of the district. The distinguished visitors in their turn repaid the compliment in brief speeches after a luncheon at the Saddle and Sirloin Club.

"I have unfortunately chosen the diplomatic field as my lifework," said the Marquis Luigi Borsarelli. "I regretted that especially today when I was able to see and admire the results you have achieved here. If I had another life to live, I assure you I would choose the occupation which you follow rather than my own."

Reference to the food situation was made by Arthur Meeker of Armour & Co. in indorsing the Lever bill. He assured the visitors that, with the problem of transportation settled, the United States would be able to supply them with all the food they may need.

Luncheon at the stockyards followed a drive over the city, during which the commission placed a wreath on the statue of Lincoln in Lincoln Park. A formal dinner tonight concluded the entertainment of the visitors, before their departure for Pittsburgh.

Guglielmo Marconi, the principal speaker at the dinner, told his American hearers about Italy's difficult position in the war.

"Among all the nations at war," he said, "Italy is silently taking the greatest strain and the greatest privation. Only when the kind of war Italy is fighting becomes fully known will the world realize what sacrifices the army and the people of Italy have accomplished.

"For more than two years Italy has had an army of more than 3,000,000 men. It is now approaching 4,000,000. You must bear in mind that her population is a little over 37,000,000—about one-third that of the United States. If America were to make an equal sacrifice she would have to maintain under arms for more than two years about 12,000,000 men, and even then her effort would not be equal to ours, for the wealth of the United States is incomparably greater than that of Italy. To feel an equal strain America would have to fling at least $30,000,000,000 into the furnace of war."

Senator Guglielmo Marconi, who, as inventor of the wireless telegraph, has been the centre of interest missed one of the social functions contrived for the commission's entertainment yesterday on its arrival from Burlington, Iowa. The Senator's trunk failed to arrive, and when he called for fresh linen there was none forthcoming. Prominent Chicagoans waited for Mr. Marconi to come from his room, and when he did not appear, sent a message.

"I'm not going; bring me a bowl of soup," replied the inventor. And while the other Commissioners lunched bountifully, Mr. Marconi partook only of soup.

An Italian organ grinder, early on his rounds, disturbed the late slumber of members of the mission today. The visitors took it good naturedly, and the disturber and his monkey went away the richer by several small silver pieces.

Enrico Arlotta, head of the mission, was greatly interested in an Associated Press dispatch saying that an Italian force had joined the British in Palestine. "That is significant of the way the Allies are working together," he said.

Plans for Reception Here.

Plans for the reception of the Italian commission when it arrives in the city on Thursday have been completed. The Executive Committee of the Mayor's Reception Committee decided yesterday that after the luncheon arranged for the Commissioners on Saturday they will be left free to accept any invitations from individuals or Italian societies and organizations.

The committee is concerned that there might be a dearth of Italian flags when the commission arrives, and Cass Gilbert, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Decoration, suggested that orders for Italian flags be placed at once, owing to the fact that it takes longer to make the flag than it does the flags of the other allies.

The members of the commission will be met in Jersey City on Thursday at 3:30 P. M. by a small Reception Committee, headed by President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University and Lloyd C. Griscom. They will be brought to the Battery on a fireboat, and will be met there by the entire committee. A military escort under General Daniel Appleton will bring the commission up Broadway to the City Hall, where Mayor Mitchel will welcome the visitors in the Aldermanic Chamber. City Hall Plaza will be elaborately decorated and the procession will drive through a court of honor.

The Prince of Udine and the Marquis Borsarelli will speak on behalf of the commission. After the ceremony the commission will proceed uptown to the residence chosen, stopping in Washington Square to lay a wreath upon the statue of Garibaldi. A small dinner will be held at the Hotel Plaza the same night, at which Governor Whitman will be present. On Friday the visitors will be taken to Staten Island to visit Garibaldi's house at Rosebank. The Order of the Sons of Italy expects to turn out 10,000 or 15,000 members in a procession on Staten Island. At noon the Merchants' Association will hold a luncheon in honor of the commission at the Hotel Astor. In the evening there will be a large dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria.

On Saturday the Italian societies of the city will assemble in the Stadium of the College of the City of New York to listen to addresses by several members of the commission.

More Italian Cabinet Changes.

ROME, June 18.—King Victor Emmanuel has accepted the resignations of General Alfieri, Under Secretary of State for War, and Signor Canepa, Under Secretary for Agriculture. He has appointed General Alfieri Under Secretary for Arms and Munitions, General Montanari Under Secretary for War, and Deputy Mario Cermenati Under Secretary for Agriculture.

LELANDS JOIN WAR WORKERS

Auto Manufacturers Announce Their Intention to Aid the Government.

DETROIT, June 18.—Henry M. Leland of Detroit, founder of one of the largest motor car companies in this city, announced today that he and his son, Wilfred C., have withdrawn from the automobile business to devote their time to the solution of war problems. Henry Leland has long been known as a student of aviation.

The Lelands, father and son, achieved worldwide renown for their success in the development of gasoline engines. Henry Leland used a one-cylinder engine in the first automobile he built. He and his son, collaborating with other experts, then turned out two, four, and eight cylinder engines.

SIR SAMUEL LEVER TO STAY.

British Government Induces Him to Continue Financial Services Here.

LONDON, June 18.—At the request of the Government Sir Samuel Lever, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, who went to the United States some time ago, has agreed to remain there for an indefinite period. Chancellor Bonar Law made this announcement in the House of Commons today in response to a question [illegible]

NORTHCLIFFE CALLS HIS TASK GIGANTIC

Not Here to Talk, He Declares —Hopes to Gather Some New Ideas.

Lord Northcliffe, head of the British Commission in the United States, spent a busy day yesterday in his offices in this city on his return from Washington. There was a conference of the members of the commission in the afternoon. Lord Northcliffe received a number of callers during the day, including Bernard M. Baruch of the Council of National Defense.

When he was asked if he had made plans regarding his new post during his brief visit to Washington last week Lord Northcliffe said:

"I have returned from a pleasant visit to Washington, where I renewed many old friendships, and was most kindly received. I had the honor of an interesting audience with the President. The many members of the British mission here are being rapidly got together. A good deal is said about the loans to our Government, but we are also spending all this money here. Our expenditures on various forms of material here are at the rate of $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 a week. In one day last week we placed one contract for $40,000,000.

"I am not here to talk," he continued with emphasis. "I am engaged in a gigantic task of organization which precludes my accepting the countless offers of hospitality that have poured in on me since my arrival. I hope to gather new ideas for transmission to England, and I shall be glad to answer any questions bearing upon the lessons to be learned from any mistakes Britain and her allies have made since the time when they were so unexpectedly plunged into this horrible carnage."

Lord Northcliffe was at his desk at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and with the exception of a brief interval for luncheon worked steadily until 7 P. M. He went for a motor ride after dinner. Lord Northcliffe intends to rent a house about fifteen miles outside New York for the Summer months, and will go there as soon as the arrangements are completed.

SAYS GERMANS GAVE POISON IN CANDY

Methodist Clergyman Arouses Pastors by Tales of His Experience in Belgium.

PUT FOR CHILDREN TO FIND

Learned in France That Soldiers Regarded Turks as More Humane Than Teuton Foes.

The Rev. E. M. Bysache yesterday aroused the Methodist preachers of New York at their Monday meeting to a high pitch of indignation by reciting his experience with poisoned candy which, he said, the Germans manufactured and ordered distributed by soldiers in Northern France and Belgium. He said he had seen both the candy and its effects upon confiding children, especially in the towns of Northern France recently vacated by German troops.

"The Germans claim, through their Kaiser," said Mr. Byssche, "to be very near to God; to be doing what He would have them do. I ask you what would be left for followers of the devil to do. There can be no doubt about who made the candy, or who put it into secret places where children would be likely to find it. I speak of things I saw. Only a little less the doings of the devil were the going into vaults in cemeteries, throwing out bodies of the dead, and making of the places scenes of revelry and drunkenness. One can charge off to war the burning of buildings, the blowing up of bridges, the destruction of towns, but the poisoning of wells, the ruin of fruit trees, the torture of innocent animals—these are the acts of minds diseased, of people who must be curbed in the interest of the rest of us."

The speaker is a representative of the Methodists of America and was in France to assist in the distribution of $100,000 American relief funds. Although a minister, he said, he had hard work keeping himself out of the trenches, there to fight against brutalities he witnessed. Speaking as a Christian minister, Mr. Byssche said he was a pacifist on the subject of war—on all ordinary occasions. But he added:

"There is no use trying to talk back to a cannon. I am told in France that men prefer to be captured, if captured at all, by Turks, for they say that of the three nationals Turks are more humane and decent than Germans and Austrians."

The speaker said a most remarkable experience of service in France was to discover that there are no heroes at the front. Some heroes are to be found in soft clerical jobs at the rear, say fifty miles back, but at the firing line every man is an equal of every other man. Concluding, he said:

"It is more important to America that we take part in this war than it is to Europe. The fact may as well be admitted that in many parts of Europe Americans are looked upon as bluffers. We are classed as newly rich. Our deeds committed during the civil war are little known. The fact may as well be admitted that the United States is on trial. Many say we will never do anything. Some opinion of this kind obtains outside of Germany, I can tell you."

TO WELCOME OUR FLEET.

Argentine Cabinet Takes Up Question of Their Status.

BUENOS AIRES, June 18.—In view of the expected arrival of a squadron of American warships, the Cabinet today took up the question of their status while in Argentine waters. No definite decision was reached, but it is probable the warships will not be treated as belligerents.

Objections are being raised in certain quarters to extending an official welcome to this squadron and to permitting it to remain in Argentine ports longer than the time allowed for belligerents, on the ground that it would be in violation of neutrality. Many influential men, however, including a number of former Ministers and diplomats, are making plans for a reception of such a character as to emphasize the sympathetic attitude of the people toward the United States and the Entente Allies.

A high official declared today that the Argentine Government would receive the American warships as a friendly squadron, and that there will be no necessity to apply the regulation setting a time limit for belligerent fleets, because the region in question was not near the war zone.

The Argentine Government takes as a basis for this attitude the German proposition at The Hague, to which Argentina adhered, that the state of belligerency does not apply to warships when ports are remote from the war zone. This declaration signifies that Argentina will authorize the American warships to remain in Argentine waters for any desired period of time.

SPAIN'S PREMIER HEEDS DEMAND FOR REFORMS

Justice Will Be Done Without Delay, Dato Says—Clings to Neutrality.

MADRID, June 18, (via Paris.)—The Marquis de Lema, Foreign Minister, has had long interviews with the American Ambassador and the Spanish Ambassador to Great Britain, who has just arrived here. Afterward he conferred two hours with Premier Dato, following which the Premier met the Italian Ambassador and the Minister of Finance.

Premier Dato told reporters that the Government did not intend to censor criticisms of the Ministry or the previous administrations of Count Romanones or Marquis Prieto, but would forbid attacks against persons in authority by irresponsible persons. He also said that attacks which might prejudice the Government's foreign policy or military discipline would be prohibited. The Premier added that the country had confidence in the Government's policy of neutrality.

It is plain that a movement for a radical rebuilding of the political edifice in Spain is gaining adherence everywhere in Spain. Discontent with existing methods has long been general among advanced liberals and reformers among other parties of the Left. Internal and external difficulties arising from the war have served to increase it, and it had gained among the other parties.

At Cordova prominent men, including engineers, university professors, manufacturers, workmen, and priests, published a manifesto demanding a new political system and urging the formation throughout the country of defense committees similar to the officers' organizations.

In the meanwhile there is a growing movement in favor of the reopening of Parliament. The Government, however, wishes to allow time for the agitation to die down before submitting a solution of the grave problems raised by the army officers and the labor troubles. Premier Dato, in an interview, has said:

"The whole question is to know how to meet the aspirations of the country. The Government is, therefore, taking note of all claims of grievances, and justice will be done without delay."

Among the steps the Government is taking is a reorganization of the higher commands in the army, which is being studied by the Minister of War, General Primo-Rivera.

Our Outstanding
GUARANTEED MORTGAGES
Are Held as Follows:

Savings Banks	$16,379,375
Trustees	37,170,967
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Charitable Inst.	12,431,202
Insurance Cos.	8,388,525
Trust Cos.	8,854,939
	$148,197,914

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. **$9,000,000**
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
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BRITAIN MAY RETAIN HOLD ON SHIPPING

Refuses to Let Charterers Arrange for Cargo Carriers After the War.

LONDON, June 18.—The Ministry of Shipping has issued a warning to possible charterers of shipping after the war that they "can have no assurance that national requirements will permit such arrangements."

This warning is interpreted as indicating that the Government anticipates being obliged to continue to control shipping after the war.

PERSHING HARD AT WORK.

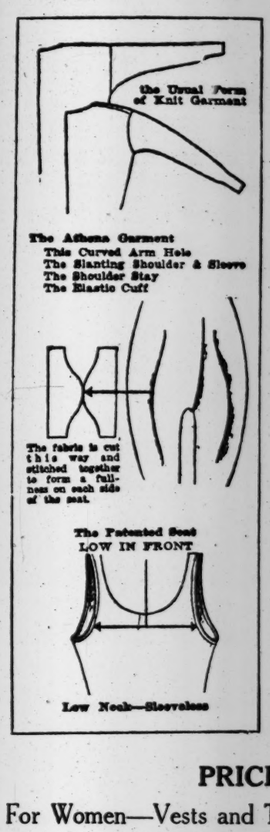
Starts Busy Week After Completing Social Program in Paris.

PARIS, June 18.—Major Gen. Pershing was hard at work in his office today. He has completed the round of social functions in connection with his arrival, and has a busy week ahead of him in dealing with important questions regarding arrangements for the arrival of the American troops.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

ATHENA UNDERWEAR
FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN


the Usual Form of Knit Garment
The Athena Garment
This Curved Arm Hole
The Slanting Shoulder & Sleeve
The Shoulder Stay
The Elastic Cuff
The fabric is cut this way and stitched together to form a full-ness on each side of the seat.
The Patented Seat
LOW IN FRONT
Low Neck—Sleeveless

Athena underwear is truly fashioned and tailored to fit. It is designed not merely to approach, but to *realize* the outlines of a woman's form.

The shaping—the tailoring—is not confined to any one part. Note the shaped shoulders, the proper fullness of bust—the perfect conformation of legs.

The patented seat is the most remarkable advancement ever made in underwear designing; by a unique device the seat in Athena has been shaped to fit the figure snugly in any posture. There can be no gaping—no bulging.

If you will see Athena underwear, you will revise your ideas on the underwear subject.

Athena is sold only at Saks in New York

Marshall Field & Company, Chicago, Makers.

PRICES:

For Women—Vests and Tights...55c and 65c
For Women—Union Suits.....55c to $1.75

Supreme Value

in silk hose is determined not only by beauty of texture and shapeliness, but also by durability. In that important feature

PHOENIX SILK HOSE

stands pre-eminent. It is so serviceable that to wear it daily is true economy.

Women's Silk Hose—*$1.10, $1.50, $2.00*
Women's Lisle Hose—*55c*
Men's Silk Hose—*55c to $1.50*
Men's Lisle Hose, *30c*

FIND TRAPDOOR USED BY CRUGER SLAYER

Continued from Page 1.

ing that an Aldermanic committee be created to inquire into the police treatment of this case. The Aldermen meet today.

Democratic officeholders and responsible Democratic politicians, however, were inclined to act with great circumspection, so as not to allow any appearance of eagerness on their part to be made the basis of the charge that the criticism of the police was inspired by political hostility. District Attorney Swann, who has been in constant touch with the case through Assistant District Attorney Alfred J. Talley, one of the chief counselors of Tammany Hall, denied most emphatically that he intended to initiate any investigation into the affairs of the Police Department.

When he was told that Police Commissioner Woods himself had suggested an investigation by the District Attorney because of rumors that policemen had been friendly to Cocchi and had connived at his escape, Mr. Swann said positively that he would not have anything to do with any investigation of the police conduct of the case, unless it appeared that a policeman was guilty of some wrongdoing which it became the duty of the District Attorney to prosecute.

Mr. Swann said that the Grand Jury was still in session and that, if the Grand Jurors desired to inquire why the police had failed in the case, they would be at liberty to do so, but that no suggestion would be made to them from him or his assistants.

"Regrettable," Mayor Mitchel Says.

While admitting that the police palpably had been at fault in the Cruger case, Mayor Mitchel said yesterday that the record of the department as a whole had been brilliant. When he was asked what he had to say about the failure of the police to find the body, he replied:

"All that can be said is that it is regrettable that the police did not find the body at the time they made their first search, as, I think, the Police Commissioner has already said. When police officers search premises, and there is something that is to be found there and ought to be found, and they fail to find it, there is no excuse. They should have found it.

"If there has been any dereliction, meaning by that something more than a mere unintentional failure, I assume the investigation that is in progress—that of the Police Commissioner—will develop it, and if dereliction is found, of course it will be punished. I think the work done by those who brought about the final discovery of the body is highly commendable and deserves appreciation.

"From the point of view of the police, I might say that while the failure to find the body in this particular case should not have taken place—that the failure in a single instance in the face of a long and consistent record of good service—is no more proof of incompetency on the part of the department as a whole than a single brilliant achievement in the face of a long record of incompetency and dishonesty would be a vindication of the department as a whole."

When he was asked in particular how the police could have failed to get the information which led Mrs. Humiston to the conviction that the body had been buried in the basement of Cocchi's shop the Mayor said that was a matter for Police Commissioner Woods. He was then asked what he thought about Mrs. Humiston's statement that 200 girls had disappeared within the last three or four years in this city. He said:

"A case of this kind leads to speculation. I do not know what girls have disappeared within the last three or four years. If their cases have been reported to the Police Department they will be on record there, subject to any one's call for information."

"Do you think this case calls for a shakeup in the department?" the Mayor was asked.

"I don't express an opinion whether it calls for that or not," Mr. Mitchel replied. "This is one of the things that diligent inquiry on the part of the Police Commissioner will develop. And I know the character of his administration well enough to know that he will take whatever action may be necessary."

Woods Explains His Plans.

Commissioner Woods expressed equal determination to find out just what had gone wrong with the police search for Ruth Cruger, a search of which Commissioner Woods at one time took personal charge. He said:

"We have to admit that we did not find the body; that it was there, and that others did find it. The investigation will be very searching, and I do not know where it will stop. If it appears that no man designedly or deliberately failed to do his duty, some changes will be made, but no severe measures will be taken. If I find that a man has worked hard and honestly on this case, I will stand by him whether or not he made mistakes."

When it was called to his attention that immediately after the crime policemen had vouched for the good character of Cocchi, presumably because they had become personally acquainted with him as a motor cycle repairer, Commissioner Woods said:

"I know they did. I am investigating that phase of it now. I intend to find out if there was any culpable negligence or any connivance."

Conducted Separate Investigations.

Commissioner Woods said that after [illegible] in the line of investigation by three separate inquiries in addition to the main search. He assigned Captain Costigan of the Vice Squad, Lieutenant Grant Williams of the Bureau of Missing Men, and Detective Sergt. Brennan, a specialist on finding lost persons, to make independent investigations. Neither of the three was told that the two others were engaged in this work of checking up.

All of these elaborate precautions against any failure through mere negligence did not result, however, in the making of a thorough search of the basement. It appeared that all the detectives who had been assigned to the search after the first few days took it for granted that the shop and basement had been thoroughly inspected by the men first assigned to the case. These two men, Detectives Largarenne and Dillon, made only a superficial investigation of the cellar, evidently expecting that it would later be looked into more painstakingly.

Whether or not any misunderstanding of orders or of duties by the police caused their failure to search the cellar was pointed out yesterday by Mrs. Humiston that practically all of the policemen and detectives assigned to the case had the opinion from the outset that the girl must have eloped with a man, because most girls who disappear in this latter manner have eloped.

In the preliminary investigation to trace the steps taken by the police, Detectives Dillon and Largarenne, who had established reputations for ability on other cases, said yesterday that they had more than 300 clues facing them when they took up the Cruger case and that they ran down one plausible theory after another, the case becoming more mystifying all the time.

Three lines of work are now being followed by the police, according to Commissioner Woods. The first is to get Cocchi, who is in Italy, and have him brought back. Commissioner Woods has been in constant touch with Washington since the body was discovered. The second is to find accomplices, if there were any, and to establish exactly the circumstances under which the murder took place and the body was disposed of. The third is to ascertain whether there had been culpable police negligence. More than 100 detectives are working on these three lines.

Search for Possible Accomplices.

While the likelihood that Cocchi had accomplices appeared greatly diminished yesterday because of the discovery that the crime was that of a degenerate, the search for accomplices nevertheless went on because of evidence gathered by Mrs. Humiston and by the police that Cocchi, in company with other men, had lured girls into various shops where Cocchi had at different times carried on his motor cycle business.

"I know of two girls, both under 16 years of age, who had previously been mistreated by Cocchi," Mrs. Humiston said. "I have talked to the parents, and J. J. Kron, who has been assisting me, has talked to the girls themselves.

"We learned that at one of the shops which Cocchi had previously occupied he had companions of his were in the habit of stopping girls who were passing and sending them to buy candy or something of that kind. These were little girls as a rule. Then they were trapped on their return to his shop. He frequently had quarrels with women customers who came to the shop, because of his actions."

Detective J. J. Kron, who assisted Mrs. Humiston in solving the crime, said yesterday that Cocchi had had quarrels with his wife because of other women. Frank W. Lee, a photographer, who has a shop across the street from Cocchi's motor cycle shop, said that he had seen Cocchi and his wife fighting fiercely on the sidewalk.

Another theory which was advanced by Kron to show that Cocchi had accomplices was based on information to the effect that Cocchi had been ill some months before and had not sufficient strength to do the heavy lifting required for the disposition of Ruth Cruger's body. Since he had a trap door, as was discovered today, Cocchi would have found it necessary only to drag the body from the rear room to the opening and let it drop through.

Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald and Dr. Menas S. Gregory, two authorities on mental disease, said yesterday that there had never been cases where criminals of the Cocchi type had had accomplices. Dr. MacDonald said:

"Such a man would certainly commit his crime without accomplices. Acts of this type are marked by secrecy, and it is even doubtful if such a man would allow others to aid him in concealing the crime, though he might, if he had some one he thought he could thoroughly trust.

"Whether such a man is insane or not is simply a question of how one uses the term insane, but he is not necessarily insane in the legal sense. A sane man may yield to an impulse to commit such a crime, or an insane man may.

"The usual history of such cases is that when a man has once committed such a crime he will lie in wait for opportunities to commit others, and, if not caught, he is likely to commit a series of such crimes. He may go for years before he gets the opportunity for his crime. Criminals of this kind are so rare and are so given to repeating their acts that it is well worth inquiring whether this man may not be the same one who killed the two children in 1915."

"Harry Thaw is a member of the general class in which men of this type are included. He is an instance of a man who was both insane and given to crimes of this general nature. But others who are sane are also sometimes guilty."

The two children referred to by Dr. MacDonald are Leonora Cohn and Charles Murray, who were slain in 1915. Scores of men were arrested after the crimes, but the slayer was never caught, in spite of the search in which practically every member of the Police Department took part.

Mrs. Humiston said yesterday that she did not believe that Mrs. Cocchi, who is now under arrest, knew of her husband's crime. One thing which had a strong influence on her opinion was the fact that Mrs. Cocchi promptly notified the police when Cocchi disappeared on Feb. 15. Another reason is that the woman was known to have quarreled bitterly with the motor cycle repairer because of his attentions to other women. Aaron Marcus of 10 Wall Street, the lawyer for Mrs. Cocchi, said yesterday that he intended to apply for a writ of habeas corpus for Mrs. Cocchi. Mrs. Cocchi, who was allowed to go to her home yesterday to get some of her belongings, made this statement:

"The finding of the body in the basement was the greatest surprise to me. I still believe that my husband was too great a coward to commit this crime. If he was guilty, I believe that he had an associate with him. I do not believe that he could have done it alone. I hope he will be brought back and punished, if he is guilty.

"The reason that I objected to the excavating in the basement was that I was tired of having crowds drawn in front of the shop by the continual visits of the police and others in connection with this case. I would not have cared if the investigation had been conducted in a quiet way. It has been a great annoyance and inconvenience to have a crowd in front of my shop all the time."

Persons living and employed in the neighborhood of Cocchi's could not recall yesterday having seen any one constantly with Cocchi shortly before or after the girl disappeared. The two witnesses who saw Cocchi come out of the cellar covered with dirt on the two nights after the girl's disappearance said that he came out alone. The theory that the body had been lowered through the trap-door supplied an explanation for the finding of long ropes about the ankles and waist when the body was discovered. Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling reported last night that some chains had also been found in the shop which might have been part of the tackle used in lowering the body into the cellar.

Quick Action by Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury which indicted Cocchi yesterday for murder in the first degree acted with great expedition. Assistant District Attorneys Owen W. Bohan and John R. Fitzpatrick began presenting testimony at 11:30 o'clock and the indictment was returned at 12:55 o'clock. The witnesses were Christine Cruger, a sister of Ruth Cruger; Peter McEntee, a laborer, who saw Cocchi come out of the basement on the night of the murder and who later disinterred the body; Dr. L. L. Danforth and Dr. Otto H. Schultze, who performed the autopsy and found that it was a "ripper" murder, and Detective Sergeant Frank McGee, who talked to Cocchi before he disappeared. Cocchi trapping himself by saying that the Cruger girl had left his shop with the skates, which were later found buried in the pit with hem. It was intended to take Mrs. Cocchi before the Grand Jury, but this plan was dropped because of the danger of invalidating the indictment by having the woman testify against her husband.

District Attorney Swann said that he would present the case to the members of the Italian commission in this country, as well as to the officials at Washington. Mr. Swann made public yesterday the following memorandum, from which a letter to Secretary of State Lansing was drafted:

The Cruger case is a case of such prime importance and has attracted such widespread interest that it would seem this case furnishes the occasion for a renewal of the movement to induce the Italian Government, under its existing treaty with us, to surrender up Italian subjects who have committed crimes in the United States and taken refuge in Italy.

As we have been drawn into closer relations with the Government of Italy than ever before, and are about to lend the Government large sums of money in their time of need, it would seem particularly opportune to inquire whether the Government of Italy proposes to deliver to the Government of the United States, under and in accordance with our treaty provisions, those Italian subjects who commit crime in the United States and have taken refuge in Italy.

I am aware that the Italian Government offers to try such Italian subjects in Italy after they have taken refuge there, but when you consider in the case of Porter Charlton, convicted in Italy for the murder of his wife and sinking her body in Lake Como, that he received a net sentence of only three months for that heinous crime, and I am reliable informed that a sentence of three years for murder in the first degree is a very average sentence for that crime in Italy, the offer of a trial there is not a sufficient answer.

It is practically impossible to produce in Italy the witnesses to a murder committed in this country, and the difficulty of trying such cases by depositions taken in this country is obvious.

Dorothy Arnold Case Recalled.

The police evidently harked back yesterday to the Dorothy Arnold case in some of their questions to witnesses in the Cruger case, of whom about sixty have been examined at the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau.

The police refused to say what the drift of questions relating to the Arnold case had been. Mrs. Humiston said yesterday that she intended to devote herself hereafter to the rescue of kidnaped girls and to the destruction of gangs engaged in such practices. Mrs. Humiston got her experience in such investigations originally, she said yesterday, while she was engaged in looking up peonage cases for the Department of Justice at Washington. Mrs. Humiston continued:

"I am perfectly ready to undertake a new investigation of the Dorothy Arnold case or of any similar case of disappearances, which are very numerous, though I become so well known. Since my investigation of the conditions in this city I have found vice and white slavery rampant. I don't know whether or not conditions are improved over what they were a few years ago, but they are certainly not today.

"I have never said that I knew of twenty-two girls who have been buried in cellars, but I know of twenty-two girls who were decoyed into basements or elsewhere and have since disappeared. I have withheld their names because of the danger that they would be killed or removed if their names were made public. I am anxious to co-operate in an investigation of the white slave traffic with District Attorney Swann or Commissioner Woods. Commissioner Woods, of whom I have a high opinion, has offered to assist me in every way. My idea of the way to proceed would be by the creation of a Bureau of Public Morals or an organization under some other title to deal specifically with this subject.

"I was brought into this investigation by Mrs. Felix Adler, who, with other public-spirited women, contributed the funds required. I have no doubt that it would be easy to get the money to go further. I have not formed any definite plans for future work so far."

Among other witnesses examined last night at the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau was Harry Blady, an employe of the Manhattan Dyeing and Cleaning Works, near Cocchi's shop. He is alleged to have been seen in Cocchi's company. He was questioned for three nours and was made to try on garments which were found in the burrow under the basement of Cocchi's shop, where the body was discovered.

The coat, vest, and trousers were later taken to the shop of a tailor on Broadway, who was said to have made them, in order to find who had purchased the suit. The detectives refused to say whether the examination of Blady had developed anything of importance.

Three young girls living in the neighborhood of Cocchi's shop also were summoned to the bureau and questioned.

A delegation of Italian newspaper publishers and editors, headed by Egidio M. Grella, called on District Attorney Swann yesterday and offered him their assistance in a campaign to have Cocchi extradited. Records were found yesterday at the Italian Consulate showing that Cocchi on Dec. 4 of last year had offered himself for enlistment in the Italian Army, but had been rejected. There is no record that he obtained a passport to aid him in his flight to Italy, and it is believed that he worked his way over on an Italian ship.

The body of Ruth Cruger was removed from the Morgue yesterday afternoon to an undertaking establishment. In the afternoon it was taken to a cemetery for burial. Only the family and a few friends were present at the funeral.

CALLS ON ITALY TO HOLD COCCHI

Washington Requests His Detention and Later Will Demand His Surrender.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The State Department today, at the instance of the authorities of New York State, cabled to the American Embassy in Rome to ask the Italian Government to cause the arrest and provisional detention of Alfredo Cocchi for the murder of Ruth Cruger. Cocchi has been traced to Bologna, Italy, and was reported to be under close surveillance.

As soon as the State Department receives the evidence presented to the New York County Grand Jury and a copy of the indictment found today against Cocchi, it will ask the Italian Government to surrender the alleged murderer.

Complications are possible in the Cocchi case on account of the provision in the Italian Constitution forbidding the extradition from Italy of Italian subjects accused of committing crimes in foreign countries where the punishment is death; but the war may affect the attitude of the Italian Government in the matter. Italy and the United States are now allies, engaged in a struggle against a common enemy, and it is believed here that Italy may consent to the extradition of Cocchi as an act of grace.

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Club Cocktails

owe their perfect flavor to accurate mixing of selected liquors.

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"I am surprised at the courteous attention I get here, when I purchase a $20 suit—the value is unsurpassed."

Tropical Suits—reliable fabrics, $7 to $35.

The advantage of more than 23 years' experience in producing feather-weight suits, is apparent in these clothes.

George G. Benjamin
299 Madison Ave. Cor. 40 St.

Thrift Special!

ECONOMY is wise—making new friends is good business. Right now when everybody wants new Pumps we still have left to offer 350 pairs of our newest Pump—Priscilla. In all the popular leathers—sizes still complete—$5.75 at the Thrift Price..

The newest last—the latest high cut pattern. Prevents gaping at side and puffy ridge on instep. In Patent Leather, Gray Kid or White Calf, with plain toe as illustrated; or in Koko Brown Kid or King Calf with wing tip. All have wood Louis heels protected with aluminum plates.

A model easily fitted with buckle to give Colonial effect.

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175 Broadway	14th Street at 3rd Avenue
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Broadway at 10th Street	125th Street at 7th Avenue
Broadway at 27th Street	2929 Third Avenue
Broadway at 37th Street	991-993 Southern Boulevard

BROOKLYN

4 Flatbush Avenue	1375 Broadway	301 Broadway	NEWARK, N. J. 825 Broad Street
1065 Broadway	2257 Pitkin Avenue (Miss's Shoes Only)	468 Fifth Avenue	JERSEY CITY 100 Newark Ave.

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Having practically closed out *Spring Fashions*—we are now showing an entirely new range of *Summer styles*—many of which have been made from surplus materials, and are being introduced ***at liberal price concessions***—

$45 to 95 Summer Frocks at $25, 45, 65
of French crepe, voile, dimity, organdie, net and gingham.

$65 to 125 Day and Evening Gowns at $35, 55
of serge, tricot, jersey, foulard, satin, taffeta, crepe and chiffon.

$125 to 195 Evening Wraps at $65 and 95
of plain or two tone taffeta, gros de Londres and satin ebuissant.

Tailored Suits—*for all occasions*
BEACH—SPORTS—STREET AND SEMI-DRESS STYLES
In serge, gabardine, checks, wool jersey and combination effects.
Formerly $65, 95 to 125——at $35 and 45

$125 to 300 Imported Model and Costume Suits at $55 to 85

$45 to 95 Coats and Capes at $25, 35, 45
For street wear, travel, sports and semi-dress.

$18 to 28 Handmade Blouses at $10 and 12
of batiste and voile, with dainty hand-run tucks, and trimmed with Valenciennes and real filet laces—High or low neck styles.

Also introducing
Charming Summer Millinery
and specially priced, $15, $20 & $25

N. Y. ATHLETIC CLUB GIVES AMBULANCES

Members Will Man Two Units for Service at the Front.

RECRUITED BY PRESIDENT

Members of Brook Club Have Sent Two Ambulances to France and Will Add Another.

New York Athletic Club members held a patriotic meeting in the clubhouse in West Fifty-ninth Street last night, and at its conclusion every man present voted unanimously to join a club subscription fund for providing an ambulance corps for the American Army in France. The corps will be exclusively manned by the athletes of the club; and the ambulances will carry the famous Mercury Foot emblem of the club. In addition to their own corps, the New York Athletic Clubmen will raise additional funds for an ambulance unit for the United States Government.

The President of the club, Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, occupied the chair in his uniform as a Major in the United States Medical Reserve Corps. It was decided to notify all the members of the club that the subscriptions for the corps and the Government ambulance unit would be started today, so that the equipment may be ready for service in the shortest time.

"The personnel of the corps and the Government unit will all be New York Athletic Club men," said Dr. Hammond. "The corps complete, consisting of two cars, with all equipment, is estimated to cost $5,000. Each car will have thirty-six men, and each car will carry the club emblem."

Major Hammond is now on active recruiting duty for the Medical Reserve Corps. With the car to be presented to the Government there will go thirty-six other New York Athletic Club men to operate it, but they will be merged into the regular United States forces. This gift from the club will be part of 2,000 ambulances that are being arranged for by collegians and others as special contributions to this branch of the war service.

The other speakers at the meeting were James W. Gerard, Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, and the Rev. Joseph A. Mulry. Mr. Gerard issued a warning to the country to awake to the full realization of the serious task ahead of it. He declared the German Government teaches its people to hate this country, and that German money had even been sent into South America to help spread the Teuton propaganda there.

"If America had stayed out of this war," said Mr. Gerard, "and Germany had won a victory or a draw we would have been attacked. In Germany they have been taught to look upon us as a lot of fat, wealthy merchants just waiting for Germany to come over and collect."

Sheriff Smith referred to the Goldman-Berkman anarchists and said that if the Government found it difficult to find jail accommodations for the anarchists he stood ready to donate free of charge all the spare room there is in Ludlow Street Jail. The Sheriff denounced those who go about the country saying that this war is "a Wall Street war," and compared them to Benedict Arnold. Father Mulry's speech was on patriotism.

It was learned yesterday that members of the Brook Club, 7 East Fortieth Street, have sent two ambulances to France, which were purchased by subscription funds. This fund was oversubscribed and the club is preparing to make another gift of an ambulance. Mayor Robert Bacon of the Brook Club is a member of the staff of General Pershing.

Several other of the leading clubs of the city are actively engaged in raising popular subscriptions among their members for specific patriotic purposes or special aid to the Government, all of which work is distinct from the many individual gifts of members for similar purposes. The Union League Club's members are contributing $3,000 monthly for the relief of war refugees in France. The Century Association is continuing its subscriptions for the Belgian relief work, although this work has now been taken over by the Government. The Union Club recently closed a billiard tournament that netted a substantial fund for the benefit of families of soldiers. The Union Club has now under way two important contributions for Government war aid, the details of which it has been decided not to disclose at this time.

Other clubs which are giving valuable service in addition to financial help include the Railroad, Lawyers', and Engineers. The Lawyers' Club members are taking care of the practice of members in service and are turning over the entire proceeds to the families of the absent ones. The National Democratic Club and the Republican Club have workers co-operating with the Mayor's National Defense Committee and other patriotic bodies. The Princeton and Columbia University Clubs are preparing to work along similar lines.

The Aero Club of America, which has contributed the expenses of twenty aviators of the Lafayette Flying Corps, now in France, and has made several notable gifts to the Government, has purchased $16,000 of the Liberty bonds, which are to be sold at a premium for the benefit of the Red Cross. Bonds bearing the figure 1, in each series from $10,000 to $10, were purchased by the Aero Club and it is thought that many members will be glad to pay a premium for these samples of the initial issues.

The Defense Committee of the Manhattan Club, through its Finance Committee, has approved a proposition to request from each member of the club for the remainder of the current year, beginning July 1, a monthly contribution of not less than one nor more than five dollars.

HAITI AGAINST KAISER; BREAK IS ANNOUNCED

Carries Out Threat to Sever Relations When Protest Is Unheeded.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Secretary Lansing was advised today by the American Minister at Port au Prince that he had been officially notified of the rupture of diplomatic relations between Haiti and Germany.

On May 11 the Haitian National Assembly unanimously adopted a report authorizing the executive power to protest in the name of humanity against submarine warfare by Germany, to hold the Government of Germany responsible for the interests of Haitian citizens traveling on the high seas, to demand, upon occasion, guarantees and reparation; to assume a benevolent policy toward the United States, and, if necessity arose, to break off relations between the German Empire and Haiti.

Having failed to obtain the desired guarantees, the Haitian Government has now broken diplomatic relations and taken its stand with the United States.

FEARS ATTACK FROM AIR.

Colonel Hays Appeals for Protection of Munition Factories.

Colonel A. H. Hays of Easton, Penn., told the members of the Northampton County Aero Club of that State at a meeting held last night in the New York headquarters, 46 West Thirty-ninth Street, that aerial protection for the munition factories along the Atlantic Coast was deplorably lacking. He declared that there was scarcely an aerial gun in the region he said the Germans would delight in attacking.

The speaker recalled the feat of the Deutschland in crossing the Atlantic and said that it was not impossible for the enemy to send over a dozen or more airplanes in similar submarines, assemble them near the coast and proceed to attack our cities. Colonel Hays said that he believed there might be just such an attack made at any moment.

Augustus Post of the Aero Club made a plea for the enlargement of the aerial forces of the country. Since, he said, it was a foregone conclusion that the war would be settled in the air no time should be lost in preparing to launch a huge aerial offensive against the enemy. He urged private institutions and individuals to contribute funds to send young aviators abroad by the thousands. He said that the cost of sending each man to the front amounted to $300.

Borough President Marcus M. Marks, who followed, declared that personal service and sacrifice was demanded of every man, woman, and child in the war against Germany.

CROSSES GIVEN AT RHEIMS.

Cardinal, Two Officials, and an Editor Decorated by Poincare.

PARIS, June 18.—President Poincaré, accompanied by Leon Bourgeois, Minister of Labor, has visited Rheims, where he pinned the Cross of the Legion of Honor on the breasts of Cardinal Lucon, Deputy Mayors de Bruignac and Charbonneaux, and Managing Editor Dramas of L'Eclaireur de l'Est, which continued to appear throughout the bombardment.

The ceremony took place in the building where the municipal offices have been lodged since the City Hall was burned down. Afterward the President visited the Cathedral and the quarters of the city which have suffered most from the German guns.

SATISFIES JAPAN ON NOTE TO CHINA

Continued from Page 1.

suggesting that identical representations be made to China. Japan deemed it proper to consult her allies before responding. The Foreign Minister understood Great Britain took the same view as Japan, which was that it was undesirable at present to make representations which might prove to be untimely intervention. The attitude of France, the Foreign Minister said, probably was the same as that of Great Britain. Japan therefore decided to adhere to the policy of noninterference. The above summary was furnished to The Associated Press by an official of the Foreign Office.

The agitation in Japan over the action of the United States has subsided. It was due to the fact that Washington acted independently.

The Government probably will not accede to the clamor of the Chauvinists who are urging it to seek America's recognition of Japan's paramount position in China. The Conservative elements think such action might be misunderstood in the United States as an attempt to take advantage of the fact that America is preoccupied by the war, and might prejudice the success of the Japanese mission to the United States. The entire Chinese question, however, will likely be discussed during the stay of the Ishii mission in America. The mission will leave for the United States July 2 or 3.

ROOSEVELT URGES NATION TO SAVE

Calls on Americans to Curtail Their Frivolities While the War Lasts.

ASKS AID FOR RED CROSS

Ex-President Says the British Fleet and French Armies Are All That Save Us from Outrages.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, June 18.—Colonel Théodore Roosevelt, in an impassioned speech tonight at the Lyric Theatre, on behalf of the Red Cross, denounced in striking phrases the circulation of appeals here against "Fighting England's war."

The Colonel also demanded that Americans curtail their pleasure seeking for the period of the war. The money they might use in frivolities he said should be turned over to the Red Cross or used for similar relief work.

The Colonel's speech followed a presentation of J. Stuart Blackton's preparedness film "Womanhood." The Colonel discussed the lesson of the film drama.

"Such pictures as you have seen actually occurred in Europe," he said. "The only reason it hasn't happened to us since April 2 is because of the British fleet and the British and French armies. Ours is an ignoble safety. We will get victory this time because of our foresighted allies. At some future time, if we are not ready, we will go down in unpitied disaster.

"There actually have been Americans who recently have been asking why we should fight on the same side as England, our ancient foe? I would like to see any man here unpatriotic enough to say that at this time, Abraham Lincoln's rule holds good for nations. Where a nation is wrong, fearlessly oppose it; when it is in the right stand by it.

"Any man who hates England more than he loves the United States should be thrown out of the country. A nation must be judged by its conduct in any given crisis. An unfriendly attitude against England is as base and unjust as would be an individual grudge between two men because their great-grandfathers fought. The sentiment is that of a traitor."

Colonel Roosevelt referred to the Ruth Cruger murder, and continued, pointing to the girls and women before him:

"A similar fate would be staring you in the face tonight if you were not protected by our allies."

Colonel Roosevelt then took occasion to caution against snobbishness in Red Cross work, and then made an eloquent appeal for the Red Cross organization.

"I appeal," he said, "to those not fortunate enough to have brothers or other dear ones going into the fighting line. If you came here tonight to get thrills and to see a good entertainment your time and mine has been wasted. Go away prepared to do your part.

"Above all, in your giving remember that a year or so from now when our boys are being wounded and need your aid it will be too late. Do it now."

NEGROES IN TRAINING CAMP.

White Officers Start Drilling Men at Des Moines for Commands.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 18.—Patterned after the officers' training camps established a month ago, the training camp for the negro officers that are to hold commands in the negro regiments provided for under the selective conscription law, was opened here today, with the student enrollment set at 1,200.

Colonel C. C. Ballou of the Thirty-seventh United States Infantry, in command of the camp, is assisted by a staff of thirteen white officers of the regular army, and as the work progresses some of the students with military training will be called on to assist.

In addition to approximately 1,000 candidates selected in the various departments, 250 negro non-commissioned officers of the regular army are trying for commissions. The latter were selected from the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry.

A majority of the candidates are college men, many of them prominent in the professions of law or medicine, or with considerable business training. Quite a number, in addition to the non-commissioned officers, have had some military training, both practical and theoretical. There had been many applications in excess of the number desired in camp, Colonel Ballou said, but some of those appointed had wired or written that they would be unable to attend, and it might be necessary to draw additional candidates from the applicants previously rejected.

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UNUSUAL DESIGNS.
EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS.

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ESTABLISHED 1824

FIFTH AVENUE AT 32nd STREET
&MAIDEN LANE.

U. S. Naval Reserve Officers
UNIFORMS
Howard Place Co.,
162 South St., N. Y.
Under Brooklyn Bridge.

DIRECT SALE VALUE.

Almost 200 subscriptions were received immediately following the insertion of one advertisement of the contents of the "New Republic" in The New York Times, and four days later requests for copies from all corners of the United States were still being received.—Advt.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.

We Make Camp Plans Come True

Whether you have in mind a camp site on a shady island, somewhere along the shore or up in the hills, our Sporting Goods Department is ready to serve you with equipment and clothing at considerable saving.

Duffle Bags

For carrying small camp accessories. With throat-pieces and large gromets to take chains. 9x24 in., $1.09; 12x36 in., $1.49; 15x36 in., $1.84.

Cooking Outfits

Of aluminum, for two or four persons; consisting of pots, cups, plates, knives, forks, spoons, fry pans—all nested into a large cooking pot. For two persons, $9.59; for four, $15.89.

Up Stream and Down In An Old Town Canoe

The real pleasure of canoeing comes to the man who paddles one of these fine canoes. We are now showing three sizes: $33.75 to $37.75; others with open gunwales, $36.75 to $40.75; In addition, you can get paddles, cushions, sailing outfits and other accessories at prices lower than elsewhere.

Camp Clothes

Khaki and Corduroy are favorites with men in the open—they both wear so well—flannel, of course, makes ideal camp shirts. The following prices indicate but some of the savings we have in store for you:

Khaki Norfolks, $2.49 and $2.97.
Khaki Pants, $1.49 to $2.97.
Khaki Riding Breeches, $2.24 to $2.97.
Flannel Shirts, in gray, blue or brown, $2.39 to $3.74.
Corduroy Norfolks, $4.24; Corduroy Pants, $3.74; Corduroy Breeches, $3.96; Canvas Puttees, $1.29; Spiral Puttees, cloth, $2.24 and $2.97.

Men's Bathing Suits

Men's two-piece Bathing Suits, worsted, silk trimmed in heather mixtures, $5.94; also Coast Model Bathing Suits, worsted, heather mixtures in alternate stripes and plain heathers and other colors with contrasting trimmings. $2.74 to $4.96

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St., Centre.

Other Things For Camp

Fishing Tackle, Camp Equipment, Cameras, Tennis and Base Ball Equipment—in fact, anything you need to complete your camping outfit will cost you less here than elsewhere.

Macy's—Fifth Floor.

Contribute to the American *Red Cross*
'Tis a sign of true sportsmanship.
Contribution Booth—Fourth Floor

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

The Greatest Supply of *Army Uniforms* And Equipment in New York.
Military Section — Fourth Floor

Annual Sportsman's Show

Whether you ride, drive or walk,—play tennis, golf or baseball,—spend your Summer in the mountains camping or down at the shore,—prefer canoeing to motoring, or motoring to 'cycling,—like to spend a restful vacation or an active one,—or merely form part of the background as a looker-on and snap the crowd, this Sportsman's Show is to provide you with all the necessities the call of Summer presents.

And provide you in such a way as to make it unnecessary for you to spend too much of your vacation money before your vacation begins. Here Gimbel merchandising influence plays an important part. By concentrating the purchases of three great organizations Gimbels are able to obtain Sporting Goods, like everything else, at prices that enable us to sell for less than usual *Department Store* low prices.

Camping Houses and All Outdoor Equipment

Tennis

The famous Harry C. Lee Slotted Throat Tennis Rackets, seconds, $5.00 to $9.00 values, Special, $3.95
Other Rackets from $1.25 to $9.00
Tennis Nets, $1.00 to $9.00
Tennis Posts, $1.35 to $10.00 per pair
Racket Covers, 45c to 85c
Tennis Balls, $3.00 to $4.80 doz.
Tennis Markers, Presses, Guy Ropes and Pegs, Marking Tapes, etc.

Golf

A large assortment of Lenox, Burke, J. P. Cockran, and Forgan Golf Clubs Priced from $2.00 to $6.00
The famous "St. Andrews," Golf Ball, made especially for us in Scotland, $5.95 doz.
Other Golf Balls from $3.85 to $10 doz.
Golf Shoes, ladies', $8.50 pr.
Men's, $9.50 pr.
Golf Bags, $3.50 to $22.50
Golf Hose, boys', $1.50 and $1.95
Men's, $2.25 and $2.50
Golf Helmets, $1.50 to $3.50
And other golf sundries too numerous to mention.

Baseball

Fielder's Gloves, 75c to $4.50
Baseman's Mits, $1.00 to $7.00
Catcher's Mitts, $1.00 to $6.00
Catcher's Masks, 50c to $5.00
Baseballs, 5c to $1.25
Baseball Bats, 10c to $1.25
Shoes, $3.50 and $5.00 per pair
Boys' Baseball Suits, including shirt, pants, cap and belt, $1.25 and $2.00 per suit.

'Cycling

The "Tuxedo" Bicycle — Men's and Women's models, made for us by the Westfield Mfg. Co., successors to Pope Mfg. Co.; all have coaster brakes, mudguards, motorcycle handle bars and grips, $32.50
Juvenile Bicycles, from $22.50 to $28.50

Kenyon Take Down Houses which are stormproof, dampproof and insectproof, ranging in price from $45.00 to $335.00

Lawn Swings—
Juvenile size, $3.75
Adult size, 2 passenger, $4.75
Adult size, 4 passenger, $7.50 to $8.50
Awnings for above swings, $3.00
Eagle 4-passenger iron frame swing, $16.50
Gliding Settees—
Juvenile size, $8.50
with awning, $12.50

Sailor Hammocks, made of knotted twine by the sailors at Sailors' Snug Harbor.
Baby size, 65c
Adult, $1.45 to $3.50
The Regular Woven Hammocks in very attractive designs, $2.00 to $9.00
Wood Porch Swings, $1.95 to $6.50
Lawn Furniture—
Lawn Umbrellas — complete with iron socket to set umbrella firmly in ground. $13.50 to $27.50
Iron Lawn Tables with hole in center so that lawn umbrella can be inserted, $12.00 to $14.50

Iron Lawn Chairs, suitable for use with above tables, $2.25 each
Beach Umbrella—
Plain color, $3.00
Striped, $3.50
Camp Furniture—
Folding Chairs, 45c to $2.25
Folding Cots, $1.75 and $3.25
Metal Frame Cots, $5.00 to $9.50
Ideal Automobile Tent for your auto trip this Summer; light, compact, easily erected; no poles required — floor sewed in. Mosquito-proof ventilation in two sides with rain flap, $18.50

Bathing

Children's sweater-knit one-piece Bathing Suit, $2.50 & $3.00
Boys' Bathing Suits, 95c to $3.25
Men's Bathing Suits, $3.50 to $10.00
Bathing Belts, 25c
Bathing Shoes, 65c to $1.45
Regina Swimming Wings, 35c to 50c
Kapo Swimming Wings, $1.50
Bathing Suit Bags, 50c to $1.00
Jock Straps, 35c to 75c
Flannel Swimming Pants, $2.50
Cotton Swimming Shirts, 50c
Wool Swimming Shirts, $1.50
Bathing Caps, 45c to 75c

Fishing

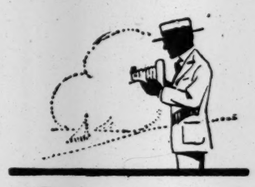
Fresh Water Rods, 95c to $35.00
Salt Water Rods, 95c to $14.50
Fresh Water Reels, 45c to $27.00
Salt Water Reels, 95c to $19.00
Fresh Water Lines, 10c to $3.75
Salt Water Lines, 25c to $1.45
Hooks, 20c to 40c doz.
Baits, 10c to $1.00
Trout Flies, 50c & $1.20 doz.
Bass Flies, 15c ea.
Common Sense Minnow Seines, 90c to $2.25
Floats, 8c to 50c
Also—Minnow Pails, Sinkers, Minnow Nets, Shark Hooks, Weakfish Squids, Bluefish Squids, and other items too numerous to mention.

Canoeing

The Famous Mullins Canvas-Covered Canoes—All have open gunwales to facilitate in bailing out water, and all have keels to insure stability.
16 ft.—colors, red, green, blue. $36.00
17 ft.—colors, red, green, blue. $38.00
18-ft.—color, green, $40.00
17 ft. Sponson—colors, red, green, blue, $55.00
Canoe Back Rests, $1.00 & $2.00
Canoe Chairs, $1.45 & $3.25
Canoe Cushions, $1.50 to $3.50
Canoe Paddles, $1.50

Motoring

18-ft. Mullins Steel Leader Launch, with 6 H. P., two-cylinder, two cycle Ferro Motor, salt water fittings, $365.00
17-ft. Mullins Lake Champlain Wood Launch, with 6 H. P. two-cylinder, two-cycle Ferro Motor with reverse gear, salt water fittings, $401.00
Also Boat Fittings of various kinds.



Kodaking

The Eastman Brownie Cameras and Kodaks, too well known to talk about:
Brownies, $1.60 to $8.00
Kodaks, $4.50 to $18.75
Rexo Cameras, $5.50 to $62.70
Other Cameras from $6.30 to $50.00
Photo Albums, 25c to $5.00
Passepartout Frames, 5c to 40c
Kodak Frames, made of wood, complete with glass, 10c to 50c
Full stock of Films, Paper, Trays, Developers, Printing Frames and other supplies.
Let us do your developing and printing—"Quick service and small profits."

Resting

Couch Hammocks—a large and varied assortment that you must see and swing in to appreciate. $7.50 to $27.50
Couch Hammock Stands, $4.00 to $5.50
Couch Hammock Pillows, $1.50 & $2.00 each
Couch Hammock Awning, $4.50 to $9.00

Miscellaneous

Athletic Clothing

Men's Sweaters, $1.95 to $10.75
Men's Jerseys, $2.50 to $3.00
Boys' Jerseys, $2.25 to $2.75
Men's Jersey Coats, $4.00
Men's Army Sweaters, $6.50 & $8.50
Flannel Shirts, $1.95 to $6.00
Running Pants, 50c & 75c
Khaki Clothing—
Coats, $1.50 to $4.00
Long Pants, $1.25 to $3.50
Riding Breeches, $2.50 to $8.00
We also have Leggins, Puttees, Mackinaws, Auto Dusters, Rubber Blankets, Ponchos, Sporting Shoes of all descriptions, Rifles, Ammunition, College Pennants and Pillows, and other items.

Flags

American Flags and Flags of the Allied nations for your automobile, with various methods of attaching same to windshield or radiator cap.

Military Equipment

Everything a soldier wears or has need for, including:
Wood Drill Guns, 75c ea.
First Aid Kit, 75c
Sewing Kits, 50c to $2.75
Vacuum Canteens, $2.50 to $4.00

Lunch Set

Mapleware Lunch Set—Sanitary, serviceable, satisfactory, consisting of 6 dinner plates, 2 large vegetable or salad dishes, 2 large meat or sandwich platters, 6 handy side dishes, 6 salt and pepper dishes, 12 sanitary maple spoons, 6 wood fibre napkins, 1 wood fibre table cover, all packed complete in carton, 25c

Croquet Sets

4 ball set, $1.50 to $12.00
6 ball set, $1.25
8 ball set, $1.50 to $20.00

GIMBELS SPORTING GOODS STORE—Fourth Floor

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Many Women Will Be Interested in These

Breakfast Suits

Featured at Special Prices

Quite the most practical of attire for house and porch wear, are these neat, trim two-piece Suits. Many women will want them for garden and sports wear, for the well cut skirts flare smartly and the coats are of jaunty style.

Breakfast Suits—Very Special, $2.50
Striped Gingham, trimmed with colored chambray.

Breakfast Suits—3 Models—$3.95
White Middy Cloth, trimmed with striped or plain color.
Colored Trouville Cloth, trimmed with white pique.

Breakfast Suits—2 Models—$5.95
Trouville Cloth in sports colors, trimmed with white pique.
Cotton Gabardine in white with gay figured collar and cuffs.

Dainty Porch Dresses, $1.45, $1.95. $2.75, $2.95 & $3.75
Voiles, Tissues, Lawn, Gingham, White Pique.

Linen Porch Dresses, $4.95, $5.95, $7.95 & $8.95
Smart models in fashionable colors.

Smocks—$2.95 & $3.95.
Second Floor.

A&F

"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard"

Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street

Taking the Measure of an American Officer

His uniform must be as clean-cut as his convictions.

In no other apparel may the spirit of the wearer be so keenly portrayed.

The Abercrombie & Fitch establishment is daily demonstrating the relationship between the smartness of the soldier and that of the sportsman.

Officers' uniforms are being turned out, made to measure, with that thoroughbred appearance which is inseparable from Abercrombie & Fitch productions.

The pride of the house is in them—they are to play an important part in the history of the world.

Officers' Custom-Made Uniforms

Olive drab serge Blouse and Breeches, medium weight..$47.50
Same, heavy weight.....$55.00
Officers' Service Overcoat...$65.00
Olive drab Oilskin Saddle Slicker.....$6.50
Olive drab Oilskin Cape...$4.00
Officers' Cap, including insignia.....$3.75
Service Hats....$2.00, $4.00 & $6.00
Officers' Hat Cord.....75c
Officers' Insignia.....50c to $1.25
A. & F. Aviation Uniforms have been endorsed and adopted by the United States Government.

Abercrombie & Fitch Army Footwear

Made to carry all the snap and style demanded by the service, and built for hard wear in the field.

Worn by many prominent Army Officers.

Mounted Officers' Field Boot of tan grain leather—waterproof and pliable. 16 in....$35.00
Stiff-leg Riding Boot of tan Cordovan, bench-made throughout—best material and work that can be put in a boot.....$35.00
Same, of Russia Calf.....$28.00
Regulation Army Blucher, tan grain, viscolized sole..$7.00
Fitch Army Shoe—a hand-made blucher—the best Army Shoe ever turned out..$12.00
Officers' hand-made blucher of tan Cordovan, to be worn with Cordovan Puttees....$15.00
Cordovan Puttees, calf-lined.$18.00

"The Coleman 58" Officers' Shelter Tent and Bedding Roll

An improved shelter tent and bedding roll combined, containing extra clothing and complete equipment for field service and coming within the 58-pound requirement.

Specially designed by an Army officer, for Army officers. Every officer in the regular service should have this equipment.

Tent, with bedding roll, silk-floss mattress, pillow, ground-cloth, poles, stakes, mosquito bar, canvas wash basin, canvas water bucket, folding Army lantern and candles; with officer's name stamped on tent and pack-cloth; complete, forwarded by parcels post to any post office in the United States, for $40.00.

Army Conveniences

Khaki Shirts, 75c to.....$2.00
Army Flannel Shirts, from $3 to.....$5.50
Regulation Army Sweater....$8.00
Service Cashmere Socks.....50
Special Quality Socks, from 75c to.....$1.25
Service Khaki-colored Handkerchiefs.....20
Wrist Watches, Cameras, Compasses, Flash Lights, Military Fitted Cases, First Aid Cases, Officers' Trunks, Cigarette, Cigar and Tobacco Cases, Side-Arms, Holsters, Belts, Blankets.

Write for Special Booklet on Women's Khaki Clothes

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President

Madison Avenue and 45th St.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

GOVERNMENT PLANS DELIVERY FOR STORES

Post Office Department Ready and Willing to Undertake Service During War.

EXPERIMENTS A SUCCESS

E. L. Howe of the National Retail Dry Goods Association Explains the Project.

The Post Office Department of the United States Government is ready and willing to take over the delivery service of all the retail dry goods stores in New York and every other city in the United States, according to E. L. Howe, Executive Secretary of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, who said that the announcement was based on statements made to him in Washington last week by Postmaster General Burleson. The proposal of the Postmaster General, he said, was that the retail dry goods stores surrender their delivery equipment to the Government, at least for the duration of the war, and then mail their packages according to parcel post rates, special arrangements for handling the business being made by the Post Office Department. Mr. Howe added that the department had been experimenting in the retail delivery service in several cities with sufficient success to demonstrate the practicability of the undertaking. He was not at liberty to name the cities where the experiments had been made.

The plan, which has Mr. Howe's strong endorsement as a war measure, will be submitted to the retail trade, the merchants in any locality being left free to decide for themselves whether they will adopt it. The attitude of the New York merchants is still in doubt, as few of them, apparently, have heard enough of the details of the plan or studied it long enough to come to final decisions. A canvass of the managers and proprietors of some of the city's largest stores yesterday revealed this situation. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that something ought to be done to reduce the labor and waste involved in the present system of individual deliveries by the many stores of the cities, but there was a general doubt of the ability of the Post Office Department to meet the requirements of a delivery service for a city as large as New York.

H. A. Saks Wants Plan Studied Here.

H. A. Saks, President of the Retail Dry Goods Association, seemed to express the prevailing opinion.

"The proposal is so new and radical that no one can form a final opinion about it yet," he said. "There seems to be at least the germ of a good idea in it, however, and it should be carefully studied for its merits. There's no doubt but that some sort of consolidation of the delivery system in every city would be a good thing, at least as a war measure, but in New York the matter of deliveries is such a complicated business that one is led to question whether the Post Office Department could handle it for the entire city. In thinking about the plan, problems arise in my mind at every turn; but this does not mean that they can't be solved. Perhaps they can. The proposal is something to be thought over and developed."

The suggested method of delivery, according to Mr. Howe, is only the beginning of a movement for the elimination of waste and all unnecessary cost and labor in the retail business of the country.

"Many radical things will be done," he said. "The National Retail Dry Goods Association will soon appoint a committee of business men representing, not the association, but the dry goods trade, which will meet in Washington to confer with the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense. The committee will discuss and formulate decisions upon war measures and recommend the universal adoption of those which appear for the good of the country. Such subjects as retail deliveries, the return goods privilege, and the elimination of store wastage of material and labor will occupy the committee's time.

Recommendations Not Binding.

"Of course, the recommendations made will not be binding upon any interest or individual in the trade, but anything that comes from the committee with the indorsement of the Commercial Economy Board should be considered morally binding by everybody. If the recommendations are not followed—and I believe they will be—I am sure that legislative or other measures will be taken to make them effective. I have just returned from Washington, and I want to say that my impression of the Government's policy is that every interest has been or will be invited to co-operate voluntarily in necessary war measures, but that there will be no toleration of anything that looks like unwillingness to recognize the need for a readjustment to war conditions."

If the Post Office Department took over the retail delivery system of this, or any other city, according to Mr. Howe, it would make two deliveries daily, handling C. O. D. packages as well as all others. Much of the equipment now used by the separate stores would be employed, and, where the business of the store warranted it, Post Office employes would be stationed in the store to take charge of its outgoing parcels. Everything to be delivered would be collected from all stores every night, leaving the space open for the next day's business.

Under the present law, the merchants, after receiving some remuneration for the use of their equipment, would have to pay for the delivery of packages by the pound according to regular parcel post rates, but Mr. Howe hopes that new legislation will fix a rate by the pound that will reduce the cost of the service to the stores and yet permit the Government to clear expenses. He believes, however, that even with the existing pound rate the stores could deliver with only as much, if not less, expense than their individual services cost.

THANKS HEROIC MOTHER.

President Touched by Letter from Woman Who Has Sons in Army.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—President Wilson today directed a letter of appreciation to Mrs. Louis Meyer of Wheeling, W. Va., who in a patriotic letter to the President informed him that she had already given two sons to the army and was ready to give her third if necessary. The President wrote:

"Your feeling about your sons is the feeling which I should think every mother in whom the true spirit of motherhood and of Americanism dwells would have, and I would like to believe that it is true that the country is full of mothers of the same heroic and self-sacrificing sort. It quickens my pulse and strengthens my belief in the splendid capacity of this country to meet every crisis of this sort to receive such a message as you have been gracious and kind enough to send me, and I shall treasure it in my heart as a typical expression of devoted American womanhood."

D. & H. DIVIDEND TO BE PAID.

Justice Tierney Dismisses Stockholder's Application for Injunction.

Supreme Court Justice Tierney denied yesterday the application of Samuel Halperin, stockholder of the Delaware & Hudson Company, for an injunction restraining the road from paying a dividend of 2¼ per cent. tomorrow on the ground that the company has not earned sufficient to warrant the payment without impairment of its capital. William H. Williams, Vice President in charge of finances, and William H. Davies, Controller of the road, said that the dividend is warranted because the road's current assets are $35,548,622, and its current liabilities only $10,722,508. They said that the dividend of 9 per cent. for the present year is based on net earnings for 1916 of $4,158,372, or at the rate of 9.78 per cent.

In his decision Justice Tierney said: "The motion which is addressed to the discretion of the court has nothing to commend it either in form or substance, and is denied."

PAPER SHORTAGE INCREASED

Floods Break Log "Booms" and Operations Will Be Curtailed.

The shortage of print paper is likely to be increased for some days as the result of floods in New Hampshire and Maine, where the International Paper Company has mills. Word reached the local offices of the company yesterday that torrents of water, incident to heavy rains, had broken the "booms" confining logs to be used at the mills of the Glens Manufacturing Company, at Berlin, N. H., and of the Otis Falls Pulp Company, at Chisholm, Me., washing away much of the material needed for immediate manufacture.

P. T. Dodge, President of the corporation, said yesterday that it would probably be necessary to close down the Berlin plant for a time, while operations at the other mill would be curtailed. The two plants have a daily output of about 300 tons of paper between them, which is about 20 per cent. of the company's total production.

FINDS TRADE SCHOOL NEGRO'S CHIEF NEED

Bureau of Education Emphasizes Lack of Training for Rural Industry.

SEES FUTURE ON THE FARM

Investigation Made Possible by Phelps-Stokes Fund Shows Progress Despite Obstacles.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Investigation of fifty years of educational effort among negroes in the South, recently completed by the Federal Bureau of Education and made possible by the co-operation of the Phelps-Stokes Fund of New York, emphasizes the need of rural education, particularly the education of negro children in agriculture and simple trades rather than advanced knowledge. The investigation, made by Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, a specialist in the Bureau of Education, with a corps of assistants, under the direction of Commissioner Claxton, reviews fifty years of effort by public authorities, Northern philanthropists and Churches, and negroes themselves to educate the colored race in the South.

The report says three-fourths of the 8,500,000 negroes in the South live in rural communities and that 3,000,000 negroes are engaged in agricultural pursuits. Nevertheless, the South does not produce enough food for itself, drawing on the rest of the country annually for farm products recently estimated as worth $750,000,000.

"Despite the overwhelming proportion of negroes living in the rural districts of the South," says Dr. Jones, "the elementary public school systems ignore the teaching of agriculture and the simple trades needed constantly on the farms. Few States provide higher schools of agriculture or supplement adequately the Federal funds appropriated for the joint operation of such schools for the negroes. The schools conducted entirely by the colored people teach the classics and modern languages when they might rather be emphasizing agricultural and industrial training, and the other private schools, as a whole, teach farming and its supplemental trades only in a perfunctory way.

"Of the private schools, Hampton Institute, Tuskegee Institute, and a few smaller institutions are making a genuine effort to prepare pupils for rural life. With very few exceptions, however, the colored schools have failed to develop an interest in rural problems. The large majority have not even tried.

"The explanation of the indifference is in the conviction of the colored people that the way to prosperity and happiness is the study of literary subjects, and especially the classical languages. In this they are following the example of the white people, who are only now beginning to see the error of their belief. This conviction is emphasized by the life of drudgery which the pupils in colored schools have always seen to be the lot of colored farmers. Their own limited education also makes them loath to lose any opportunity to master the wonders of the printed page."

Dr. Jones contends that, although the private schools, largely supported by Northern contributions and in some notable instances founded and conducted by white men and women from the South, have done a remarkable work and for years to come will remain an essential part of the movement to develop the negroes in the South, the great burden of providing elementary training for negroes must rest upon public school systems of the Southern States. There it must always rest, he adds. In the half century of emancipation, illiteracy among the negroes has been reduced from a percentage of more than 90 to about 30. To continue this rapid improvement in a race's condition and make efficient the man power through which the South must develop its vast resources in soil, mines, and forests, says Dr. Jones, teachers adequate for the task, both in quantity and in quality, must be produced.

Private funds for education of the negro," says Dr. Jones, "have been given with great liberality, but at best this aid can only be supplementary. The pupils in the private schools constitute only 4 per cent. of the negro children from 4 to 16 years of age."

The total number of negro private schools is 625. According to the report, they include the extremes of good and bad management. Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes, together with several smaller schools, stand at the top of the scale, which descends through honestly but inefficiently managed institutions to actual frauds.

Of the many institutions for negroes purporting to be colleges and universities only three approximate the facilities and standards of a university, says Dr. Jones. He urges that upon these—Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Fisk University, Nashville, and Meharry Medical College, Nashville—should be concentrated all efforts to develop really first-class universities for the negroes of the South.

MEETING TO AROUSE ALIENS.

Roosevelt American Defense Association to Open Campaign in City.

The Roosevelt American Defense Association, under the auspices of the Mayor's Committee on Aliens, of which Archibald Ewing Stevenson is Chairman, is planning to hold in Cooper Union on Thursday night the biggest rally of foreign-born residents ever held in New York. The Rev. Percy Stickney Grant will be Chairman of the meeting, and the principal speakers will be Oscar Straus, Major George Haven Putnam, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, and probably Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior. A letter from President Wilson is expected, giving his indorsement of the meeting.

The general theme of the speeches will be "Our Citizenship and Its Meaning." After the regular speeches there will be five-minute talks by representatives of the principal alien nations resident in New York on "What America Has Done for Me and What It Means to Me." Aliens present will be urged to take out first citizenship papers at once. The meeting will be the first of a series to be held during the Summer in various parts of the city. Details of these meetings are being arranged by the Advisory Committee of the Roosevelt American Defense Association, which comprises Dr. David Jayne Hill, Robert Bacon, Perry Belmont, Charles J. Bonaparte, John Grier Hibben, Henry B. Joy, Hudson Maxim, and Colonel Roosevelt.

Viscount Astor Objects to Taxes.

Viscount Astor got an order yesterday from Supreme Court Justice Ford through his attorney, Bela Darwin Elsler, directing the Board of Taxes and Assessments to certify to court all the proceedings under which they have assessed eight parcels of the Astor realty on Madison Avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets. Counsel for the petitioner contends that many pieces of property on the tax rolls are taxed at less than 80 per cent. of their actual value, and that the average percentage of value on which assessments are based is 87 per cent., whereas his own assessment is more than twice the reasonable value.

MAY RAZE CAR BARNS.

Isman Plans Monster Movie Theatre for Eighth Avenue.

Believing that New York City can support another big moving picture theatre to be larger than any now in operation, Felix Isman, according to an announcement of yesterday, is making arrangements to lease from the New York Railways Company the Eighth Avenue car barns, occupying the block front on the west side of Eighth Avenue between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets. The old barns cover a plot fronting 450 feet on both streets and 200.10 feet on Eighth Avenue. The contemplated moving picture theatre, if constructed, would be the largest in the world, having a seating capacity of about 10,000 persons.

At the offices of the New York Railways Company it was said that a lease for the property to Mr. Isman had been drawn on a basis of a twenty-one years' rental with renewal privileges. The lease, however, it was said, had not yet been signed, and no option had been given to Mr. Isman or any other syndicate. Mr. Isman was out of town, but at his office it was said that plans were under way for closing the lease at an early date.

The old Eighth Avenue car barns have figured in several speculative theatrical transactions in the last half dozen years. About a year ago it was said that a syndicate was being formed to acquire the property for the construction of a successor to the Madison Square Garden, with a big hippodrome and other amusement features.

Mrs. Edith Mason Sued for Divorce.

Mrs. Edith Barnes Mason, the American soprano, who is a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company, was sued for a divorce in the Supreme Court yesterday by Norman Mason, architect and singer. The action follows the suit of Mrs. Clothilde Polacco against Giorgio Polacco, a conductor at the Metropolitan. The Polacco case is now being heard before a referee.

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The Country Life Press

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Every pair made of cold-water-shrunk material and sewed throughout with Belding Bros. cablecord silk—guaranteed not to rip. Money back without question or quibble for any pair of "Kingly" trousers that does not give entire satisfaction.

Trousers for Every Occasion Included

For Business—For Dress—For Outing.

At $1.70 *Regular Prices to $3* — Trousers in Striped Worsteds, Black or Blue Thibets. Excellent qualities at this wonderfully low price. Every waist measure, from 30 to 46.

At $2.70 *Regular Prices to $4* — "Kingly" trousers in Striped Worsteds, Cassimeres, &c. "Odd" trousers from "broken" suits in stock also included. Every waist measure, from 28 to 60.

At $3.70 *Regular Prices to $5* — "Kingly" trousers in high class Striped Worsteds, Cassimeres, Blue Serges and Black Thibets. Also White and Silk Striped Serges for tennis and outing wear. Every waist measure, from 28 to 60.

At $4.70 *Regular Prices to $6* — Yes, and some custom tailors will ask $7 a pair for trousers like these. Finest Striped Worsteds, Cassimeres, All-Wool Blue Serges, White Flannels, Striped Serges, Black Thibets, etc. Sizes 28 to 60 waist measure.

At $5.70 *Regular Prices to $8 and Higher* — No custom tailor in town can show you even one-third of the materials that we can in this lot of finest ready-to-wear trousers to be had at any price.

The world's choicest Striped Worsteds, "Oswego" Blue Serges and Black Unfinished Worsteds. Sizes 28 to 60 waist measure.

Sale Begins This Morning. Extra salespeople in attendance—they will gladly help in facilitating your selection. COME EARLY!

Filled books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps are redeemable for $2.50 worth of merchandise in any department, or for $2 in cash at the S&H Office on the Fifth Floor. We give S&H Green Trading Stamps as usual. Ask for them. Double S&H Stamps Till 12 o'clock. Single S&H Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

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750 SUITS

For MEN and YOUNG MEN

$17.50 Suits that were $19.75 and $22.50

$21.50 Suits that were $24.75

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Not a special purchase, but a mark-down on some of the very garments whose tailoring, styles and fabrics we have told you about this spring. At the original prices they would cost you less than elsewhere. These reductions only strengthen that point.

If we were to purchase these suits to-day they would cost you from 15% to 20% more. Materials, labor and other costs are still on the increase.

English Sack Coats — *Conservative Styles* For Business and Every Day Wear

Norfolks — *Pinch Backs and Double Breasted Models* For Informal and Recreation Wear

All Sizes, Including Stouts, Longs and Shorts.
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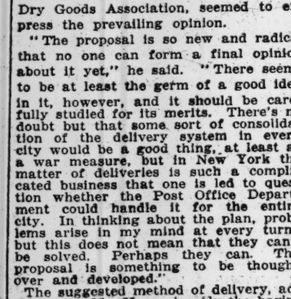

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THE HUMANITARIAN CULT

A Statement of Its History - Its Aims - Its Objects

By MISHA APPELBAUM

Founder—Leader; Editor of The Humanitarian Magazine

MEETINGS AND CONCERTS TWICE MONTHLY AT CARNEGIE HALL

NO COLLECTIONS *Subscribers and Active Workers Receive Free Tickets (No Tickets Sold)* **NO CONTRIBUTIONS**

Schedule of Meetings Season 1917-18: 1917—October 2, 16, 30; November 5, 20, 30; December 17. 1918—January 8, 22; February 4, 19; March 5, 18; April 2, 16, 30; May 14, 27.

OUR object is to develop between individuals a proper sense of responsibility, to create a correct understanding of the essence of true religion, and to develop the spirit of helping mankind from a sense of love, rather than merely from a sense of duty.

We are absolutely non-sectarian; will not have any officers, will not incur any expenses, and therefore will not levy any dues. Collections and contributions will not be permitted.

We aim to bring out the fact that the givers, being fortunate, should be thankful and grateful to the receivers for the opportunity of sharing with them their own good fortune.

"Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase)
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw within the moonlight in his room,
Making it rich, and like a lily in bloom,
An Angel writing in a book of gold;
Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold,
And to the Presence in the room he said,
'What writest thou?'—The vision raised its head,
And with look made of all sweet accord,
Answered, 'The names of those who love the Lord.'
'And is mine one?' said Abou. 'Nay, not so,'
Replied the Angel. Abou spoke more low,
But cheerily still; and said, 'I pray thee then,
Write me as one that loves his fellow-men.'
The Angel wrote and vanished. The next night
It came again with a great wakening light,
And showed the names whom love of God had blessed,
And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest!"

There Are a Few of Us

The Humanitarian Cult was founded on November 15th, 1914, and has held sixty-eight meetings and concerts and has now a total membership of 124,010.

We Seek Our Own Uplift

Our object is not to uplift or preach sermons to the ignorant or the poor but rather to uplift ourselves so that we may thereby create an environment that will permit everyone else to rise to our then uplifted level.

"To love the public, to study universal good, and to promote the interests of the whole world, as far as lies within our power, is the height of goodness, and makes that temper which we call divine."

Our Religion

The Humanitarian Cult is not interested in the form of religion its members follow. It recognizes only one religion, "Every Man's—the Spirit of Kindness and Love," and consequently is non-sectarian.

Class Distinction

We have no officers, and our members belong to the "Four Hundred" as well as to the other extreme, the "Down and Outers." All are welcome.

We Are Non-Partisan in Politics

We are as non-partisan in politics as we are non-sectarian in religion. We are interested in securing legislation that will improve the condition of the masses and are ready to support such principles, whether the measures are introduced by Democrats, Socialists, Republicans or members of any other Party.

Patriotism

Our conception of patriotism is that a man should be at all times ready to answer the call of the Government for the protection of his kin as well as the rest of the citizens. But we believe that the Government in return should, as a matter of justice, look after his family whilst he is away and that if he falls in the discharge of his duty the Government's duty must be discharged by seeing to it that the widow and the orphan are taken care of. A paltry Twelve Dollar pension or so is not sufficient to enable any woman to make ends meet. If the Government is rich enough to spend millions a day to fight an enemy, it must make itself rich enough to look after the families of its soldiers who protect it from the enemy.

Dollars and Cents

It does not cost any money to be a member of the Cult. *We do not permit collections or contributions, and we ask that no money be sent to us, as we do not wish to assume the responsibility of returning it.*

Our Selfish Attitude Toward the Needy

Since everyone who is active in the Cult is so voluntarily, the work is a source of pleasure. We aim to bring out the fact that the givers, being fortunate, should be thankful and grateful to the receivers for the opportunity of sharing with them their own good fortune. We do not expect gratitude or thanks in return.

"Let us never forget that an act of goodness is of itself an act of happiness. No reward coming after the event can compare with the sweet reward that went with it."

As to Snobbery

We are inclusive, not exclusive. The only qualification necessary is a desire to be just human and be of some assistance to our fellow men. We do not publish the names of the members nor the names of the applicants for assistance.

Our Relief Territory

Gradually the territory of relief has been extended. It now includes 50th to 125th Street, from Eighth Avenue to the river, west.

There Are No Undeserving Ones

We provide food, clothes and medicine first, and then investigate.

"In men whom men condemn as ill,
I find so much of goodness still,
In men whom men pronounce divine,
I find so much of sin and blot,
I do not dare to draw a line
Between the two, where God has not."

Why We Limited the Relief Territory

We will not take any cases outside of our district, preferring to help effectively a limited number rather than to help partially a larger number. Many send us cases with requests that we do this as a personal favor to them. We are doing this work simply as a selfish pleasure to ourselves and we help everyone within the district irrespective of the question by whom they were sent. We refuse all outside the district in spite of any recommendation they may have. We have received many insinuations that we cannot be Humanitarian if we do not help everyone that applies. The writers evidently do not realize that were we to try to care for everyone in need in Greater New York we would not have time even to interview them properly, and least of all, to help them or be able to do constructive work.

Methods of Co-operation

When a member expresses a desire to help some unfortunate, we introduce him to the unfortunate, and he provides whatever is necessary. This way of helping is the best, for the member has the pleasure of seeing the result of his own action and is able to give with the material help what is still more valuable—HIMSELF.

"The Holy Supper is kept, indeed,
In whatso we share with another's need;
Not what we give, but what we share,—
For the gift without the giver is bare;
Who gives himself with his alms feeds three,
Himself, his hungering neighbor and Me."

If the burden becomes too heavy for a member and he notifies us to that effect, some other good soul takes up the work. Should a member be too busy to give his time, but has the material means, we introduce him to another member who has the time and not the means and the help is rendered on account of the first member, who pays all the bills himself. *Under no circumstances will we accept funds of any kind.*

Practical Common Sense

We decline to accept from members old clothes to be supplied to the needy. Whatever clothes the members choose to give to the needy is a matter for them to decide, but we do not believe that you can help an unfortunate to regain his self-respect by giving him that for which you no longer have use. We, who do not need positions and have other comforts in life, can better afford to wear old clothes than those for whom it is hard to be cheerful even in new clothes.

What We Have Done

We have helped 6,476 persons, secured 410 positions, provided medical treatment to 169, legal advice to 75, taken care of 37 ex-convicts and 29 drunkards.

An Endless Chain

Over 285 families whom we have helped to get on their feet are now helping, through us, people who are in a similar predicament.

We Do Not Aim to Compete With Charity Societies

We have no desire to establish ourselves as a relief agency nor do we ask you to stop your contributions to the charity societies. Even though the societies spend the greater part of their income for overhead expenses, they do some good, but we, of course, maintain that the paid help of the charity societies cannot properly dispense kindness and love.

Justice—Not Charity

Our real aim is to abolish all philanthropic institutions, charity societies and foundations, by the establishment in every municipality of Departments of Welfare. *No person who is in need or diseased should be dependent upon the philanthropic humor of any of us nor upon the state of the treasury of Charity Societies.*

Legislative Programme

We are now having bills introduced providing for a Municipal, State and National Department of Welfare; the Abolition of the Death Penalty, the creation of a Board of Pardons; and the erection of National Tubercular Sanitariums, to care for all needy tubercular victims. Details of this programme can be had by corresponding with us. Won't you please co-operate?

Music Hath Charms

At each meeting there will be a concert rendered by some of the most prominent artists and these concerts have a two-fold object—to give the masses pleasure in hearing beautiful music, which more than anything else develops their aesthetic sense and which is entirely in keeping with the aims of the Cult. Also we desire to prove to the Municipalities that the masses love good music and that the Municipality should liberally provide this means of amusement to those who cannot afford it. The more beautiful music the masses hear the less they will seek unwholesome amusement.

"All such as worked for love, not wages—some
Who, painting for a perfect tint, did drain
Their hearts, or some to save their country slain,
Or many who for truth braved martyrdom.
Or more who in what common days may come
Have toiled in hope, beyond the hope of gain,
Of doing something well—all such would fain
Speak thus: These gifts more free than flowers from
The earth are given. Good world, if to our need
Ye offer bread and shelt'ring roof unsought
As guests our thanks we give, but not for greed.
As if your gifts were bartered for and bought;
And if, perchance, good world, ye offer nought,
Ah, well, that were of life the lesser need."

ANTI-CAPITAL PUNISHMENT BRANCH

A branch of the Humanitarian Cult is devoted to the abolition of capital punishment. Already it has done good work in creating public sentiment in favor of abolishing the death chair in New York, and its influence has been felt in many other States. The moving picture, "The People *vs.* John Doe," has been shown all over the country under the auspices of the Cult. It was first shown at the Broadway Theatre, where the Founder and Leader of the Cult made an address at every performance and took a vote which was practically unanimous in favor of abolishing the death chair. The picture was shown at other New York theatres, where the Founder and Leader also spoke, and with similar results. Also, it was shown to the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature while an anti-capital punishment bill was pending. The meeting at Carnegie Hall on the subject, which was addressed by leading members of the Anti-Capital Punishment Branch, was one of the most enthusiastic of the season of 1916-1917.

MEMBERS OF THE ANTI-CAPITAL PUNISHMENT BRANCH

MISHA APPELBAUM Chairman
DR. KATHARINE B. DAVIS
DR. HENRY M. LEIPZIGER
Vice-Chairmen
ALEXANDER KARLIN Secretary

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On Legislation—Lemuel E. Quigg, Chairman; Mayer C. Goldman, Moses H. Grossman, Misha Appelbaum.

On Co-operation—Huntington W. Merchant, Chairman; Misha Appelbaum.

Other Members

Rev. A. Eugene Bartlett
George Gordon Battle
Prof. Irving Fisher
David W. Griffith
Rev. Dr. Grossman
Arthur Gulterman
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51 COAL OPERATORS PUT ON TRIAL HERE

Face Federal Charges of Violating Sherman Act by Combining to Fix Prices.

JURY BOX QUICKLY FILLED

Government Opens Case, and Taking of Testimony Begins Today—Fines May Come to $870,000.

Fifty-one coal operators, with the 102 corporations of which they were officers, were put on trial before Judge William R. Grubb in the United States District Court yesterday on a charge of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust act by combining to increase and fix the price of certain smokeless and semi-bituminous coal commonly known in the trade as New River and Pocahontas coal, and produced in great quantities in Virginia and West Virginia. According to the indictment, the combination which the defendants are alleged to have formed controlled the yearly output of 22,000,000 tons of coal, with an increase profit of about $34,000,000 more per annum than would have been realized if there had been no combination.

If convicted of the charge contained in the indictment, the individual defendants will be liable to $5,000 fine or one year's imprisonment, or both. The corporate defendants are liable only to the fine, which would bring the possible total of fines in the event of the conviction of all the corporations involved to more than $870,000.

The opening of the trial yesterday brought forth on behalf of the defense a score of distinguished lawyers, including John B. Stanchfield, ex-Senator James A. O'Gorman, Henry A. Wise, George Gordon Battle, ex-Judge J. H. Holt of West Virginia, William A. Glasgow of Pennsylvania, G. H. Dorr, A. C. Burnham of Boston, Abel I. Smith, and Carl E. Whitney. Henry A. Wise represented more than half of the total number of defendants. On behalf of the Government, as special prosecutors of the indictment, appeared Isaac R. Oeland, John Lord O'Brien, and Frank M. Swacker. They were joined also by Assistant United States Attorney Robert P. Stephenson.

Practically all of the defendant companies are either Virginia or West Virginia corporations. The few individual defendants who reside in New York City are Thomas P. Farrell, General Manager of the Pocahontas Fuel Company; John A. Renahan, President of the Algonquin Coal Company; W. de L. Walbridge, President of the American Coal Company; John J. Tierney, President of the Crozer Pocahontas Coal Company, and Lawrence L. Tierney, President of the Elk Ridge Coal and Coke Company.

One Defendant Has Died.

The trial is being held in New York, because it was at the Waldorf-Astoria, some time in January of this year, that fifty-five men, according to the indictment, met and agreed as representatives of 108 corporations to combine and raise the contract price of New River and Pocahontas coal more than 100 per cent. on the ton. All of the fifty-five men and 108 corporations involved were named in the original indictment. Since its return one of the defendants, George C. Clausson, President of the Peerless Coal and Coke Company, has died. By consent of both sides three other individual defendants and six companies were severed from the present prosecution. The following individuals, together with the corporations of which they are officers, are now on trial:

R. H. T. Adams, Jr., Treasurer of Eureka Coal and Coke Company, and Treasurer and Secretary of Lynchburg Coal and Coke Company.

Charles O. Beury, Vice President of Algoma Coal and Coke Company; President, Treasurer, and General Manager of Beechwood Coal and Coke Company; President of Branch Coal and Coke Company; President of Laurel Creek Coal Company; Vice President of Quinnimont Coal Company, and President of Turkey Knob Coal Company.

Thomas C. Beury, President of Beury Brothers Coal and Coke Company, and President of Stone Cliff Coal and Coke Company.

William J. Beury, Secretary and General Manager of Algoma Coal and Coke Company.

C. H. Boardman, Treasurer and General Manager of Tidewater Coal and Coke Company.

D. W. Boone, President and General Manager of Blume Coal and Coke Company; Treasurer and General Manager of Lookout Coal and Coke Company; President and General Manager of River Valley Colliery Company, and President of Sewell Colliery Company.

William A. Brown, General Manager of Greenwood Coal Company, and Treasurer and General Manager of Hemlock Hollow Coal and Coke Company.

Lemuel Burrowes, Jr., President of Castner, Curran & Bullitt, Inc.

George H. Caperton, President New River Coal Company, President Scotia Coal and Coke Company, President of Slab Fork Coal Company, and President and Treasurer of South Side Company.

Justus Collins, President of Smokeless Fuel Company, President of Superior Pocahontas Coal Company, and President of Winding Gulf Colliery Company.

R. A. Coulter, Secretary and Treasurer of the C. G. Blake Company.

T. S. Crockett, Vice President of Leckie Coal Company, Inc., and Vice President of West Virginia Pocahontas Coal Sales Corporation.

Oscar M. Deyerle, Vice President and General Manager of Flat Top Fuel Company.

Frank Ellison, General Manager of C. G. Blake Company.

Thomas F. Farrell, General Manager of Pocahontas Fuel Company.

John C. Gallaudet, General Manager and Treasurer of Quinnimont Coal Company.

J. Frank Grimet, Secretary and Treasurer of Alleen Coal Company.

Robert H. Gross, President of the New River Company and President of White Oak Coal Company.

W. H. Holland, Jr., Secretary of Ballinger Coal Company.

Kuper Hood, General Manager of Houston Coal Company.

Thomas E. Houston, President, Treasurer, and General Manager of Houston Coal and Coke Company, Vice President of Houston Coal Company, President and General Manager of Houston Collieries Company and President and General Manager of Keystone Coal and Coke Company.

George W. Jones, President, Treasurer, and General Manager of Star Coal and Coke Company.

Matthew C. Jones, Treasurer and General Manager of Ephraim Creek Coal and Coke Company.

John Laing, President of McAlpin Coal Company.

George Lawton, President and Treasurer of Greenwood Coal Company and Treasurer and General Manager of Laurel Creek Coal Company.

William Leckie, President of Leckie Coal Company, Inc., and President of West Virginia Pocahontas Coal Sales Corporation.

John J. Lincoln, General Manager of Crozer Coal and Coke Company and General Manager of Upland Coal and Coke Company.

E. C. Luther, Treasurer and General Manager of Peerless Coal and Coke Company.

Isaac T. Mann, President of Elk Ridge Coal and Coke Company, President of Greenbrier Coal and Coke Company, President of Louisville Coal and Coke Company, President of Pocahontas Consolidated Collieries Company, Inc., President of Pocahontas Fuel Company and President of Roanoke Coal and Coke Company.

Edward J. McQuail, President of Ennis Coal Company and General Manager of Turkey Gap Coal and Coke Company.

James A. McQuail, Treasurer of Ennis Coal Company and Secretary and Treasurer of Turkey Gap Coal and Coke Company.

Thomas Nichol, Treasurer and General Manager of Bailey-Wood Coal Company and President and General Manager of Nichol Colliery Company.

J. C. Pack, General Manager of Buckeye Coal and Coke Company and President and General Manager of Oregon Coal Company.

Louis R. Page, Treasurer of Crozer Coal and Coke Company, President and Treasurer of Page Coal and Coke Company, and President and Treasurer of Upland Coal and Coke Company.

Robert D. Patterson, President and General Manager of S. J. Patterson-Pocahontas Company, and President and General Manager of Weyanoke Coal and Coke Company.

S. W. Patterson, General Manager of Bottom Creek Coal and Coke Company.

John A. Renahan, President of Algonquin Coal Company, Vice President and General Manager of Smokeless Fuel Company, and Vice President of Winding Gulf Colliery Company.

H. H. Rothwell, President and General Manager of Rothwell Coal Company.

S. A. Scott, Manager of White Oak Coal Company.

William P. Slaughter, Vice President and General Manager of Pocahontas Coal Sales Company.

W. C. Stephenson, President of Buckeye Coal and Coke Company.

J. C. Sullivan, Treasurer and Manager of Cooper-Pocahontas Coal Company; Treasurer and Manager of Harty Coal Company, Treasurer and General Manager of Mead Pocahontas Coal Company, Treasurer and General Manager of Pikeshin Coal Company, and Treasurer and General Manager of Wood-Sullivan Coal Company.

John J. Tierney, President of Crozer-Pocahontas Company, and President of Powhatan oCal and Coke Company.

Lawrence E. Tierney, Treasurer of Elk Ridge Coal and Coke Company; President and General Manager of Eureka Coal and Coke Company, President and General Manager of Lynchburg Coal and Coke Company, and Treasurer and General Manager of Pocahontas Coal Company.

Edward Thompson, President and General Manager of Meadow Fork Coal Company and President of Newlyn Coal Company.

W. Del. Warbridge, President of American Coal Company.

E. E. White, President and General Manager of E. E. White Coal Company.

W. W. Willett, President of Chesapeake and Ohio Coal Agency Company.

W. T. Williams, President of Dry Fork Colliery Company.

John T. Wilson, Treasurer of Dry Fork Colliery Company.

George Wolfe, Treasurer and General Manager of Superior Pocahontas Coal Company and Treasurer and General Manager of Winding Gulf Colliery Company.

Walter S. Wood, President and Treasurer of Keeney's Creek Colliery Company and President of Sullivan Coal and Coke Company.

John M. Wright, President of Raleigh Coal and Coke Company.

W. R. J. Zimmerman, General Manager of Branch Coal and Coke Company.

Details of the Indictment.

The indictment alleges that all of the defendants as members of the Smokeless Coal Operators' Association have been engaged during a period of three years in a combination in restraint of trade, said combination being conducted expressingly for the purpose of enabling the parties to eliminate competition, fix from time to time the minimum price of semi-bituminous coal, and in general regulate the terms by which such coal could be mined, marked and consigned.

Working through such a combination the defendants, according to the indictment, developed a dominating control of the semi-bituminous coal industry in the southern, southeastern and southwestern counties of West Virginia and in the western counties of Virginia. Most of this coal is transported to markets lying east of the Mississippi River and to foreign countries, including Great Britain, France, Spain and Italy. The coal has a special industrial and manufacturing value because it is smokeless and very useful for the production of steam power.

The United States Navy uses smokeless semi-bituminous coal almost exclusively, so that the Government, as well as railroads, factories, steamship lines and other consumers, was deprived of the benefit of competition and was compelled, according to the indictment, to submit to a price previously agreed upon by the producers. In order to dispose of their coal at specified minimum price, it is alleged that the defendant operators had other corporations act as their sales agents. While the sales agent companies were not properly members of the Smokeless Coal Operators' Association, their officers were on the various committees of the association, so that a thorough co-operation was constantly maintained between the producing and selling forces of the smokeless coal industry.

Government Opens Case.

In opening the case for the Government yesterday Colonel Oeland declared that from time to time and at least twice a year the defendants were accustomed to meet and fix the price of semi-bituminous coal for the ensuing year. The year extended from April to April for inland trade, and from January to January for foreign trade. Just such a "price-fixing" conference, alleged to have been held in the Waldorf-Astoria last January, constitutes the specific circumstance on which the indictment was founded. At this particular conference, the defendants are alleged to have raised the contract selling price of their coal at the mine from $1.25 a ton to $3 a ton, the new rate to take effect on April 1. The price of "spot" coal, or coal purchased at the mine without being previously contracted for, was raised about $6 a ton, Colonel Oeland charged.

The selection of a jury encountered some difficulty in the prejudice which talesmen entertained toward coal producers in general, owing to the prevailing high price of coal. It was necessary for the lawyers of the defense to impress upon the talesmen repeatedly that the industry in which the defendants were engaged did not penetrate into New York State and had nothing to do with the kind of coal that was used by the ordinary consumer. With some of the talesmen, however, this argument had no effect, one of them, Otto Brown of 1,170 Clay Avenue, the Bronx, declaring openly that he could not give the "defendants" a fair hearing.

The jury box was filled, however, before the noon recess. Despite the fact that real estate values are most immediately affected by the price of coal, the defense permitted several realty promoters to keep their seats in the jury.

The completed jury consisted of David H. McClure, 239 Kingsbridge Road; Irving Title, manager, 228 West End Avenue; David Huyler, the Belnord; S. S. Wolheim, pawn broker, 1,575 East Seventy-ninth Street; Charles A. McRae, real estate, 765 East 180th Street; Daniel Naughton, retired, 158 East 116th Street; Charles W. Smith, real estate, 531 West 144th Street; Albert Bunker, 95 Hudson Terrace, Yonkers; Clarence L. Johnson, 505 West 147th Street; William Greenlees, builder, 429 East 238th Street; Louis Fisher, President, 1,070 Madison Avenue, and William E. Brooker, 4,205 Third Avenue.

The trial got no further yesterday than Colonel Oeland's presentation to the jury of the allegations which the Government intends to prove. Immediately after the noon recess, Judge Grubb heard the preliminary motions to quash the indictments on the ground that the indictment did not state facts sufficient to constitute he crime charged agains the defendants. All of the motions were denied.

During the course of his opening address to the jury Colonel Oeland drew the fire of the defense by discussing the "bunker" coal transactions, which form the subject of another indictment and involve defendants, who are not connected with the present trial. Judge Grubb overruled the objection made by the defense and allowed Colonel Oeland to discuss the "bunker coal" transactions as part of the prosecution. The hearing of testimony will begin today.

FRENCH MINING MORE COAL.

PARIS, May 28. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The production of coal from French mines has increased 500,000 tons a month as compared with the last month of 1916. Seven thousand more miners, with leave from the front to aid in this work, will increase the gain. The heating problem for the coming Winter, though still difficult, is taking on a less serious aspect.

The production of French mines for the last month of 1916 and the first months of this year was: December, 1,900,000 tons; January, 2,100,000; February, 1,900,000; March, 2,387,000. The figures for February were affected by a decreased number of working days. The work in April was also handicapped by the departure of young recruits of 1918 and by the slowing up of work during the Easter holidays, yet the output was 2,250,000 tons.

FEAR COMPETITION IN DYES.

German Makers Feeling Misgivings Over Trade After the War.

Copies of the annual report of the Badische Aniline Factory, one of the leading dye-making concerns of Germany, recently received in London, show that some German dye manufacturers are not quite so confident about the impossibility of successful foreign competition after the war as they were at the beginning of hostilities.

The report says that during the year the company was able to continue sales to a certain extent, and that the general results of the year were satisfactory. But stress is laid upon the fact that "the competition which has arisen, both in enemy and neutral countries, is profiting by the long duration of the war, and consequently the recovery of many former German markets abroad is rendered much more difficult, and will be possible in any case only at the expense of great efforts and special sacrifices."

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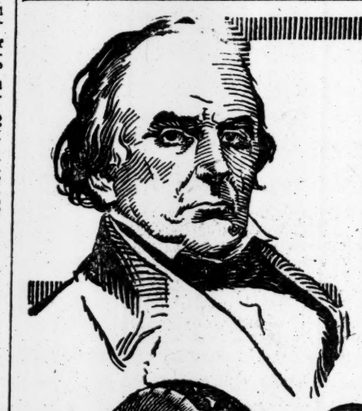

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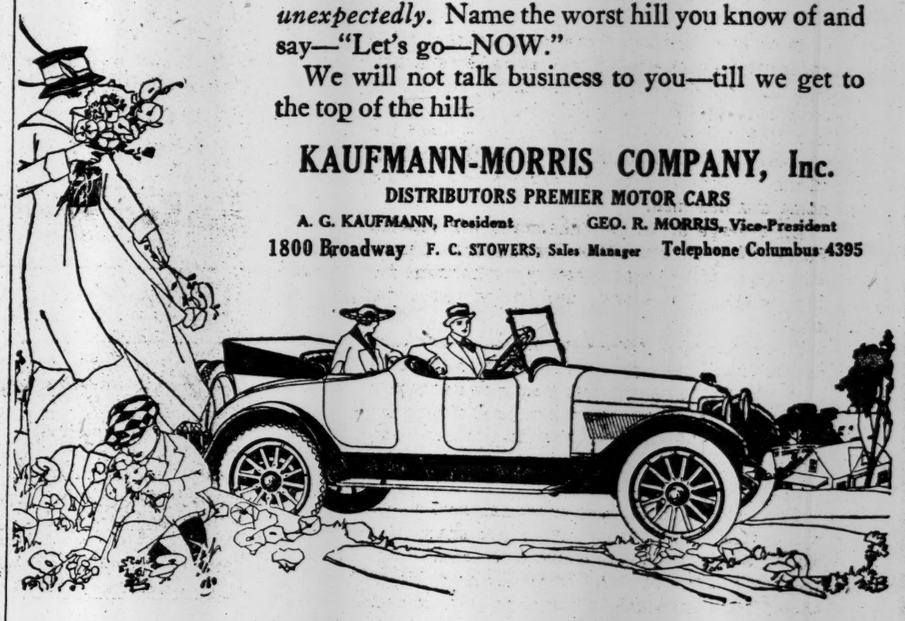

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The latest style of speed car is the Club Roadster.

It's a racy-looking car. You will find it, we think, the smartest car of its type.

Your dealer has it on show today. But this type is selling faster than we can build it. So we urge you to see it now. Price until July 1st, $1495.

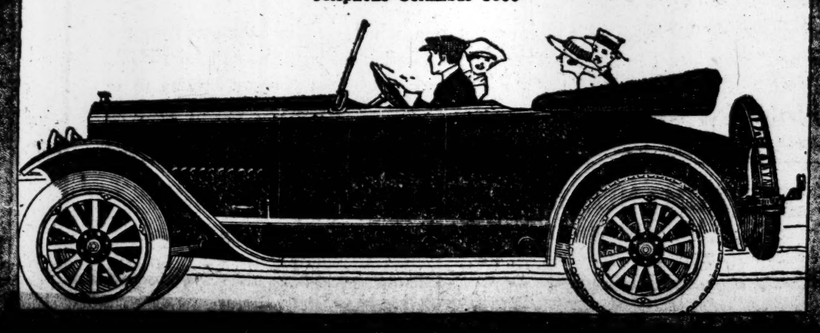
MITCHELL MOTORS COMPANY, Inc., Racine, Wis., U. S. A.

All Prices f. o. b. Racine

MITCHELL MOTOR CAR CO. of New York

Columbus Circle, Facing South, New York, N. Y.

Telephone Columbus 8000



A SMALL SUM ADDED PUTS YOU IN THE QUALITY PROCESSION WITH CONTENTED CHALMERS OWNERS

Did you ever get into a procession of cars and wish that you had a "regular" car?

No doubt. For human nature is the same the world over. As George Ade says, there are just as many kinds of persons in Peoria as there are in Pekin.

The next time you pass a man in a *Chalmers* take a look at him. Then observe the next *Chalmers* man. Then others.

Here's what you'll say: "They're a sensible looking lot. Good, prospering persons. The kind that make America great."

Now what sort of a car do you suppose men like that would buy? Answer: A sensible car.

Does that mean a heavy, high priced car, or a light, little car?

Neither. It means a car big enough, but not too big. Light enough, but not too light. And with *quality* running all the way through.

That's why you see them driving *Chalmers*. Say! have you ever had your hands on the wheel of a *Chalmers*?

A 5 OR 7-PASSENGER QUALITY CHALMERS FOR $1350

ROADSTER, 2-PASSENGER $1350 TOURING SEDAN, 7-PASSENGER $1850

ALL PRICES F. O. B. DETROIT AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

CHALMERS SALES COMPANY, INC., 1826-28 BROADWAY

SERVICE STATION, 453-461 WEST 167TH ST., TWO BLOCKS EAST OF BROADWAY

Skin diseases quickly yield to Resinol

If your doctor said to use Resinol Ointment for that skin-trouble you'd try it without a second thought! Well, *thousands* of doctors throughout the country *are* prescribing Resinol Ointment to help sick skins, and have been doing so constantly for over *twenty years*. So why not take the combined advice of all these wise medical men and let Resinol Ointment help *your* skin also? It usually stops irritation, makes sleep possible, and helps to restore skin-health.

Resinol Ointment is an excellent dressing, too, for burns, scalds, and minor cuts. Sold by all druggists. Resinol Soap helps to clear skin and complexion.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

This Is a Call to Which Your Big Hearts Will Undoubtedly Respond With That Generous Warmth Which Has Won for You the Gratitude of the World

ARE you not proud of New York? Are you not glad to live among people whose patriotism prompted them to take MORE THAN HALF of the Liberty Bond Loan?

Do you realize what this means? You are in numbers only one-twentieth of all of the people who live in the United States—yet you gave MORE THAN HALF of the money your Government asked for.

Your prosperity has not closed your hearts to the call of patriotism. Your subscription to the Liberty Loan is merely the beginning of what you will do. Nothing can stop you now. It is in your blood to wish to do more, and you will do it.

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This is a call to you to again go down into your pockets and bring forth the Forty Million Dollars that President Wilson wants New York to give to the American Red Cross. Of course you will heed the call. You will give more than Forty Million Dollars. You will give more because your hearts will prompt you to do so.

Your Liberty Loan subscription averaged about $200 for every man, woman and child living in Greater New York. Think of it! Is it not great?

If the Government asked you to start to-day to raise five times as much money to help prosecute the war for humanity, there is no doubt that you would raise it in a very short time.

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Since New York contributed an average of $200 per inhabitant to send our soldiers and sailors into a battle for the right, surely it will not hesitate to contribute $8 PER INHABITANT to the American Red Cross, whose sole mission is to care for the sick and wounded—to provide for the families of our soldiers and sailors—and to bring back home disabled men.

An average of $8 per inhabitant will provide Forty Million Dollars—New York's share. This is an average of 16 cents a week per inhabitant for fifty weeks. Not a great deal to ask you to do, is it?

Thousands upon thousands of you will give a sum that will average a great deal more than 16 cents a week. Every worker must give a sum that will take care of the 16-cents-a-week allotment for the women and children who do not earn any money.

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Do you know of any man or woman worker who will refuse to contribute his or her share of a week's wages to the American Red Cross? Will not everybody YOU KNOW contribute? If you should know anybody not willing to give, do your best to put heart into him—tell him about the great work of the American Red Cross, which is God's work carried on by unselfish men and women who are glad to make sacrifices and to give their service to help the sick, the wounded, the distressed.

The work of the American Red Cross represents the spirit of America, which is to reach out and help all of the peoples of the world. The American Red Cross must spread its benefactions among many peoples. Not only must it look after our own soldiers and sailors, but it must help to take care of our brothers abroad with whom we have allied ourselves in fighting for a great cause.

Do you fully appreciate the unselfish work of the Red Cross? There are no words that more fittingly describe its work than these:

"For I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat: I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink: I was a stranger, and ye took me in: naked, and ye clothed me: I was sick, and ye visited me: I was in prison, and ye came unto me."

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Are you not willing to give every penny you can to help such an organization continue to do such a grand work?

"Inasmuch as you have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto Me."

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What will be done with the money you contribute? Every penny of it will be spent wisely and where it will do the most good. At the head of the American Red Cross is one of the most thorough and most capable business men in all America—Mr. H. P. Davison—who is giving freely of his ability, his time and his money to the cause.

There are no wheels within wheels whereby a great charity fund, such as President Wilson wants you to raise, will be dissipated in any way. Every worker pledges honor, sacrifice and service to the cause in order that every dollar, outside of necessary organization expense, shall go toward providing ambulances, hospital stores, linen, bandages, and supplies of every kind.

Thousands of doctors and nurses and ambulance drivers—the bravest, most self-sacrificing, most sympathetic men and women in the world—must go to the fields of action, where they will endure, without murmur, dangers and hardships in the service of humanity. God bless and protect them!

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You will give your share of the money needed to carry on this great work. You will be repaid a thousandfold in the thought of doing your duty.

WRITTEN BY WILLIAM C. FREEMAN.

Two little shoes bought for his three-year-old baby, together with a letter addressed to his wife, were found in the pockets of a wounded Belgian cyclist, and the picture shows the tender interest of the nurse, which is characteristic of Red Cross workers.

Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

The nurses, attendants and physicians in the French Hospital, where the wounded Belgian lay at the point of death, were deeply touched when they found the little shoes and read the letter to his wife in which, in tender words, he explained that he had bought the shoes with the money he had earned as a scout in King Albert's army. The pathos of this incident moved every one in the hospital to employ every known agency of skill, science and hard work to snatch the brave soldier from the pathway of the "Grim Reaper."

Would you like to have one of your own thus tenderly cared for? Then give all you can to the Red Cross War Fund

And remember that when our soldiers go to the front across the water, we must provide homes for them over there. They cannot endure the hardships at the front continuously. They must occasionally have a chance to rest up. Part of the fund you contribute will be used in providing them with some home comfort. We cannot bring them back here for these short rests. They will be 3,000 miles away—in a foriegn land.

They will be away from fathers and mothers, wives and children, or sisters and sweethearts—don't forget—and we must entrust them to the care of Red Cross workers.

Will we supply these Angels of Mercy with all the money they need? Certainly we will. Is it not the very least we can do? They are willing to go to the front for us—to act for us—to try to do for our fathers, brothers and sons all that we would do. What is our duty? To give whole-heartedly and with a God bless you, is it not?

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Perhaps you are wondering as you read these lines where the money comes from to pay for this advertisement. Let me tell you.

Some big-hearted, sympathetic, patriotic men said "We must get the Red Cross appeal for funds before all of the people quickly. Our volunteer captains and their associate workers cannot possibly get in touch with everybody in New York in ten days. How shall we go about it? The newspapers are helping more than their share, and it is unfair to ask them to do more. We had better contribute a sum of money to advertise Red Cross needs to all of the people. If everybody reads what the Red Cross is doing, there will be an avalanche of subscriptions."

Representatives of the Advertising Club of New York were consulted. Inquiry was made of newspaper publishers as to what they would charge. They instantly responded by naming a price that barely covers the cost of the white paper on which this story is printed, the composition and the distribution. Could anything be finer?

The big-hearted, sympathetic, patriotic men referred to then went down deep in their pockets and drew forth a fund large enough to pay for three pages in each of eighteen newspapers in New York and Brooklyn—a total of fifty-four pages.

To-day this page appears in every morning and evening newspaper in New York and Brooklyn, and its message will be carried to the hearts of over 3,350,000 individual purchasers of these newspapers.

Each of the fifty-four pages is expected to produce for the Red Cross fund at least $800,000—and it will, if all of you start to-day to do your share.

Measured by New York's Liberty Loan patriotism, which is an indication of its red-blooded heart—FOR THERE CAN BE NO REAL PATRIOTISM WITHOUT A REAL HEART—there will be no surprise if New York contributes more than half of the One Hundred Million Dollars wanted for the Red Cross.

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The needs of the Red Cross have gripped the hearts of everybody—the captains of industry and all of their workers. All New Yorkers are meeting in a common brotherhood. THERE IS NO DIFFERENCE IN HEART BETWEEN FIFTH AVENUE AND THE BOWERY. All men and women, no matter in what station of life, are working together.

Look over the following list of names of men and women who are directing this patriotic work and acting as Captains of Teams to raise funds for the Red Cross:

CLEVELAND H. DODGE, Chairman American Red Cross War Finance Committee.

SEWARD PROSSER, Chairman Executive Committee of American Red Cross War Finance Committee, 42 Wall Street.

CHARLES S. WARD, Secretary American Red Cross War Finance Committee, 42 Wall Street.

MEN'S TEAMS.

1. M. Friedsam, care B. Altman & Co.
2. T. A. Gillespie, 50 Church St.
3. Daniel Guggenheim, 120 Broadway.
4. J. Horace Harding, 15 Broad St.
5. William M. Kingsley, 45 Wall St.
6. Edgar L. Marston, 24 Broad St.
7. Edwin P. Maynard, Brooklyn Trust Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.
8. Hon. John Purroy Mitchel, City Hall.
9. J. P. Morgan, 23 Wall St.
10. H. G. S. Noble, New York Stock Exchange.
11. E. H. Outerbridge, 11 Broadway.
12. Charles H. Sabin, 140 Broadway.
13. Jacob H. Schiff, 52 William St.
14. James R. Sheffield, 52 William St.
15. Albert Strauss, 1 William St.
16. William B. Thompson, 14 Wall St.
17. F. D. Underwood, 50 Church St.
18. F. A. Vanderlip, 55 Wall St.
19. George J. Whelan, 48 West 18th St.
20. A. H. Wiggin, 57 Broadway.

WOMEN'S TEAMS.

21. Mrs. Richard Aldrich, "Rokeby," Tarrytown, N. Y.
22. Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, 4 West 58th St.
23. Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Westbury, L. I.
24. Miss Alice H. Chittenden, 280 Madison Ave.
25. Miss Mabel Choate, 8 East 63rd St.
26. Mrs. E. H. Harriman, 1 East 69th St.
27. Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, 114 East 40th St.
28. Mrs. Herbert L. Pratt, Glen Cove, L. I.
29. Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., 666 Fifth Ave.
30. Mrs. Orme Wilson, Jr., 11 East 64th St.

Miss Mary Parsons, Chairman Women's Teams, 110 East 86th St.

They are all very busy people—men and women of big affairs, with many demands on their time—yet they are willing to give up everything for ten days in order to help the Red Cross raise all the money needed to carry on its work of mercy.

They have associate team workers—all of whom are busy, prominent, influential men and women, who have volunteered to work night and day for the Red Cross cause.

The captains and their associate workers will not only work, but they will give. They are doing their part, and, of course, you will do your part.

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Meet them with your hearts and your money.

Most of you cannot give as much money as they can, but you can give as much heart and as much work. Heart and work will count tremendously, and your gift, whatever it is, will be as acceptable in the eyes of God because it will represent all you can do.

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REMEMBER THAT ALL MUST CONTRIBUTE ACCORDING TO THEIR MEANS IN ORDER TO TURN OVER TO THE RED CROSS WAR FUND AT LEAST FORTY MILLION DOLLARS, AND AS MUCH MORE AS YOUR HEARTS PROMPT YOU TO GIVE—AND IT MUST BE CONTRIBUTED NOW.

American War Finance ✚ **Red Cross Committee**

42 Wall Street, New York.

Date.....

Please have one of your representatives call on me with reference to a subscription to the Red Cross War Fund.

Name.....

Address.....

Call on June..... *At hour*.....

Vault Storage *for* Silverware
OR OTHER BULKY PACKAGES OF VALUE
Phone Main 6900
Guaranteed Against Fire or Theft
A package valued at $500 costs but 50c. per month.
No charge for cartage.
Private Safes, $5.00 a Year.
Rather be Safe than Sorry.
Pioneer Storage Fireproof Warehouses
37 Flatbush Avenue
Our 38th Year.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Just the Finest Place in the World for a Restful, Healthful Vacation.

There's this to say about Estes Park—it makes lasting friends with all who go there.

Estes Park, with all its wealth of beauty, is essentially a place to live in—to rest in—not so much a showplace for tourists as a beautiful, interesting and comfortable spot where you can take the family, and settle down for a few weeks, enjoying the fine rare mountain air, fishing and camping trips, riding, excursions into the mountains, golf and tennis.

A chapter could be written on the wild flowers of Estes Park alone.

And when you must go home, brimming with health and a new vigor, it will be with a feeling of genuine regret and a thought of repeating the experience "next Summer."

Let me send you an illustrated booklet, with map, telling all about Estes Park, its big hotels, and its comfortable small hotels and ranch houses.

Let me tell you about trains and help you in making plans.

That's what I'm here for.

W. J. Berger, Gen'l Agt., Pass'r Dept. C., B. & Q. R. R., 1184 B'way, N. Y. C. Phone Mad. Sq. 5706.

Civil Service Examiner
Salary $2,100 to $2,700.
$10.00 per diem.

Men and women 21 years of age and over who have had experience which qualifies them to prepare questions and rate examination papers; to make field and office investigations in City Department.

Subjects and weights: Experience, 3; duties, 4; oral, 3. Applications received at Room 1400 to June 25 at 4 P. M. For further particulars see City Record or apply

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

LION ROLL
WITH LINKS AND BUTTONS
15¢ EACH 6 FOR 90¢
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

Let Cuticura Be Your Beauty Doctor

One that helps to purify and beautify your hair and skin without waste of time, money, and patience. The Soap to clear the pores, the Ointment to soften and soothe. These fragrant supercreamy emollients are all you need for your skin and all toilet purposes. For Trial Free by Return Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 6M, Boston." Sold everywhere.

7-20-4
R. G. SULLIVAN
On sale at all Liggett's, Riker-Hegeman Drug Stores, United Cigar Stores, and all Schulte Cigar Co. Stores; also all first-class dealers.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

Phelps & Phelps Inc.
William R. Phelps, Pres.
Jewelers
6 Wall Street
Call Attention to Their Assortment of Ladies' Diamond Bracelet Watches and Bar Pins of exclusive and distinctive designs

DEMOCRATIC ATTACK STIRS UP TAMMANY

Some Leaders Scoff at City Democracy, but Others Predict Speedy Action.

WILL TRY TO HEAD IT OFF

Fight on New Organization Will Be Made by Fusion Committee Under County Clerk Schneider.

The organization of the City Democracy, made up of Wilson Democrats and others opposed to Tammany Hall in an effort to re-elect Mayor Mitchel, stirred up the Tammany leaders yesterday. Charles F. Murphy would not comment upon the new turn of political events, but some of the lesser leaders said that it would mean that Tammany would get busy right away and try and head off the opposition. Other leaders declared that it did not mean the lining up of any new forces against the Tammany organizations, as all the members are opposed to Tammany anyway.

"There's nothing new about it. It's the same old bunk. Why, these men are always against Tammany," was the comment of Democratic County Leader John H. McCooey of Brooklyn.

Tammany is working hand in glove with the Democratic Fusion Committee, the organization started by County Clerk William F. Schneider, to round up all Democrats opposed to the present city fusion administration, and the fight upon the City Democracy will be made principally by this combination. Mr. Schneider said yesterday that the new organization did not contain any new elements opposed to Tammany, and that it was not worth while taking seriously.

"I think it is unfortunate and unjust," he said, "to charge the Democratic organization of the city with disloyalty to President Wilson and Judge Seabury. Conditions last year were most unusual. I know many regular Democrats who are usually with the organization that voted for Mr. Hughes. The organization was loyal to the Democratic ticket and did its best under trying circumstances.

"Mr. Prendergast was very active last campaign. He went to the Chicago convention and spoke and then went to Maine and Ohio for Hughes. Mayor Mitchel never did anything for the Democratic ticket in the campaign. He never presided at any meeting or showed any other consideration for President Wilson. Why Wilson Democrats should now go shouting around for Mitchel I'm sure I don't know. What was done for Wilson was done by Democrats now opposing Mitchel. Four years ago, when we had fusion, it was made up of Republicans, Progressives, Independence Leaguers, the Cleveland Democracy and many other organizations. This year Republican fusion is a failure. The Committee of 250 is just regular, there are no outsiders. In order to give an appearance of real fusion the Committee of 250 had to send its Democrats out to organize the City Democracy."

It was said yesterday that the main reason for the formation of the City Democracy was the fact that the members of the Republican Fusion Committee had become alarmed at the growth of the Democratic Fusion movement, and that something had to be done to offset it. It was therefore decided that it was time to make it known that there are many independent Democrats who are working for Republican Fusion this year. From now on the Democratic members of the Fusion Committee of 250 will operate independently, but with the same purpose in view of re-electing the present city administration. Incidentally, the Wilson Democrats will try and wrest control of the local Democratic organization from Charles F. Murphy.

The new organization got busy last night and at a meeting of the Executive Committee at 30 East Forty-second Street a working organization was formed and plans adopted for a hard campaign. In the absence of Martin W. Littleton, former State Senator Thomas C. Whitlock of Brooklyn presided. Joseph R. Truesdale, who was head of the Wilson College Men's League in the municipal campaign four years ago, was elected Secretary. Committees on platform, resolutions, and permanent organization were appointed.

It was decided to hold a delegates' convention at the Grand Central Palace on June 28. Prominent speakers, several from Washington, it was said, will be present. The building will seat about 1,200, and it is planned to have that many delegates present. The 300 members of the main organization will vouch for delegates to be selected from the five boroughs, and admission will be by ticket.

Ex-Assemblyman Charles Harwood, Chairman of the Publicity Committee of the Democratic Fusion Committee of 170, which is opposing Mayor Mitchel, announced yesterday that the Platform Committee will meet at the Manual Training High School in Brooklyn tonight to receive suggestions regarding the platform for the coming campaign. It was said that more than forty civic, educational, and taxpayers' associations had requested permission to present their views. The committee has already held meetings in Manhattan, the Bronx, Queens, and Richmond. A meeting of the full committee has been called by Chairman Schneider for Wednesday at the headquarters at 30 East Forty-second Street. Important matters, it was said, will be transacted.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Independent Voters of Greater New York held yesterday at 40 East Thirty-third Street a plan of campaigning was agreed upon whereby mass meetings will be held by the organization in all the districts of the city to ascertain and crystallize public sentiment, with a view to selecting the best qualified men for public office in the coming municipal campaign. The first of these meetings will be held tonight in the Morris High School. The federation is composed of forty-eight independent civic and political organizations, and has not committed itself to the support of either the Tammany or anti-Tammany forces.

$30,000,000 IN MORTGAGE.

Big Plants Covered by American Smelters Transaction.

GLOBE, Ariz., June 18.—More than $30,000,000 is involved in a first mortgage filed by representatives of the American Smelting and Refining Company today. The document contains 70,750 words. Properties included among those mortgaged are:

In Arizona—The Hayden smelter.
New Jersey—Perth Amboy plant.
Nebraska—Omaha plant.
Utah—Murray and Germania plants, Mingo plant, Farley's Cañon lime quarry, Salt Lake demonstration farm.
Montana—East Helena plant, Great Falls plant, McClelland Creek quarry, Monarch and Montana Central mining claims.

TWO ROB BANK'S MESSENGER

Highwaymen Flee with $10,000, but Soon Are Caught.

Bernard Tellinger, fifty-five years old, a bank messenger employed by the Greenpoint National Bank, was attacked by two men at Hewes Street and Marcy Avenue, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon, and robbed of $10,000 in cash and $5,000 in checks. The cries of women who witnessed the robbery brought the police, and after a chase, in which several shots were fired, the men were captured and the money recovered. Tellinger had been visiting business houses in the Greenpoint and Williamsburg districts yesterday morning, and had collected the $15,000 to be deposited in the bank. Soon after noon he went to his home at 291 Hewes Street for luncheon.

Leaving his home a little after two o'clock in the afternoon, he walked toward Marcy Avenue. Just before he reached the corner the two men, who apparently had been waiting for him, rushed up, and before he could draw his revolver one of them struck him over the head with a blackjack. They then grabbed the bag and ran along Hewes Street toward Bedford Avenue. Tellinger was stunned by the blow, and could not follow his assailants, but the cries of the women attracted Policeman Reif of the Clymer Street station.

The highwaymen continued their flight and finally took refuge in the rear yard of a tenement on Rutledge Street, where the police subdued them. At the Clymer Street station, where the men were charged with assault and highway robbery, they said they were Angelo Morello, twenty years old, of 862 Anthony Street, and Frank Romano, twenty years old, a chauffeur, of 183 Rutledge Street.

Burney Leases Saratoga Casino.

Hamilton D. Burney, resident manager of the Claridge Hotel, has leased for a term of three years the Casino at Saratoga, which will be opened on July 14. The Casino was built and operated as a clubhouse by Canfield. Extensive alterations are to be made before the opening.

HELD FOR GEM THEFT.

Boy of 17 Accused of Stealing Diamonds and Pearls.

Accused of the theft of a wallet containing diamonds valued at $4,000 and pearls worth $500, Meyer Hecht, 17 years old, of 226 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, was locked up in Police Headquarters yesterday. The boy was arrested by Lieutenant Collins at 17 Maiden Lane, where has was seeking employment.

According to the police, the wallet was stolen from the safe of Lebang & Cohen on the thirteenth floor of 71 Maiden Lane on June 1. Michael and Benjamin Cohen, members of the firm, walked into the office from their workshop just in time to see a boy run out the door. Going to the open safe, they found that the wallet had been taken. Young Hecht denies the charge.

500,000 Must March —Sore Feet or Not!

"Typical American foot weak," say Army surgeons. Much suffering, but few exemptions expected in new Army this September.

Mexican Border. Scores dropped out crippled. Even short hikes brought out hundreds of cases of unsuspected foot troubles.

Mexican Border. "A fighting man is no better than his feet." Many a one endured the marches by pure grit alone.

Somewhere in France. Not only in marching but in the trenches men suffered cruelly from foot defects they could have corrected in civilian life.

Your Feet?

YOUR feet may be weak and you not know it, until too late. Be examined now. Save yourself weeks of suffering.

Simple exercises and the right shoe can prepare you quickly for the strain of heavy marching—whether you do your bit in the army or at home.

The foot expert in your Regal Store will advise you. Wearing the famous Regal Nature's Doctor shoe will build up your foot—strengthen the muscles—straighten bones and joints.

Orthopaedic surgeons in the Army, the Police and the Postal Department recommend this shoe.

You should understand its *five* vital features—three are illustrated.

Right now you can get this famous Regal Nature's Doctor shoe at the special price of **$6.50**

Thousands need them—we have only 1,800 pairs!

Action is the thing!

Stylish and comfortable Regal Nature's Doctor Oxford. Special price, $6.50.

Flexible Shank: Develops strong muscles quickly in arch—makes foot supple and tough.

Canted Heel: Notice the slope up at inner side of heel. It throws your weight where nature intended—relieves strain on bones—straightens ankles.

Natural Shape Sole: Plenty of toe room corrects bunions and exercises lateral arch. Straight line along inner side gives new military position and step.

Regal Shoe Co.

NEW YORK
*Nassau and Ann Street
175 Broadway
*Broadway at Duane Street
Broadway at 37th Street
*Broadway at Spring Street
Broadway at 10th Street
Broadway at 27th Street
St. Nicholas Ave. at 181st St.
14th Street at 3rd Avenue
6th Avenue at 21st Street
40 West 34th Street
125th Street at 7th Avenue
2929 Third Avenue
991-993 Southern Boulevard

BROOKLYN
4 Flatbush Avenue
1049 Broadway
1375 Broadway
*357 Fulton Street
301 Broadway
466 Fifth Avenue

NEWARK, N. J.
825 Broad Street

JERSEY CITY
108 Newark Ave.

(*Men's Shoes Only)

Fair List Prices — Fair Treatment

GOODRICH
SILVERTOWN
Cord Tires

Cable Cord—40% Rubber
Immune to Tire Fever

BEHOLD how *cord* and *rubber* are fused into the flexible, powerful *cable-cord* which forms the exclusive *patent-protected* body of a Silvertown tire. Note the *rubber core,* and how each *cord tendon* in the cable-cord lies completely encased in a cushion of rubber.

Corded and cabled under high pressure, which replaces all air in the fiber with rubber gum, it is fused with rubber as a cobbler's waxed end is waxed with wax.

That fusion of rubber and cord, *cool no matter how fast the tire whirls,* when cross-wrapped in the Silvertown's two-ply body, is the secret of Silvertown's IMMUNITY from TIRE-FEVER—the internal heat rubbed up between the plies of many-ply tires—the great destroyer of tires.

With but two plies of strong, cool cable cord—Silvertowns, trade marked, with the *Red Double Diamond,* are bound to outlast and outserve many-ply tires, with their multiplied tire fever.

Moreover they give a style, a smoother riding comfort and gasoline saving economy you can not afford to deny yourself.

THE B. F. GOODRICH CO., *Akron, Ohio*
Goodrich also makes the famous Fabric Tires—Black Safety Treads
Local Address, 1780 Broadway, N. Y. City
Phone 8700 Columbus

"Silvertown makes all cars high-class"

The American Exchange National Bank

128 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY

THE QUESTION of *Financing Domestic and Foreign Trade* is thoroughly treated in a pamphlet which we have just issued, a copy of which can be had on application.

OUR PAMPHLET on *Acceptances,* issued in 1916, is conceded to be the most practical exposition of the subject which has so far been published.

It is our desire to see the Acceptance system firmly established in the United States, and we cheerfully contribute these publications towards that end.

Business financeering has been greatly broadened through the use of Acceptances, which are now filling an important place in credit transactions.

The Federal Reserve Act made it possible for member banks to accept drafts covering self-liquidating transactions. In other words it permits banks to lend their credit.

BANK ACCEPTANCES find a ready market, and the rate they command depends upon the standing of the accepting bank. Federal Reserve banks purchase the acceptances of member banks at a favorable rate of discount.

Our experience convinces us that *Acceptance Credits* can be used to advantage. Business men will find it highly profitable to familiarize themselves with this important phase of banking.

We are operating a department devoted exclusively to dealing in and developing the use of Acceptances. We will gladly discuss the subject through correspondence or in person.

The possibility of financial strain incident to the war can be greatly reduced through the use of Acceptances—the most liquid form of commercial paper.

One Business News Item Paid for the PUBLIC LEDGER 20 Years

A business man recently told of reading an item in the Business Section of the Public Ledger which, printed there exclusively, saved him enough money to pay for the Ledger twenty years.

Any business man who reads the Public Ledger Business Section for one year, and THINKS while he reads, may save thousands—or learn ways to increase and improve his business to a like extent.

And this applies to almost EVERY business in the United States. No matter what YOUR business is the Public Ledger prints news of it at least once a week—and like as not that news appears exclusively in the Ledger.

The Business Section of the Public Ledger alone would be cheap at 2c.

But when it is combined with a great daily newspaper, with exclusive London Times cable service, and a host of special news sources, in addition to all regular news channels, the Public Ledger Business Section is a unique and unusually comprehensive source of business information.

Business men and their families find constantly increasing reason for buying—and relying upon—the Public Ledger.

PHILADELPHIA
PUBLIC LEDGER

On Sale at Leading Hotel Newsstands in New York

'MY LADY'S GLOVE' COMES FROM VIENNA

Operetta by Straus Adapted for Us Differs Little from Many Others Made Over.

ITS JOKES ARE FAMILIAR

Edgar Smith and E. A. Paulton Authors of the Book—One Splendid Waltz Left of Composer's Music.

MY LADY'S GLOVE—An operetta in three acts, music by Oscar Straus with interpolations by Sigmund Romberg; book and lyrics adapted by Edgar Smith and Edward A. Paulton from the German.

Colonel Bombarde.....Charles Judels
Captain Polldeau.....Charles Purcell
M. Theodore Lampelle...Charles McNaughton
Antoine ("Toni").....Ned Monroe
Lieutenant Ponsonby.....Horace Sinclair
Lieutenant Jureau.....Arthur Geary
Lieutenant Victorien.....Paul Burtnett
Lieutenant Conde.....J. W. Kelly
Elaine ("Elly").....Vivienne Segal
Lydia Petrowska.....Frances Demarest
Mme. Fifi.....Maude Odell
Charlotte.....Grace Daniels
Mimi.....Doris Marvin
Mlle. Montmartre.....Virginia Fissinger

If art were not international "My Lady's Glove" could not have been presented last night at the Lyric Theatre, for it is an adaptation of a Viennese operetta by Oscar Straus, a composer who wrote his share of the waltzes that made the Austrian city on the banks of the Wein the waltz centre of the universe in the ante-bellum days. Mr. Straus, who is distinguishable from Herr Richard and Herr Johann Strauss by having only one "s" at the far end of his name, is best known to American theatre goers as the composer of "The Chocolate Soldier."

"My Lady's Glove" was first done in Vienna two years ago under a title whose translated meaning was "The Beautiful Unknown." Sari Petrass, who had returned home to the Austrian capital from London with the beginning of the war, originated the prima donna rôle, and after Miss Petrass came to New York last Winter and ended her engagement in "Miss Springtime," in which she made her American début, she was cast for her original rôle in the Straus piece and sang some few performances out of the city. Then an American gentleman won and the stage lost the visiting prima donna, and since that time the operetta has been impending, with many false starts and changes of cast.

As it finally reached the local stage it differed little, if at all, from dozens of Viennese operettas made over for American consumption that have gone before. There were the same jokes about matrimony and chickens, the same arbitrary entrances and exits of principals, the same rompings in of the chorus after the first verse or in time for the finale. Without a program and a musical memory one might have sworn he had seen the thing three, four, five, and up to a dozen years ago. Edgar Smith, assisted by Edward A. Paulton, was the master of gluepot, shears, scrapbook, and other properties in making the adaptation.

As usually happens when a foreign operetta is made over and the libretto is greatly altered, much of the original score was trimmed away, and only a few of Mr. Straus's numbers remain. There are twenty-one numbers in all, and of these possibly half a dozen are from the original score. One of them, a waltz song whose refrain creeps into all of the finales, is pure Viennese, and is worthy of the composer of "My Hero."

The other songs are by Sigmund Romberg, also an Austrian, but now a resident of this country. The best of Mr. Romberg's contributions is a song called "Do Buy Some Candy, Sir," though the fact that the coryphees pelted the occupants of the front rows with chocolates of a favorably known brand and the occupant of B-2 caught two in his hand and one in his eye may have something to do with this judgment.

The cast proved sufficient unto the book. Vivienne Segal sang Miss Petrass's rôle, of which little was left. Miss Segal is blessed with youth and grace, and a fair voice. Charles Purcell has grown in voice and poise since his début on the New Amsterdam roof. Charles Judels and Maude Odell labored unflaggingly in parts that should have been funny but weren't, and Charles McNaughton and Ned Monroe were even less successful. No other call was made upon Frances Demarest than to parade her Junoesque beauty.

A young miss who called herself Mlle. Montmartre, though more likely she was Mlle. Greenpoint, danced prettily, and a Mme. Nadina Tagelli unleashed a coloratura that rasped the ears of sensitive auditors. Mme. Tagelli and her aquatic gestures are well known to patrons of the Strand movie temple.

The locale was changed to France in deference to present circumstances, but the settings were near-Urban, and not so very near at that, possibly in deference to the Austrian composers.

GIRL KILLED IN ELEVATOR.

Crushed in Door as the Car Suddenly Started Up.

Ella M. Brown, 19 years old, a stenographer for the International Book Company, with offices on the eleventh floor of 114 West Forty-first Street, was crushed to death in an elevator in the building yesterday. Miss Brown was stepping into the elevator to go to the street when the car suddenly shot up, and she was caught between the floor and the top of the door. She was so badly injured that she died on her arrival at the New York Hospital. She lived at 3,985 Park Avenue, the Bronx.

Alvin Rogers, the colored operator of the car, was detained at the West Thirtieth Street station pending an investigation. He was so excited he could not tell clearly just why the car started as the stenographer was entering it.

AID WAR HOSPITAL.

Pennsylvania Women Give $4,200 to American Institution in Paris.

The Society of Pennsylvania Women in New York, of which Mrs. Joshua A. Hatfield is President, and Mrs. William Harrison Brown, Treasurer, it was announced yesterday, had given $4,200 to the American Ambulance of Paris. The donation is sufficient to maintain seven beds at the hospital for a year.

Since the establishment of the ambulance, about 300 beds have been endowed by Americans, many of the endowments have expired, and there is need of increasing the facilities to meet demands made by the American forces, the ambulance managers invite attention to this way of aiding in war work. It is estimated that $600 is enough to support one bed for a year. Checks will be acknowledged by Mrs. Robert Bacon, as Treasurer, if sent to her at 14 Wall Street.

RUMANIA TO HELP JEWS.

Equal Civil and Political Rights Promised, Bratiano Cables.

The Jewish Morning Journal received yesterday from M. Bratiano, the Rumanian Premier, the following cable dispatch, dated Jassy:

"Our determination to give the Jews in Rumania equal civil and political rights is unanimous and definite. The King has pledged his royal word and the Government, which represents the two political parties of the constitution, has made the same declaration in Parliament. Technicalities of the Constitution oblige it to postpone the vote of this reform until after the new election, which takes place only after the liberation of our territory.

"The American nation understands that we cannot modify the Constitution, but the idea that the new Parliament, legally endowed with the right to amend the Constitution in this respect, will not do it, must not be entertained.

"BRATIANO."

DISCORD IN ORATORIO ARISES OVER DAMROSCH

Society Directors' Choice of Conductor Causes Old Members to Rally to Koemmeninch

The announcement yesterday that a committee of Directors of the Oratorio Society had invited Walter Damrosch to resume for a year the post of conductor that he once held, from 1885 to 1899, and that Mr. Damrosch had accepted, was the first news to the public and to many of the society's chorus that a schism existed as to choice of a leader next season for the oldest choir of mixed voices in New York. The 280 singing members have now called a meeting for Thursday, June 28, to take action as to their conductor of the last five years, Louis Koemmenich.

The Board of Directors at a recent session re-elected all officers but the conductor and voted 16 to 8 to leave that matter to the Executive Committee, which in its turn last Tuesday voted 3 to 2 for Mr. Damrosch. This result was announced by C. J. Oliphant, business manager, yesterday. Frank S. Hastings was elected some time ago to the new office of Chairman of the board, and among his associate Directors who were said to favor a new régime were Frank B. Sealy, H. Willard Gray, Roland Holt and E. K. Baird.

In Andrew Carnegie's absence the acting President of the society is Dr. John P. Munn, who with Second Vice President Hartwell E. Wilkins, Treasurer William Elliott Knox, Assistant Treasurer Lee M. Bingham, Secretary William B. Tuthill, and others, had been understood to favor retaining Conductor Koemmenich. Mr. Tuthill has been with the Oratorio Society since 1878 and Mr. Wilkins since 1880. Of the entire chorus 104 date from the period of Mr. Damrosch, his father and brother, while 176 have enrolled under Mr. Koemmenich in the last five years.

MR. ELKUS VISITS LONDON.

Ambassador Says Jaffa Massacres Were Exaggerated—Food Plentiful.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 18.—Ambassador Elkus, from Constantinople, is here for a few days' visit. He called this afternoon on the Premier and Mr. Balfour, and discussed Turkish conditions generally.

The Ambassador told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that there was general regret in Turkey over America's entry into the war, as Americans are popular. The staff of Robert College and the women's college is staying on. Many missionaries are still in the interior districts unmolested.

The Ambassador refused to discuss the military or diplomatic situation. He said the only food rationed in Constantinople was bread. War bread, Vienna bread, is supplied by the Government to the poor, but the better quality is easily bought by the richer classes. Large quantities of vegetables are arriving in Constantinople, and people with money are able to buy plenty of food.

Foreigners are still doing business in the usual fashion. The Armenians were never injured in Constantinople. The massacres in the interior were over before the Ambassador reached Turkey. The Jews were hit by the general war troubles, but there were no widespread persecutions. The Jaffa massacres, he said, were exaggerated. The whole population of Jaffa, Moslem, Christian, and Jew, was moved away for military reasons, then moved back. There was much incidental suffering, but no deliberate massacre.

The Ambassador described the hard work of the post as it represented ten countries with a staff of 100. The utmost courtesy was shown on his departure. In Vienna he was permitted to go where he pleased, and had an excellent dinner at the hotel at a reasonable price.

WAR BAN ON FANCY SHOES.

Economy Board Asks Simplification of Styles for Women.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—A spirited contest is promised tomorrow before the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense over styles of shoes for women. The board has taken up the question for the purpose of conserving the supply of leather and in the interest of labor. In a letter to shoe manufacturers the board has indicated that it is desirable to reduce the number of new styles of shoes for the Spring season of 1918. It has asked the manufacturers to eliminate extreme styles and confine production to staple lines. The course of the board is in accord with that of the British Government in ordering that women's shoes should not be more than seven inches high.

The manufacturers are expected to enter a vigorous protest. Some of them have established certain types of fancy shoes, and they feel that they will be deprived of a profitable trade if they follow the advice of the Economy Board. It is the purpose of the board to give the manufacturers a chance to dispose of present stocks before beginning a campaign to induce the people of the country not to buy fancy styles of footwear.

The members of the Economy Board are A. W. Shaw, Chairman; W. D. Simmons, E. F. Gay, George Rublee, Melvin T. Copeland, Henry F. Denison, Alfred Fittman, and Dr. Hollis Godfrey. Their services are advisory and entirely voluntary. They have decided to hear both sides of the controversy.

WOULD CURB FRENCH PRESS

Washington Officials Annoyed at Publication of News of Our Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Some annoyance has been caused in official circles here by the repeated publication in the French press of information concerning movements and contemplated movements of American naval forces and of bases for them in European waters.

Information of this character has been rigidly withheld from the American press by the Navy Department, and heretofore has come almost exclusively from Europe. It was said today that an arrangement regarding information to be published had been made with the French Government, and the Navy Department will take up infractions of it with the French Admiralty.

Bernard Granville at the Palace.

Bernard Granville is the principal newcomer on this week's bill at the Palace. Mr. Granville, who has been a member of Mr. Ziegfeld's "Follies" organization for the last two seasons, sings, dances, and speaks pieces, and in spite of his own certainty that he is clever one must admit that he is. Nora Bayes has been held over from last week, as have George White and Emma Haig. The Gaudsmidts and their performing poodles, and "The Bride Shop," a musical comedy in miniature, are old features back again. Red Cross representatives are holding forth in the lobby, and Mrs. William Burns Kennedy reads effectively from the stage "Verdun," a dramatic poem made familiar by Julia Marlowe, in conjunction with a brief plea for assistance for the charity.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Enrico Caruso, the Metropolitan tenor, cabled to Director Gatti-Casazza yesterday from Buenos Aires saying that he had made his first appearance of the season in the South American city in Donisetti's "Elisir d'Amore."

Colonel W. H. Chatfield of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, will give a brief talk at the opening of the Civic Orchestra concerts tomorrow evening in the St. Nicholas Rink. M. Tardieu, Consul General Liebert, and the Marquis de Polignac, will be box guests of Treasurer Otto H. Kahn.

The Patriotic Song Committee organized by Emily N. Hatch, Mrs. Florence H. Botsford, Dr. Holbrook Curtis, and R. S. Pigott, the last named as Corresponding Secretary, is enrolling volunteers to sing at public meetings, and already has the names of May Peterson, Frances de Treville, Kathleen Howard, David Bispham, and William Hinshaw.

BANKERS AWAITING LOAN ALLOTMENTS

Exchange Believes Issuing of Certificates Will Minimize the Danger of Short Selling.

LITTLE TRADING IN BONDS

Transactions in the Loan Record Give Balance of $94,459,734 in the Clearing House.

It had been expected that the final figures for Liberty Loan subscriptions received by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York would be announced last night, but at a late hour it was said that the work of checking and rechecking the tabulated applications had not been completed, and that no figures would be made public until all subscriptions had been fully classified and the totals proved. A statement may be given out today or tomorrow. Officials of the bank and members of the Liberty Loan Committee declined to make an estimate of what the total was likely to be, and they adhered to the figure given out Saturday morning, $1,050,000,000, although some bankers predicted that the final figures would be larger, more closely approximating $1,100,000,000.

The Central Liberty Loan Committee, headed by Governor Strong of the Federal Reserve Bank, held a meeting yesterday and will hold another today, when it will be decided what disposition is to be made of the organization used in the war loan campaign. Some of the sub-committees have disbanded and a large number of the clerks and stenographers who had been drafted into the service of the campaign have returned to their places in the various banks and banking houses. Those working in the bond issue division were still at their desks at a late hour last night tabulating the returns. Many of the men have worked until 2, 3, 4, and 5 o'clock every morning for the last week. The bond salesmen, who finished their work on Saturday, rested or played golf on Saturday afternoon and Sunday, and took up their regular duties yesterday.

Bankers are keenly awaiting news from Washington regarding Secretary McAdoo's decision concerning allotments, the disposition of the subscriptions received after the closing of the books on Friday noon, the distribution of the money among the various bank depositaries, and the issuance of temporary receipts for the bonds, pending the issuance of the regularly engraved bond certificates.

There was very little trading in Liberty bonds on "the when issued" basis on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and all sales made were at prices above par. It was pointed out that if the Treasury promptly issued the temporary certificates, so that dealings could be had in them, and so that actual deliveries could be made, the danger of short selling would be averted or greatly minimized, especially in view of the fact that it would be possible, through the deliveries, to trace the sellers. Under existing conditions, with transactions calling for the delivery of the bonds after they are actually issued, it is impossible to detect the individual or organization which might sell a large block of Liberty bonds at prices below par, unless the broker should elect to divulge the name of his customer, something which he is not likely to do.

It was announced yesterday by the Guaranty Trust Company that subscriptions filed through it, which total $76,020,950, represent participations by 49,935 individuals, this figure including the subscriptions of employes who have agreed to pay for the bonds on a partial-payment plan offered by many employers.

At the national headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America it was reported that the total subscriptions gathered in by the scouts in 1,943 cities amounted to $15,214,850.

The demand for buttons still continues. The committee has already distributed 900,000, and has unfilled orders for about 250,000 more. One of the up-State chairmen telegraphed as follows:

"I suggest that if you have another issue, you sell the buttons and throw in the bonds, for they all seem to be more interested in the buttons than in the bonds."

The Liberty Loan Committee is having a staff of clerks examine and classify newspaper clippings regarding the war loan. More than 21,000 clippings have been received, and they are still coming in.

Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island Railroad, issued a notice to all employes yesterday, congratulating them on the response they made to the call for Liberty Loan subscriptions. He announced that 2,919 subscriptions, amounting to $220,500 had been received.

"We have other difficult problems ahead of us," Mr. Peters said, "and I hope we will continue to co-operate and pull together in every way for the good of the service. We are to have a large military encampment located on our line which will tax our resources to the utmost. Every man must strive to do his best in the discharge of his duty in order that we may properly serve our country."

NEW CLEARING HOUSE RECORD

Liberty Loan Transactions Give $94,459,734 Balance.

The heavy banking transactions incident to the Liberty Loan payments were responsible for the establishment of new high records at the Clearing House yesterday. While the volume of clearings was not particularly large—in fact, relatively small—the total being $543,714,817, the balances were the highest ever reached, namely, $4,459,734, the previous high record having been made on May 26 last with a total of $80,669,114, the day following payments for a $200,000,000 issue of Treasury certificates of indebtedness.

The other new high record established yesterday was the credit balance of the Federal Reserve Bank, which was $76,786,800. This compares with $52,-(C1,642, the previous high record, also made on May 26.

In addition to yesterday's large credit balance of the Federal Reserve Bank, the Assistant United States Treasurer had a credit balance of $7,823,851. The two figures taken together gave the two special members of the Clearing House—the Reserve Bank and the Assistant Treasurer—a total credit of $84,-610,651, which was within about $10,-000,000 of the total balances for the day, and which shows that the banks "lost" that much cash. On Saturday the combined credit balances of the Reserve Bank and the Assistant Treasurer amounted to $39,237,661; which shows that in two days the city banks "lost" $123,848,312 in cash. The bulk of this represents the money paid to the Federal Government for the Liberty bonds and for income tax assessments.

Yesterday's balances at the Clearing House amounted to nearly 12 per cent. of the day's clearings, an unusually high ratio, and comparing with about 9 per cent. reached on May 26 last. The average percentage in the last twenty years has fluctuated from 4 to 6 per cent. The explanation for the increase is that while the volume of transactions was not large, the payments all went one way, in the direction of the Federal Reserve Bank and the Assistant Treasurer, the debits being all against the banks.

The settlement of balances through the Federal Reserve Bank greatly facilitated the payments yesterday. While not all of the members of the Clearing House have adopted the plan, more than thirty have, and there are indications that the others will do so soon. In the absence of settlements through the Federal Reserve Bank by book entries, it would have been necessary to carry the sum of $94,459,734 to and from the Clearing House. In other words, about $189,000,000 would have been transported through the streets, while with the system of settlements through the Reserve Bank, this was reduced to a considerable degree.

LOAN TOTALS INCOMPLETE.

Only Four Reserve Districts Have Sent Final Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Treasury Department announced today that final reports on Liberty Loan totals had been received from only four Federal Reserve Banks—Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. The figures were not made public, for the stated reason that owing to complications in the manner of making subscriptions, the reports would be subject to amendment.

An official stated that the four districts named gone well above the allotments made by Secretary McAdoo three weeks ago, which were: Philadelphia, $140,000,000 to $175,000,000; Cleveland, $180,000,000 to $225,000,000; Chicago, $260,000,000 to $325,000,000, and St. Louis, $80,000,000 to $100,000,000.

No intimation was given today at the Treasury Department as to what course would be followed in disposing of the excess in subscriptions which Secretary McAdoo is to scale down to the limit of $2,000,000,000. Some persons think that the oversubscriptions may have a harmful influence on the next loan issue.

WARNS OF GERMAN LETTERS.

Paris Says Alleged Prisoners' Messages Are from Foes.

PARIS, June 18.—An official note issued this evening warns families of prisoners of war in Germany against letters, purporting to come from prisoners, which contain requests for parcels of food or information of a military character, to be conveyed by underlining certain words, which together form phrases. Sometimes, it is suggested, that answers can be written in saliva on the inside of envelopes.

The public is urged to send these letters to the military authorities. It is said that these methods are employed by the enemy to obtain information and food parcels for their own use.

The Ministry of War has prohibited the mailing of newspapers and magazines to neutral countries by private persons. Newspapers, mailed by publishers or news companies alone, will be transmitted. In addition, travelers proceeding to neutral countries will no longer be allowed to take newspapers or periodicals across the frontier.

ITALIAN WOMEN GRATEFUL.

Send Affectionate Greetings to Their "Sisters of Free America."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 18.—Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, wife of the American Ambassador, has received the following address:

"Several hundred Italian women united under the title of the National Feminine League, convinced that they express the sentiments of the greater part of the women of united Italy and Irredentist Italy, turn to you, worthy daughter of the great American Union, to express all their admiration and joy for the message of the illustrious President of United America. Your great country, true to her origin, the glorious, noble incarnation of democracy, with a grand gesture proclaims that not cupidity, not aspirations for expansion, not ambition for bloody laurels, arm her hand, but chivalrous feeling for civilization inspires her, and she has drawn the sword to defend herself from the predatory invasions of ancient barbarities. We beg your Excellency to present our affectionate, fraternal salute to our sisters of free America."

Mrs. Page answered in appropriate words, expressing her gratitude for the noble sentiments addressed to her country.

PARIS CRITICISES OUR WAR FINANCE

Writer Thinks Policy Outlined by F. A. Vanderlip Is Fitted Only for Peace.

LOANS SUCCESS PLEASING

But Future Issues Must be at Higher Rate to Get Sums Necessary.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 18.—The statement of Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, outlining his projected policy for financing the war, has aroused great interest here. While the courage of the proposed measures is generally admitted, there are not lacking queries whether in the light of the allied war finance to date they will not prove difficult or even impracticable.

One of the leading authorities, the financial editor of the Journal des Debats, who is understood to represent the highest expert opinion on the subject, devotes two columns to an exhaustive discussion of the statement. Beginning with recognition of Mr. Vanderlip's wisdom in putting clearly before the public at the outset the magnitude of the task of raising the $5,000,00,000 loans already authorized, the author proceeds to criticise Mr. Vanderlip's argument—which he gives in detail—concerning the respective positions of the United States and England at the inception of their financial campaigns. While admitting Mr. Vanderlip's assumption that the reduction of home commerce in certain directions has rendered available for war loans a considerable portion of English capital, the writer qualifies as pure illusion the theory that England, or France either, could thus utilize capital invested abroad or liquidated by the sale of foreign stocks. He continues:

"England's resources in both these respects were used to pay for the purchases of munitions, &c., abroad, and it is precisely this fact that obviates any such difference as Mr. Vanderlip advances between the respective positions of the two nations, because America will naturally dig her buying on her own soil, with the exception of comparatively smal lamounts for the maintenance of troops in France. As vast sums will be circulated at home, America's task ought to be easier than England's, but with the proviso that a somewhat similar line of policy be followed.

"All the warring nations have been forced to increase their liquid assets by the augmentation of paper credits in one form or another. France has raised the limit for the emission of banknotes. England established notes, both measures tending to produce a superabundance of capital and facilitate Government loans. It was contrary to the rules of peace time, but 'war finance is one of the necessities of war.'

"America seems inclined to think it possible to arrange the enormous loans war necessitates without abandoning ante-bellum standards, and her bankers even express anxiety regarding the possible dangers of credit inflation. Mr. Vanderlip declares that loans should be covered almost entirely by current profit and economies. He asks every one to reject any investment outside Government issues and to put aside for subscription to the State the largest possible proportion of factual profits and profits in sight. In a word, Mr. Vanderlip wants the public to mobilize its future resources, which really come to the same thing as creating capital by credit. It, 'Certainly the success of the recent loan is most encouraging. In the present circumstances at the rate of 3½ per cent. it is a veritable tour de force. But we doubt whether the American treasury can repeat it a second time or obtain in future such advantageous terms. On the contrary, we think it more probable that the United States will find it necessary as they go deeper into the war, to adopt methods and rates of interest more closely approximating to those of Europe."

TINWORKERS DEMAND RISE.

Manufacturers Meet Men Today to Consider Wage Increase.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 18.—The demands of 10,000 sheetiron and tinplate workers of the East and Middle West for a substantial wage increase to meet the rising cost of living will be communicated to the Western Sheet and Tinplate Manufacturers' Association tomorrow. Representatives of the employers and employes gathered here today, but specific demands were not communicated. Seventeen plants are working 24 hours a day with three shifts, the manufacturers declare, in an effort to supply the Government's needs. Whether they will work seven days a week, which is opposed by the workmen, is another matter for discussion.

The need for a more satisfactory arrangement of transportation facilities was urged by the manufacturers, who declared they are experiencing difficulty in obtaining cars. William Banfield of Follansby, Va., and James H. Nutt of Youngstown, Ohio, head the manufacturers, while John Williams of Pittsburgh, President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, presides over the workmen.

WINTER GARDEN B'WAY & 50TH. Evgs. at 8. MATINEE TODAY, 50c to $1.50. THE Passing Show OF 1917. CHARLES DARNTON, EV. WORLD: "Dazzled blinking New York."

LYRIC 42nd, W. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. Tom'w 2:15. Biggest Operatic Hit in N. Y. New Shubert Production MY LADY'S GLOVE with CHARLES PURCELL. Music by OSCAR STRAUSS. GREAT SINGING CAST. 100 PRETTY GIRLS.

NEW BIJOU 45th St. just off B'way. Phone 430 Bryant. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Tom'w & Sat. 2:15. THE KNIFE By Eugene Walter. "The thrills of a lifetime crowded into a few hours."—Eve. Telegram.

ASTOR THEA., B'way & 45th. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Tom'w, 50c to $1.50. HIS LITTLE WIDOWS. UP-TO-THE-MINUTE MUSICAL COMEDY

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20. Like the breath of Springtime. LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music. SPARKLING. YOUTH. BEAUTY.—Herald.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:15. Season's Musical Knockout You're in Love

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:15. OH, BOY! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.

356th Time! THE MAN WHO CAME BACK. Playhouse Mats. Tom'w & Sat.

SEE THE 48TH ST. 13th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller. Another B'way Thea., E. of B'way. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. Evs. 8:30.

WASH'N SQ. PLAYERS COMEDY 110 W. 41st. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. LAST 2 WEEKS "Pists & Playwrights," "Another Way Out," & (new) "Parish."

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:30. OLIVER MOROSCO Presents THE BRAT "Better Than the Best of My Heart"

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT. 8:30. Pop. Mat. Tom'w. 2:30. WM. COLLIER in the Greatest of all Farces NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

CORT West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. OLIVER MOROSCO'S Great Laughing Success Upstairs and Down

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Matinees Daily 25 & 50c. 'A DAUGHTER of the GODS with Annette Kellermann

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs. Ziegfeld Follies. ROOF After Performance at 11:30. MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:20. LAST 5 NIGHTS—LAST 2 MATINEES. GREAT BARRIE PLAYS. The New Word. The Old Lady Shows Her Medals, and ETHEL BARRYMORE In THE 2D LOOK.

Turn to the Right! POPULAR PRICE MATINEE TOMORROW. GAIETY B'WAY, 46TH ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.

COHAN & HARRIS Theatre, W. 42d St. Phone 6344 Bryant. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:15. "HITCHY-KOO" AN INTIMATE REVUE WITH Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue, Wm. Rock and Frances White, Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni

FULTON 46th St., nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. FRI. & SAT. BENEFIT RED CROSS. WILLIAM COURTENAY - WISE. THOS. A. WISE. In Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy "PALS FIRST"

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1917.

THE CITY DEMOCRACY.

New political parties come into being in the City of New York at the call of public need. The County Democracy was organized in response to that call in the years when New York was slowly recovering from the debaucheries of Tweed rule. The City Democracy, now in process of organization, responds to a public need that has become urgent. During the first three years of the Mitchel Administration nobody gave thought to the organization of a new party. It had proved itself to be unquestionably the best administration the city has had, within the memory of any man now a voter. It has been capable, it has been clean, it has been intelligent, it has had no ends to serve save the interests of the city and its people. Why is it necessary now to form a new organization among the Democrats to support Mayor MITCHEL for renomination and re-election and to oppose Tammany?

Because within the last year of Mayor MITCHEL's term it has become evident that Tammany would put forth all its strength to defeat his re-election, and in that effort it would have the aid and reinforcement of various forces, some of them not ordinarily associated openly with Tammany. Plans for the defeat of Mayor MITCHEL have been under preparation for months, openly and in the sight of men. "Dark forces" are parties to it and some that cannot be so described. The men of the Brooklyn Republican organization, for instance, who are engaged in the effort to restore Tammany to power would not like to be called a "dark force." But call them what we may, the purpose is to turn the government of the city over to Tammany Hall, to Mr. MURPHY. It is a political conspiracy against the interests and the welfare of the people of New York.

The City Democracy rises as the champion and defender of the people against Tammany. It should have the spontaneous welcome and all possible aid and succor from every voter in the city who is interested in honest administration, in the conduct of the city's business as a business, not as a means of providing support to greedy politicians and greedy contractors. The good name of the city is involved. The new organization is indisputably right when it says that Tammany administrations "have "worked lasting injury to the good "reputation of our city," that "it is "time to put an end to the reign of "such an organization."

The National Democracy has always looked upon Tammany with distrust, commonly with disgust. It is the black sheep of the family. Under its present leadership, the people of New York could not look for, would not enjoy, good government. That is not the purpose of Tammany's existence. The roll of the City Democracy, even in this early day of its beginning, contains the names of Democrats of high standing and influence. Their example may be commended to all intelligent and right-thinking Democrats throughout the city. It should be a duty to join the City Democracy. This organization, efficiently marshaled and in co-operation with the tens of thousands of Republicans who gave their support to the present Fusion Administration and will do it again, can make the defeat of Tammany sure.

MR. SUNDAY'S MISSION.

Any fastidious residents of this city who apprehended that WILLIAM SUNDAY's series of religious revival meetings would be productive of more harm than good, would develop scenes of violence, and would tend to lower the state of religious feeling in this community, must feel agreeably disappointed. Mr. SUNDAY began his services in the hastily constructed tabernacle on upper Broadway April 1, and yesterday he departed for his Western home in a cheerful frame of mind, doubtless confident that he had exerted an influence here beneficial to public morals and the cause of religion. Of the measure of good he has accomplished we have no estimate to make. He has received the cordial support of many churchmen, of nearly all the Protestant congregations. He has certainly done no harm, yet there is little ground for believing that he materially modified either his methods or his manners to gain success in New York. His emotional outbursts and the quality of his speech seem to have been the same as in the meetings which made him the subject of so much talk elsewhere, before New Yorkers were privileged to sit under his ministrations. It seems, according to the chronicles, that the "trail" was "hit" as frequently and as effectively here as it had been previously in other cities. Yet, from the beginning, Mr. SUNDAY's New York meetings have not impressed the public mind as spectacular exhibitions, and the idea that his methods are essentially vulgar and extravagant has been modified. The impression of sincerity he made upon all his hearers, however sophisticated they might be or however incredulous as to the lasting value of revivals of this sort, is unmistakable.

Mr. SUNDAY greatly increased his popularity by his display of sound and practical patriotism. The voluntary contributions in the tabernacle, amounting to about $100,000, will be divided between the American Red Cross and various agencies employed in benevolent army and navy work. Unless some of his supporters saw to it that he was fairly paid for his labors, and he is a laborer assuredly worthy of his hire, Mr. SUNDAY received nothing, for he did not take a penny for the "free-will offerings." As he was starting westward yesterday he said he might return to New York. If he comes again he will have a less dubious welcome.

RIVERSIDE PARK EXTENSION.

The city should not miss the chance offered to it by Mr. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, Jr., to secure the valuable river front park land between 193d Street and Dyckman Street, extending eastward as far as Broadway. This can be done by accepting Mr. ROCKEFELLER's proposal that the city should immediately acquire title to the land between Fort Washington Park and the lands he proposes to give. The proposed gift cost the donor about $2,000,000; the cost of the land the city would buy, together with the sums Mr. ROCKEFELLER suggests for development and maintenance, would amount to something less than $1,000,000. But the city should do more. It should buy all the land it does not now own north of 157th Street. Provision should be made for a continuous Riverside Park from West Seventy-second Street to Spuyten Duyvil.

The intention of Mr. ROCKEFELLER to place the park lands of his gift, or some part of them, in the control of the Palisades Park Commission may lead to some hesitation in the Board of Estimate. The plan is unusual. But Mr. ROCKEFELLER designs to make the beautiful Billings estate, which he bought last Winter, and the adjacent tract, a sort of gateway to the Palisades Park, which will in time be a city pleasure ground, although in control of the State. He cherishes the idea that the Hudson will be bridged at Dyckman Street, but, bridge or no bridge, there is a ferry to carry people from our Riverside across to Palisades Park. As Mayor MITCHEL says, when any part of the park lands on this side of the river are in control of the State the city cannot be expected to pay for their maintenance. The Mayor, however, favors acceptance of the gift and the purchase of the connecting land. In the view of a majority in the Board of Estimate this may not be a propitious time to pay out city money for more park lands. But if the land is not taken now it may never be acquired. Certainly it can never again be bought so cheaply. The development of Riverside Park should not be neglected.

THE REAL RUSSIA.

ELIHU ROOT's speech to the Council of Ministers was a speech every word of which was wisely chosen. It must have gone far toward disarming whatever there is of causeless distrust of America. The men to whom it was addressed did not need it, but it has a wider audience which does. In effect, he introduced the United States to Russia; he painted the portrait of this far-off, vaguely known country. He selected his colors, discarding all which did not emphasize the features he wished Russia to recognize. Every carefully weighed word met an argument or a prejudice, without seeming to do so. Had the story been industriously spread in Russia that America was a republic only in name, in reality a bourgeois tyranny? Mr. ROOT began by identifying himself as the representative of a democratic republic whose President was chosen by 18,000,000 votes "freely cast and fairly counted, pursuant to law, by universal, equal, direct, and secret suffrage." Was Russia being told that our Government was full of inequities and defects? Without seeming to address himself to any such criticism, he told her, "With many shortcomings, many mistakes, many imperfections, we still have maintained order and respect for law, individual freedom, and national independence." Was America artfully described as hostile to a republic based on different governmental theories from her own? "As we have developed our institutions to serve the needs of our national character and life, so we assume that you will develop your institutions to serve the needs of Russian character and life."

So he went on from point to point, seemingly answering nothing, but actually leaving only shreds of the laboriously built edifice of misrepresentation and German-born insinuation. In place of the wrecked fabric he left his portrait of hitherto unknown America, America sympathetic with the new republic, earnestly desirous to aid it, asking nothing of it but this: "We have already begun to fight for your freedom equally with our own, and we ask you to fight for our freedom equally with yours."

Beyond the circle of intelligent and informed men to whom he spoke his words have traveled to multitudes of men without their information, who have been constantly beset both by cunning propagandists and by ignorant agitators. These words are so honest and so candid and so evidently true that they must have their effect in dissipating the reek of falsehood. Besides, the time is ripe for it. The real Russian people, who have been silent and motionless throughout the three months' orgy of gabbling theorists, are speaking and moving. The sound of their voice and the sight of their muscles has had an instant effect; the gabblers, who have had it all their own way because the real Russia was silent, are fleeing back into the Cave of Adullam and stopping up the entrance. The voice of the Peasants' Congress alone was enough to still much of the confusion. Mr. SHATSKY, Director of the Russian Information Bureau, in an article contributed to The Sun, reminds us that the Peasants' Congress "represents not a handful of factious individuals speaking only for themselves, but the millions of the Russian people, with full power to speak for those working in the factories, tilling the fields, and fighting at the front."

"Handfuls of factious individuals" are learning their place and seeking cover. The Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates are putting some of their individual councils in their places; they are holding an all-Russian Congress which has just spoken out in a voice mightily different from that of the Petrograd Council and some of the other councils of their organization, and they are reducing those noisy minorities to order. The anarchism and pacifism which has so demoralized Petrograd proceeded from a local body, and the workmen and soldiers of real Russia have at last asserted themselves against it. Their voice unites with that of the peasants. Minister KERENSKY speaks and acts no longer in the tone and manner of Sisyphus, but more that of Hercules. THE TIMES has repeatedly said that the salvation of Russia lay in an authoritative activity by those who really are Russia, which should silence and overcome the "handfuls of factious individuals" who have been trying to guide her to her ruin; and the day seems to have arrived when this activity is to be displayed.

OUR NOTE TO CHINA.

A considerable tempest in a teapot of most moderate dimensions has been stirred up over the friendly note recently sent by the Government of the United States to the Government of China. We are quite unable to understand why Japan should have manifested any displeasure over the sending of this note or why our failure to communicate the contents of the note to Tokio or to consult Tokio about it before it was dispatched to Peking should have been looked upon as in the slightest degree discourteous. In fact, the reports of Japan's displeasure are difficult of explanation save on the theory that they have been put out in quarters where efforts have been made to disturb the friendly relations between Japan and the United States. These mischief-makers have been active in Japan as they have been here, and it is not improbable that they seized upon the false version of the note cabled to Japan as a means of promoting their unworthy ends.

The note we sent to China was purely an expression of the good wishes of a friendly Power. It was entirely nonpolitical, perfectly unselfish, it sought to serve no ends of our own, but merely to express the hope that China might be delivered from internal troubles. The State Department said in that note:

> China's principal necessity is to resume and continue her political entity and proceed along the road to national development. In China's form of government or the personnel which administers the Government America has only the friendliest interests and desire to be of service to China.
>
> America expresses its sincere hope that factional and political disputes will be set aside and that all parties and persons will work to re-establish and co-ordinate the Government and secure China's position among nations, which is impossible while there is internal discord.

This is as free from all cause of offense as would be birthday congratulations or the wishing of a happy new year. We are peculiarly within our right in dispatching expressions of good-will and encouragement to China, we have shown her that we are her friend, that our friendship is disinterested. We express the hope that her position among the nations may be made secure, that she may proceed in prosperity and happiness "along the road to national development." Certainly we could not assume that either Japan or any other Power entertained different sentiments toward China; we could not take it for granted that any Government desired her progress toward national development to be checked. Naturally it was not felt necessary at Washington to give advance notice of the sending of such a note.

Use has been made of our relations with Mexico as a parallel to the relations of Japan to China. There is a difference, for the Chinese have organized no raids against Japan. But if at any time during the last four or five years Japan, having toward Mexico pre-existing relations of disinterested friendship and of marked service such as we have had toward China, had dispatched a message of good-will to the Government of Mexico, hoping that the republic would soon be restored to conditions of internal peace and tranquility, we should never in the world have misconstrued the act or taken any offense. We should have welcomed it as a manifestation of friendship not only toward Mexico but toward ourselves, we of all the nations being the one which chiefly desired tranquillity in Mexico.

The efforts of the mischief-makers will necessarily be futile. The existing friendship between Japan and the United States rests upon too firm a basis to be disturbed by their misrepresentations. The Japanese Government, we are sure, when it is fully informed as to the nature of the note sent to Peking, will feel that no offense was either given or intended.

TRADE NOT CUT DOWN.

A leading newspaper in Berlin sees in the "dwindling" of our trade with South America, and the prospect that our exports to that part of the world may "cease entirely," the "greatest "triumph of the U-boat war over our "new enemy," and rejoices because "he is hit in his pocketbook." If its remarks had been in accord with the facts, they would not have served to keep up the courage and hopes of the German people.

Our trade with South America is not dwindling. Its remarkable growth has not been checked. Here are some official figures showing exports and imports for the nine months that ended with March:

EXPORTS.	1916.	1917.
Argentina	$46,908,268	$59,061,436
Brazil	29,062,427	39,679,178
Chile	16,519,392	30,921,403
All South America.	127,144,287	184,014,518
IMPORTS.		
Argentina	$79,034,260	$103,422,538
Brazil	95,383,333	100,182,269
Chile	39,585,364	70,842,382
All South America.	271,241,192	368,670,239

The gains are 45 per cent. in our sales, and 36 per cent. in what we have received. If we go back another year, comparison shows an export increase of 193 per cent., with an import advance of 101 per cent. And our shipments to South America in March, the second month of ruthless submarine warfare, exceeded by $6,500,000, or 40 per cent., those of the corresponding month one year earlier, while $24,000,000, or 77 per cent., was added to the imports. Exports to all parts of the world from New York were greater in April than in March, rising from $259,000,000 to $262,000,000, the increase for Europe having been from $196,000,000 to $216,000,000. Submarines did not prevent this gain.

The Berlin newspaper must know how great the increase of our trade with South America has been, and that there has been no reduction. Our Government's reports have not been concealed. But the truth would not serve the purpose of those who would have Germany believe that destruction of this trade has been "the greatest triumph of the U-boat war."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Her Triumph Condemns Their Failure.

That Mrs. GRACE HUMISTON was able to solve the dark mystery of RUTH CRUGER's fate, and that the police, with resources and powers of investigation vastly greater than hers, failed completely and disgracefully, is a phenomenon easily explained—now. She brought to her self-assumed task the intelligence and the persistence that were lacking in the detectives who worked, or were supposed to work, on the case, and those two qualities proved sufficient to accomplish it, even in the face of discouragement and something very much like opposition from the very quarters whence she had the best of right to expect cordial aid.

And it is not to depreciate the merit of Mrs. HUMISTON's achievement to say that what she did required no special genius—that nothing more was necessary than the drawing of logical deductions from facts that were known from the day of the girl's disappearance, and if something of "feminine intuition" was involved in the attainment of her triumph, it still remains to be proved that the same conclusions might not have been and should not have been drawn from the same premises by her masculine competitors.

Commissioner Woods presumably realizes that responsibility for the failure of his subordinates to do their full duty will rest upon himself until by prompt and vigorous action he makes clear to every member of his force that he will not tolerate on their part what it stretches charity to call stupidity and negligence.

Another thing which he must do with a vigor thoroughly to impress the mind and memory of every policeman is to put an end to the old custom, too frequently followed in cases like this one, of explaining police failure by making dark insinuations against the character of the person who has disappeared. In the present instance, as in not a few others, the police endeavored in that way to convince the public that a continuance of investigation was unnecessary. That they should have done so—that they should ever do so—is intolerable. Mrs. HUMISTON did more than demonstrate where RUTH CRUGER's dead body had been hidden. She cleared the poor girl's reputation of the miserable charges against her that had been whispered without the faintest excuse, and whispered with no other purpose than to divert public attention from the incompetence of the detectives.

An American Returns from France.

Like every other visitor to the part of France evacuated by the Germans when they made the greatest of the "victorious retreats" yet effected by them, Mrs. WILLIAM ASTOR CHANLER has returned filled with horror and anger by the ruthless devastation she saw and by the atrocious treatment to which, as she discovered, the population of the towns and villages there had been subjected. And, like all the other observers of that desolate region, her indignation against the invaders alternates with fervent admiration for the high spirit and unbroken courage of their victims.

The sufferings of these French people during the occupation of their land by the Germans have reached almost the limits of human toleration, and their losses have been well-nigh everything they had, but they are not cowed, and they are not in despair. Sensible enough to accept help, they are yet willing and able energetically to help themselves with an efficiency surprising to those who do not know the sturdier elements in the French character. Already they are turning from the terrible past and looking to a future in which they see the havoc of war repaired as well as avenged.

But, while thus properly appreciative of the French, Mrs. CHANLER does not fail to report with enthusiasm on what she saw during three weeks passed close to the lines held by the British troops. There she saw discipline and organization worthy of a great nation reluctantly forced to create huge armies, and with them to meet an enemy that not long ago claimed with scornful confidence military superiority to all the rest of the world. That confidence is still professed, but it no longer has the old ring of sincerity, and, though the American Army is still small, it is not called "contemptible," as the British Army was, though it could be called so with equal truth.

Four Millions Are Less Than Forty.

Of "enemy aliens"—that is of persons born in Germany and the three countries controlled by Germany—there are in the United States, according to computations just made by the Director of the Census Bureau, approximately 4,662,000, or about 4½ per cent. of our total population. As a very considerable number of these are not "alien enemies," in the proper sense of that term, and as the number of American-born descendants of Teutonic immigrants who are now really hostile to us would hardly counterbalance that of the "enemy aliens" who are not hostile at all, it is not surprising that the Kaiser's expectations of effective influence to be exerted here by the people whom he counted as Germans have been disappointed.

And before the war we were told in threatening tones that there were in the United States anywhere from 20,000,000 to 40,000,000 residents who constituted an "empire within an empire," and would see to it that the other American residents were kept in order!

As a matter of fact, Germany's real allies in this country are the pacifists, not one of whom, of course, is a German, for every German is by definition a militant, a believer in war, and willing to wage it for good cause given. It is not our Germans, but our pacifists, especially those in Congress, who are doing their best to delay and make ineffectual our military preparations, and whatever thanks the Kaiser owes to anybody here he should direct to them. He can be sure of their gratitude for any expression of his affection.

Potash Experiments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have had the pleasure of reading the instructive communication of Richard H. Edmonds, entitled "The German Potash Monopoly," published in your edition of May 20. I believe you will be interested to know that the Bureau of Soils of the United States Department of Agriculture during the last six years has been actively engaged in exploring for domestic sources of potash. I believe that the development which is recorded in the article is in good part the result of the work of this organization.

For normal conditions of the potash trade we have had the feeling that the giant kelps of the Pacific have presented the best opportunity to establish a potash industry. Working on that supposition, we asked Congress to appropriate a sum of money which would make possible the demonstration of the feasibility of the extraction of potash from these marine algae. Our efforts in this direction were crowned with success last Summer, when Congress appropriated $175,000 for such work. In the meantime, the situation created by the European war made it possible for all known sources of potash to be developed. Many of these, of course, will have to be abandoned immediately on the restoration of competition with German potash. In general it may be said that only those sources which make possible the production of valuable by-products will be able to compete. Among these is kelp, and it is with the idea of developing by-products that our present endeavors are being made.

The bureau is now constructing its experimental plant at this place, and hopes to be operating by Aug. 1. The capacity of the plant will be about 200 tons of raw kelp per day. It is proposed to improve, if possible, present methods of rendering kelp, and at the same time to develop others which will admit of complete by-product recovery. All data finally will be obtained on the factory scale, so that it will be immediately available for the use of the American public.

J. W. TURRENTINE,
In charge Experimental Plant.
Summerland, Cal., June 13, 1917.

"The Regeneration."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From time to time suggestions for a name to the present great conflict have appeared in the press, but none seems entirely suitable.

May I suggest that it be called, not this war or that war, but "The Regeneration"?

The Reformation of the sixteenth century, which was not altogether a religious affair, was not so much an event as a movement; it was a readjustment of human affairs.

This present conflict began as a war, but very soon it became an effort to establish democracy as the foundation of society. The struggle to do this is of so great a nature and magnitude that it means the destruction of so much of the fabric of society that a new structure is inevitable. We who have faith in God and man cannot see any other conclusion to this conflict than a new social order wherein dwelleth righteousness, and democracy is righteousness. God, speaking through conditions, says to men "Ye must be born again," hence the name "The Regeneration."

JACOB PROBST.
St. Paul's Church, Patchogue, L. I., June 16, 1917.

Prohibition Legislation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If some method could be devised to force Congress to devote whatever talent it might have to the prosecution of the war and lay aside its silly and sentimental ideas on the prohibition question, the people would awaken to the fact that we are a nation at war, but when they realize that the one thought of the majority of Congress is devoted to making the country dry it is hard to arouse interest.

ANTI FAD.
Wheeling, W. Va., June 13, 1917.

CONSTANTINE'S STORY.

An Answer to Keep the Record Straight.

New York, June 15, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My pleasure in following your masterly editorials on Greek affairs, both before and since the dethronement of Constantine, is equaled only by my surprise on reading the interview of July, 1916, with the King, by your correspondent, Mr. Polyzoides. Such a document is valuable merely as a historical curiosity, and its publication a year after its composition, I fear, may confuse those of your readers who are not thoroughly acquainted with the situation. Your editorials, while not commenting directly on the words of the King in that peculiar and strange document, present the actual facts in such a way as almost to nullify the bad effect that the interview may create on the minds of some of your readers. I am glad of your clear vision in the premises, and will request that you publish this communication to dispose of the matter finally.

It is only fair to note that the journalist to whom the interview was accorded last July, in summarizing the interview with the King, with considerable deftness veils and softens the almost humorous sophistries of the King, and in questioning him did not embarrass him with direct and unanswerable queries, as a less friendly journalist might have done.

It is hardly necessary for me to point out the fallacies and sophistries in which the King's monologue abounds. The theme of his discourse is "I kept Greece out of war—she could not have survived it." Strange! Greece has a history that is filled with the warlike prowess of her heroes. In modern days she has given a very good account of herself in the Balkans, and of all the "little nations" is the most able to protect herself from invasion, both because of the topography of the country and her training at arms. It is not logical for Constantine to compare Greece with Belgium. (At this point the King's tears for the fate of that country, ravaged at the hands of his idolized brother-in-law, would remind one of the sympathetic Carpenter in "Alice in Wonderland" were not the thought of his duplicity one rather to inspire contempt.)

Greece's neutrality, behind which Constantine hid, ruined her more completely than even the most direct participation could have done. Constantine questioned Greece's power to resist the Bulgars. He does not consider that an alliance of Greece, Serbia, and Rumania could quite easily have dominated the Balkans, not for the first time in the history of the world.

It is too late a day to reply to Constantine's only half-hearted assurances that his sympathies were not Teutonic. The drastic action of the Allies and the consensus of opinion of the thinking minds of the whole world show that here was a dangerous man—one possessing all the suave graciousness and poise of the Latin, combined with well-taught lessons of Teuton selfishness, inflexibility, and autocracy.

His Majesty's reply to the query "What shall I tell people when they ask why the fort of Rupel was delivered to the Germans and the Bulgars?" will go down in history on a par with lyrics like "I didn't raise my boy to be a soldier," now fallen into disrepute. Constantine talks of the disgraceful surrender of that fort as a concession "saving Greece." "The salvation of Greece," he calls it. What, pray, can be the salvation of a nation that loses its soul? And such a nation, inevitably, would Greece have become if Constantine's machinations under the guidance of the Mailed Fist had not been checked in midcourse by a wise Providence. One of the ugliest blots on his administration was this very surrender of Fort Rupel, and its armaments, provisions and soldiers, to the Bulgarians, the hereditary enemy of Greece, at Constantine's command, for all that he philosophizes so earnestly about his good faith in so doing. It is interesting to note that in this interview of July, 1916, he admits the dastardly act, that at the time of commission he denied vehemently, and ostensibly punished the commander who delivered the fort to the Bulgarians at his order.

It remains now to be seen whether the new King, of the same house, under the level-headed and fearless guidance of the great Premier Venizelos, can wipe out the stain and the scourge left on my unhappy Motherland by the perfidy of Constantine.

PETROS T. TATANIS,
Founder of the National Greek Herald.

Anti-Militaristic Voices in Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is refreshing to note that before the present war burst upon the world there was an occasional voice in Germany that protested against its militarism. This is what Gerhart Hauptmann in his drama, "Before Dawn," has Loth say:

> It is wrong to punish murder in time of peace and reward murder in time of war. It is wrong to despise the hangman and to go haughtily about, as soldiers do, with a manslaughtering instrument like the rapier or the saber at one's own side. The hangman who wore his axe that way would doubtless be stoned. It is wrong, further, to have as the official religion of the State the religion of Christ, that religion of tolerance, forgiveness, and charity, and at the same time to train whole nations to be accomplished slayers of men.

This does not sound as if it came from one of the leading dramatists of Germany, does it? But it is a fact that Hauptmann wrote this passage in his first play when Germany was beginning to make ready for this war some years ago.

Let us hope that when this war is ended there will be more voices in Germany raised against its military rule, so that she will be able to develop her national spirit along rational lines for the benefit of general mankind.

AUGUST FAST.
Silverton, Col., June 15, 1917.

OUR SOLDIERS.

Now raise the flag on high!
Our flag, red, white and blue!
And under freedom's sky
Your patriot vows renew.

March on with martial tread
Across your native sod;
March, not as men—instead
Each marching man a god!

Yours to redeem the weak;
Yours to redress their wrongs.
World justice you but seek;
Success to you belongs.

Go forth in conscious might;
Your work is more than man's;
Yours to enforce the right
In all man's future plans.

On you earth's burden rests;
To you the races call.
From tortured human breasts
Yours to remove woe's thrall.

Now let the cannons roar
Your message, clear, elate—
Gods of our native shore
Whose hands hold human fate!

LURANA SHELDON.

PREPAREDNESS TO DEFEAT MILITARISM

The Contrast Between the Old Armies of Europe and the New Army of America.

By EGBERT HANS,
Belgian Journalist.

New York, June 15, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is quite natural that America when facing the problem of raising an army should turn her eyes to the European battlefields, where Europe's biggest armies are undergoing the most strenuous test history ever recorded. Careful studies of these armies form generally the basis of preparedness articles and discussions. Yet without underrating the value of example and comparison, a knowledge of both European and American conditions makes it seem obvious that the method of copying would be the wrong way. A nation's army is its most faithful mirror psychologically, and no two European armies are built on the same principles. Therefore, an American army will only be highly efficient if it reflects the real America, so different from all other nations—different in her origin and expansion, in all that constitutes the past, the present, and the future.

The main difference—and Americans cannot realize the greatness of that difference—may be roughly defined by two words: militarism and preparedness. Militarism created the European armies, and ultra militarism made the German Army, and through that Germany. What I have seen of American conditions convinces me that militarism will never create an American army, nor will an American army create militarism. Preparedness will be the end.

After all, is militarism anything but one of the many forms of class domination which, before the war, existed all over Europe? In France, Belgium, and a few other nations this form of class domination was no worse than any other, but in Germany it became a second religion. Certain leaders discovered that it had much greater possibilities than any other, and they exploited, criminally, patriotism, respect for the reigning house, and a certain fascination which the uniform has for the German people. Thus gradually militarism developed, and in the hands of the Prussians became Prussianism, with results known to the whole world by bitter experience. In the other countries militarism continued to be just class domination of more or less harmless nature.

The war itself disclosed all this to Europe. Germany's hordes gave a horrifying illustration of what militarism leads to, and brought about changes in all the allied armies. Since the Allies began to fight gradually all class domination has disappeared to make room for one dominating spirit of solidarity. Can one imagine for one moment that when these millions of men return to normal life they will leave this new spirit obtained at such cost behind them on the battlefields?

Many illustrations of the immense difference between militarism and just patriotism were to be found in the making of the British Army. To begin with, in spite of England's reputation for aristocratic domination, I feel convinced by what I witnessed that there was more true democracy in English life, even before the war, than on the Continent. I never witnessed in England that almost fatalistic submission of a certain mass of the poor before a class much smaller in number, a feeling which exists in most countries of Europe, more or less, and which the great French Revolution was able to kill but temporarily.

Thus militarism would never have been very strong in England even if England had had an army of millions.

As it is, the British Army was made not only after militarism was doomed, but with the task before it to fight militarism.

Is it a certain reaction against militarism that makes a British regiment look almost like a troop of schoolboys on an outing, even when they are walking on French roads that lead to the firing line?

But never did I feel the contrast so strong as when I compared two similar military events which I witnessed, the first in Germany, the other in a big English town.

The first was the great military review at Potsdam. One must have seen the mass of soldiers, heard the deafening sound of their regular footsteps, to realize the almost brutal tremendousness of the Potsdam review. Yet there was no life, no personality, and even the "hochs" were as sounds made by machines, and evidently that is how Prussianism wanted to be represented.

Then a few years later I watched the late Lord Kitchener review two regiments of the Manchester "pals" which were among the first known as "Kitchener's Army." The spectacle was certainly imposing, but every soldier when passing Lord Kitchener looked him straight in the face, with glances that spoke of devotion and respect. And there was not only pride but criticism in Lord Kitchener's eyes as he reviewed his men, for he wanted them to look like and to be soldiers.

Then when the immense Albert Square was filled with soldiers, and enthusiasm and national pride reached its climax, I expected the bands to play the national anthem; I expected soldiers and crowd to listen in solemn attention. And the bands did play, but it was "It's a Long Way to Tipperary," and soldiers and crowd cheered and laughed, and even some soldiers waved their hats and caps, and all were merry. And Lord Kitchener smiled lightly, for he was not a smiling man.

I then realized that discipline need not include fear, but is more valuable when it is mingled with good cheer.

As far as America is concerned the interesting question is, "How will an American army best reflect American life and conditions?" and this raises the question, "What distinguishes America from Europe socially?"

The main distinction, in my modest opinion, is the absence of anything that resembles the European domination of class and rank, which penetrates into the private life of the victims, violating the latter's principles and killing their freedom, the victims being practically all those who are too poor or too incompetent to be independent.

There probably are other kinds of domination in America; even true democracy and equality will have the defects of their qualities, and as long as greed and selfishness are human vices they will find channels through which they can find satisfaction.

But it is undeniable that the main feature of American life is personal liberty and independence in the lower and poorer ranks of society. The relation between employer and employe is hardly more than that of an exchange of wages and labor. It does not often interfere with private life.

No, militarism could never be built on the foundations of American democracy. One cannot imagine American soldiers driven into a fight by the revolvers of their officers any more than one could imagine America dragging her armies into a war which Americans did not want.

Before the war the European soldier—and the German especially—ceased to be a citizen as soon as he was called up and donned his uniform. So strong is the influence of militarism. But it seems to me that no American would be a soldier at the risk of his citizenship. That is why there is no danger of America's becoming militarized, even if she had an army of millions. EGBERT HANS.

WARTIME FOOD THEORIES.

Dr. Doty Warns Against Too Radical Changes in Diet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The widespread public discussion concerning the food supply of the United States in connection with the present war has presented information of the greatest value regarding this extremely vital question, but has also, unfortunately, invited the publication of a flood of unreasonable and contradictory theories which are disturbing and confusing to the public and render intelligent co-operation extremely difficult. Under existing war conditions it is clearly evident that the soil should be made to yield maximum crops, and that every reasonable means should be taken to prevent food waste, a factor which involves, among other issues, the very common habit of overeating, which is particularly prevalent in this country and is at all times a menace to health.

The knowledge that has come to us in recent years regarding the chemistry of food has presented conclusive evidence that many common and inexpensive food products are rich in fuel value and also supply a comparatively large percentage of protein, substances which are required to maintain energy and repair tissues, and that these may safely be substituted for rich and expensive articles of diet. The practical value of this knowledge cannot be overestimated and it is expected that the public will receive full information on this subject from authoritative sources.

Another equally important feature of this problem and which has not been given proper and careful consideration is the fact that alarming statements regarding the shortage of food lead many to believe that it will be necessary to resort to measures of economy in this direction, which if practiced are likely to result in malnutrition. The people of this country are now passing through a period of tension and strain which sooner or later is sure to exert a depressing influence. The principal protection against this condition is the maintenance of a good resisting power of the body, which depends chiefly upon proper nourishment. It is a matter at this moment of vital importance that the public should clearly understand this.

It has recently been recommended through responsible sources that as a matter of public economy in foodstuffs, two instead of three meals a day should be eaten. This recommendation is particularly unfortunate for public reflection and action at the present time for the following reasons: (1) There is no justification for the belief that if proper care and economy are employed such a drastic change in the universal and long-established habit of taking nourishment will be demanded. (2) It would be most disturbing at this time to suggest officially such a radical change, which would undoubtedly have a detrimental effect on the general health of the public. (3) Experience, which as a rule is a valuable teacher, has established the custom of three meals a day, and it is quite unlikely that this arrangement can be improved upon. This applies particularly to wage earners and others employed actively in business, who constitute a very large proportion of the population.

The fact that soldiers and others under forced conditions have been able to perform active exercise for a prolonged period with but two or even one meal a day does not justify the recommendation of this practice for universal use. It may be added that the unpleasant or dangerous results of insufficient nourishment are not immediately evident and therefore not always recognized. Many persons of sedentary habits and some rather advanced in years, who are squaring accounts for previous abuse of the digestive system, eat two meals a day and apparently thrive under this régime. It is also true that some active workers eat but two meals a day and are satisfied with the result, yet this is not proof that this habit is safe for general public adoption.

Like an engine, the body must have sufficient and appropriate fuel to run it, and the interval between meals must not be too long. This is particularly true in the case of children, who must be generously supplied with good food, for they must have nourishment not only for the present needs but an extra amount to sustain increasing growth. Children who are underfed are more susceptible to disease; this also applies to adults.

Overeating should be dealt with not by a reduction in the number of meals but rather by a diminished amount of food at each meal, provided that which is taken is sufficient for all purposes of nourishment.

While it is of the utmost importance that the public should be informed regarding the imperative need of economy in food products, particularly during the war, it should also fully realize that good health must be maintained chiefly by proper nourishment. Furthermore, the Federal, State, and municipal authorities should leave nothing undone to preserve the public health, the most valuable factor in the present crisis.

ALVAH H. DOTY.
New York, June 15, 1917.

Honors in Electricity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Frank J. Sprague has written calling my attention to a statement in an article appearing in THE SUNDAY TIMES of May 20 regarding my connection with the building of the Richmond Union Passenger Railway at Richmond, Va.

The whole of this pioneer work was equipped by the Sprague Electric Railway and Motor Company, under contract with a group of New York capitalists, and the work was under the personal supervision of Mr. Sprague and his assistants.

It is a matter of record as to who was connected with this historical work, and I certainly, perhaps more than any of those connected with the work, want to place the honor fully where it belongs.

My connection with this, as well as the installation of the electric lighting of the City of Richmond, was entirely on the side of the group who financed the projects, and entirely in their interests as their engineer.

Frank Sprague, assisted by Dana Green and others, attended exclusively to the technical construction of the railway, and the full measure of his final success should be given him, for this was the first practical electric railway in the world.

My connection with the matter was of some importance, but not at all on the lines of technical initiative or supervision.

I want Mr. Sprague to have the full credit of his success, and few more than myself know of the great difficulties he and his conferees overcame before he finally succeeded.

WILLIAM HOWARD COLE.
Paris, May 22, 1917.

DAY ADDS $3,295,500 TO RED CROSS HERE

Gifts of a Million Each by J. P. Morgan & Co. and G. F. Baker Announced at Dinner.

$14,914,413 NOW PLEDGED

Mayor Mitchel, Ex-President Taft, and C. S. Ward Speak at Opening of Campaign at the Waldorf.

New York City opened "Red Cross Week" yesterday by contributing more than $3,000,000 in personal gifts and special corporation dividends to the $100,000,000 war fund sought to be raised by the Red Cross in the United States for war relief purposes. This raised the total of the pledges to the fund already in hand to more than $14,000,000.

Two million, two hundred and sixty thousand dollars of the amount pledged yesterday was announced at the dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night of the 300 prominent men and women who have organized themselves into teams and pledged themselves to raise the $40,000,000 which is New York City's share of the fund.

J. P. Morgan & Co., and its Philadelphia house, Drexel & Co., contributed $1,000,000 without reservation. George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank, pledged another $1,000,000 indirectly by announcing that he would buy, equip, and maintain a hospital ship, and contribute the difference between what it cost and $1,000,000 in cash to the fund. Since the hospital ship is to go to the Red Cross, the contribution was equal to an out and out gift of $1,000,000. There was also announced at the dinner a special corporation dividend by the American Car and Foundry Company of $250,000 and a $10,000 donation from Samuel Untermyer, the lawyer.

It had been reported during the afternoon that the Rockefeller Foundation intended to start off the campaign by announcing a contribution of $5,000,000, but John D. Rockefeller, Jr., one of the team workers who attended the dinner last night, said that no definite action had been taken. He could not undertake to say, he asserted, what the Foundation would contribute.

In the afternoon four other special corporation dividends amounting to more than $1,000,000 had been announced. They were:

American Smelting and Refining Co.	$500,000
International Nickel Co.	413,000
Singham Mines Co.	75,000
American Radiator Co.	80,000
Total	$1,035,500

Prosser Pleased With Start.

This total, added to the $2,650,000 pledged at the dinner, made the total for the day $3,295,500, which, as Seward Prosser, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Finance Committee of the Red Cross, expressed it, was "not doing badly when it is considered that New York City had not as yet been formally asked to give any money." The pledges received up to yesterday had amounted to $11,615,913.15, giving the New York managers a nucleus of $14,914,413.15 with which to start the work of the real campaign this morning.

It was announced in addition at the dinner by Mr. Prosser that a group of men, whose names were not given out, had pledged themselves to pay all of the overhead expenses of the New York campaign, so that every cent of the money that is contributed directly to the fund may go, as it is intended by President Wilson and Henry P. Davison, the Chairman of the Red Cross War Council, to the buying of ambulances, employing nurses and physicians, rehabilitating great ruined areas in France, and to providing hospitals and recreation centres for the American soldiers who will soon join the allied fighting forces in the trenches.

Last night's dinner of the Red Cross team workers was held in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf. There have been dinners in that famous hall attended by more persons, but few if any that had a greater proportion of the financial and social leaders of the city. Each of the thirty team Captains was present with his, or her, nine teammates, and after the speaking was over they entered on their task of selecting potential contributors from lists that had been previously prepared by Charles Sumner Ward, the field manager.

Mr. Prosser Acts as Toastmaster.

Addresses were delivered by Mayor Mitchel, ex-President Taft, and Mr. Ward. Mr. Prosser was the toastmaster. More than a hundred telegrams had been received from cities all over the country telling of the great enthusiasm attending the opening of the campaign, but because of the lateness of the hour, it was not possible to read more than one. That came from Henry P. Davison, Chairman of he War Council of the Red Cross, who remained in Washington to attend the dinner of the National Organization of the Red Cross. His telegram read:

> You will be delighted to know that we have received subscriptions to-day and that following allotments have been accepted by the respective districts, and confidence expressed that they will be filled: New England, $8,000,000; Middle States, including New York, $17,000,000; Southern States, $4,000,000; Central States, $22,000,000; Western States, $11,000,000. The enthusiasm at the beginning of this campaign surpasses even the expectations of the most optimistic a week ago, and is proof positive that the people of the United States wish at once to express to the boys who are to serve in the trenches and to the millions of our suffering Allies their purpose to assist and support them in every way possible. There is not the slightest doubt but that the message which will be expressed this week by the American people will resound around the world with the effect of heartening our allies and disheartening our enemies.

Mayor Mitchel said that the response on registration day, when millions of the young men of the nation had signified their readiness to serve in the army or navy, was America's first answer to the charge made by Germans that the American people were not united in the war. The second answer was the oversubscription of the Liberty Loan.

"Let us supply the third answer," he said earnestly, "by the subscription and the oversubscription of this $100,000,000 Red Cross Fund, which is to do such a great work of mercy."

Mr. Taft Reviews War's History.

Mr. Taft rehearsed the history of the events that had led up to the war, asserting that Germany's submarine warfare had been as deliberate an invasion of American rights as if she had landed her armies on American soil and had sent volleys of bullets into the homes of defenseless citizens.

It was announced after the dinner that the Finance Committee of the Red Cross would accept Liberty bonds in lieu of cash contributions. Some of these bonds already have been sent in as donations, and it is expected that this form of giving will prove very popular.

It was also announced that 10 per cent. of the gross sales at the candy stores operated by Huylers through the country on next Thursday would be contributed to the Red Cross Fund.

The firms of Newborg & Co. and Lansburgh Brothers gave their promise yesterday that they would donate part of their profits during Red Cross Week to the war fund. John W. Prentiss, member of the firm of Hornblower & Weeks and President of the Partners' Association of New York Stock Exchange Firms, gave out the following complete list of Stock Exchange firms that will contribute to the Red Cross:

Dominick & Dominick, Post & Flagg, J. P. Morgan & Co., F. B. Keech & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Hornblower & Weeks, De Coppet & Doremus, Clark, Dodge & Co., Herrick, Berg & Co., Shearson, Hammill & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., E. F. Hutton & Co., W. W. Lanahan & Co. of Baltimore, Harris, Winthrop & Co., Eugene Meyer, Jr., & Co., Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler, Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., White, Weld & Co., Clark, Childs & Co., J. S. Bache & Co., Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Millet, Roe & Hagen, Boissevain & Co., McClave & Co., Babcock, Rushton & Co., Swartwout & Appenzellar, Secor & Bell, Toledo, Ohio; Bernhard, Scholle & Co., Hallgarten & Co., Finch & Tarbell, Sutro Brothers & Co., S. B. Chapin & Co., Chandler Brothers & Co., Carstairs & Brown, Philadelphia; Newborg & Co., and Lansburgh Brothers.

Attended by the leading society women of the city, hundreds of the Salvation Army's familiar Christmas dinner pots will "boil" for the American Red Cross during the coming week. Companies consisting of four pots and their attendants, captained by some of New York's most prominent women, will contest for the honor of bringing in the largest amounts.

"Thermometer" Interests Brokers.

Wall Street paused for a few moments in its hurried rush yesterday to watch the big red arrow on the "thermometer" in front of the Bankers Trust Building take its first upward jump in the big Red Cross campaign. The arrow went up to the $10,000,000 mark, hesitated an instant, then slowly crept up to the margin line just above, indicating that a little more than $11,000,000 in contributions and Special Red Cross Corporation Dividends had been received up to yesterday morning. The "thermometer" will furnish an accurate record of the progress of the campaign, and each $1,000,000 raised will send the arrow up another notch.

Elmer Sperry, inventor of the stabilizer, has built the Red Cross committee what is said to be the largest searchlight in the world, and it will be used at the Manhattan Bridge Plaza in Brooklyn each night to flash the amount of money collected or pledged. It will throw the totals in red and white rays at 9, 10, and 11 o'clock.

George E. Vincent, President of the Rockefeller Foundation; August Belmont, Bishop William Lawrence, and Irvin Cobb were yesterday added to the list of those who will speak in the last half of the campaign. Yesterday the Speakers' Bureau, at 42 Wall Street, of which Charles D. Hillis is Chairman, sent the following persons out to speak for the fund:

Newark, N. J., Job Hedges; Englewood, N. J., Emery B. Pottie; Hackensack, N. J., Paul D. Cravath; Camden, N. J., Sydney D. Ussher; Scranton, Penn., Baroness Huard; Carbondale, Penn., L. D. Wishard; Wilkes-Barre, Penn., Hon. Leslie Sutherland; Allentown, Penn., Cranston Brenton; Washington, Penn., Dr. Henry van Dyke; Philadelphia, W. D. Guthrie; Wilmington, Del., Dr. Malcolm Grow; Albion, N. Y., Mrs. Belmont Tiffany; Olean, N. Y., Leslie A. Pease; Troy, N. Y., Edward P. Gaston; Schenectady, N. Y., the Rev. Dr. Mackaye, Chaplain 72d Seaforth Highlanders; Geneva, N. Y., Senator Loring M. Black; Pawtucket, R. I., Mme. Dupuy, wife of the Belgian Minister to the United States, and Washington, D. C., Richard Harlan.

Team of Suffragists Busy.

A suffrage team of women, headed by Mrs. Herbert Lee Pratt, which is working in the Red Cross campaign, is sending the following notice to all the suffragists in the city:

> SUFFRAGISTS, ATTENTION!
>
> $100,000,000 to be raised this week in the Red Cross campaign.
>
> Contributions received here.
>
> Every penny counts. Give now.

Assisting Mrs. Pratt are Mrs. F. Louis Slade, Mrs. Lewis Gibb, Mrs. Charles Tiffany, Mrs. Linzee Blagden, Mrs. Reginald Finck, and Mrs. Frank W. Vanderlip. Small contributions from many people is the request of the campaigners. The call for funds in big red and white letters was placed in the window of the headquarters of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday, and a money-box inside was filled with bills before night.

Two automobiles have been donated to the Red Cross War Fund and will be disposed of at auction Thursday night at the dinner of the women workers at the Ritz-Carlton.

Brooklyn expects to contribute $2,000,000 or more to the $40,000,000 to be raised by New York City as its share of the Red Cross Fund. The canvass will be made by a team headed by Edwin P. Maynard.

The Bronx Chapter of the Red Cross met at noon yesterday, and completed arrangements for canvassing that county. The meeting was held in Ebling's Casino, St. Ann's Avenue and 136th Street, with John J. Stephens as Chairman. Bert Schauer, the Rev. Joseph A. Mulry, President of Fordham University, and R. A. Cassidy were among the speakers.

NATION-WIDE CAMPAIGN OPENS

President Sends Telegram to Mayors Asking Red Cross Aid.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The big drive for the $100,000,000 Red Cross war fund began at sunrise today everywhere in the United States with elaborately organized plans for making it a reality within the next seven days. In great cities and small towns the machinery began gathering in the fund which is to care not only for American troops on the firing lines in Europe, but for the destitute of the war zones of France, Belgium, and Poland.

President Wilson sent this telegram to the Mayors of 100 cities:

> The American people, by their overwhelming subscriptions to the Liberty Loan, have given a new indorsement to the high principles for which America entered the war. During the present week, which I have designated as Red Cross week, they will have a unique privilege of manifesting America's unselfishness as well as the real spirit of sacrifice which animates our people.
>
> May I urge that your city, in doing its part in the raising of this $100,000,000 war relief fund, measure the generosity of its gift by the urgency of the need?

BOSTON, June 18.—The campaign in New England to raise $7,000,000 of the $100,000,000 Red Cross war fund was opened in every city, town, village, and hamlet today. The first big feature of the campaign in this city will be a patriotic mass meeting at the Boston Opera House tomorrow night, with ex-President Taft as the principal speaker.

New Englanders will have to contribute at the rate of $1,000,000 a day for the next seven days. The minimum amounts as credited to the States are: Massachusetts, $5,000,000; New Hampshire, $500,000; Vermont, $200,000; Rhode Island, $1,000,000; Maine, $500,00. Connecticut will raise $2,000,000, but this amount will be included in the fund of the New York division.

Francis L. Higginson, Jr., Chairman of the New England Committee, denied today a report published here Saturday that more than 80 per cent. of the Red Cross fund to be obtained in New England had been guaranteed. He said he knew of a few subscriptions, but that they aggregated only a small proportion of the total.

CHICAGO, June 18.—William Wrigley, Jr., of the Executive Committee engaged in raising Chicago's quota of $8,000,000 of the $100,000,000 Red Cross war fund, increased today the amount in hand by $100,000. Already $1,300,000 has been subscribed here.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 10.—Cleveland's campaign to raise $2,500,000 of the $100,000,000 Red Cross war fund was officially opened tonight when Samuel Mather, Chairman of the Cleveland War Council, gave a dinner to the 350 members of the soliciting teams and fifty other committeemen. The team workers will start their canvass tomorrow. Cleveland's quota to the National Red Cross Fund is $2,500,000. The Mayor's War Board is asking $250,000, and the Welfare Federation seeks $250,000 to care for the city's poor and families affected by the war.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 18.—Cincinnati's attempt to raise $1,000,000 for the Red Cross war fund began here early today, when bells were rung, whistles were blown, and every known noise-making device was put in operation to herald the beginning of the campaign. The request from the committee that every automobile horn be blown for five minutes promptly at 9 o'clock was generally adhered to. More than $110,000 was pledged in the first four hours of the campaign.

DETROIT, June 18.—Within a few hours after the Red Cross drive was started in Detroit this forenoon it was announced that nearly $500,000 had been pledged. The local quota is $1,500,000.

GIVES $10,189 TO RED CROSS

Newport Collects Sum on First Day of Its Week's Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 18.—Newport collected $10,189 today, its first in its week's campaign to raise $50,000 for the Red Cross.

Beverly R. Corbin of New York is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Corbin.

Among the Summer residences opening are those of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Miss Codman, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Goadby Loew, Ensign and Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Dulany Howland, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Stillman, Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury Blair, and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings.

Edward C. Knight, Jr., entertained with a luncheon at the Clambake Club today.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. William H. Emery of Washington are at the New Cliffs.

Mrs. Alfred E. Norris and Miss Dorothy L. Norris of Philadelphia have arrived.

Mrs. Walter K. Sturges of Providence is occupying the Cadwalader cottage. Mrs. and Miss Marguerite Caperton, wife and daughter of Admiral William B. Caperton, U. S. N., Commander in Chief of the Pacific Station, have arrived at Hill Top Inn. Mr. and Mrs. William Greenough of New York are occupying the Little cottage. Mrs. Lounsberry Perry of New York is at the Poplars. Mrs. William Disston and Miss Pauline Disston of New York are occupying the Morrell cottage.

Captain Reginald C. Vanderbilt of the Portsmouth Home Guards drilled the members at Sandy Point Farm tonight.

RED CROSS NAMES AIDS.

Ambassador Sharp, James Stillman, and Edward Tuck Paris Advisers.

PARIS, June 18.—The American Red Cross Commission today appointed an advisory committee composed of William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador; James Stillman, the New York banker, and Edward Tuck, who endowed Dartmouth College and founded the Tuck School of Administration and Finance. The need was felt for men to co-operate with the commission who are intimate with French conditions, and Messrs. Sharp, Stillman, and Tuck were picked as possessing the qualifications in an unusual degree.

The Advisory Committee for the present will hold no regular meetings, but as all its members are residents of Paris, they can be called upon at any moment for advice in matters of policy.

The commission felt that it required advisers, despite its own cosmopolitan make-up, having among its eighteen members architects, specialists in city planning, doctors, bankers, constructing engineers, army officers, lawyers, and men sufficiently acquainted with local conditions to assist in carrying on the three principal aims of the commission—first, to insure the health and comfort of the American forces in France; second, co-operation with the French in the rehabilitation of the devastated regions by furnishing seeds, agricultural implements, machinery, and building materials, and, third, furnishing aid for the care of French wounded.

Will Instruct Princeton Aviators.

Le Grand B. Cannon of this city and Tuxedo Park is to act as instructor to the Princeton men who have enlisted in the aviation corps of the United States Naval Reserve at East Greenwich, R. I. He recently returned here from the aviation school at Miami, Fla.

Wedding Notes.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Van Rensselaer Van Wyck of Summit, N. J., have sent out invitations for the wedding of their daughter, Miss Priscilla Van Wyck, and Captain Wade Hampton Carpenter, Coast Artillery, U. S. A., which is to take place on Tuesday evening, June 26, at the Hotel St. Regis. After Sept. 1, Captain Carpenter and his bride will be at home at Fort De Lesseps, Panama Canal Zone.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Dorothy Morrison, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Daniel W. Morrison, and a niece of Miss Eva Buckingham of 59 East Seventy-eighth Street, and Manton Monroe Marble of Chicago, which is to be celebrated on June 30, in St. James's Episcopal Church.

The wedding of Miss June Farrar and Sydney Dodd Frissell is to be celebrated today at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. T. P. Shelton, Burkeville, Va. Miss Farrar is the daughter of William Archer Farrar. Mr. Frissell is a Yale graduate and Field Secretary of Hampton Institute. He is a member of Battery D of the Virginia Field Artillery.

CALLED TO FRANCE, HE WED IN HASTE

Wm. R. Pentz, Ordered to Arms, Married Miss Mildred Sheiden in Port Chester at 3 A. M.

ROUSED CLERK FROM BED

Justice of the Peace Merritt Donned His Home Guard Uniform to Lend a Military Air to Ceremony.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., June 18.—William R. Pentz and Miss Mildred R. Sheiden of Philadelphia were married at 3 o'clock this morning by Justice of the Peace Malcolm Merritt at his home in Port Chester. Pentz said that he received word the night before to report to his company at once preparatory to sailing for France. The couple were visiting George A. Sheiden, brother of the bride, at his home in South Norwalk, Conn., when the dispatch was received. They had been engaged for some time and planned to wed before the bridegroom left, but the order came unexpectedly.

In Mr. Sheiden's touring car they drove to Stamford and applied for a marriage license there, arousing Town Clerk Close from his bed. The laws of Connecticut would not permit such a speedy marriage, and they were directed to Port Chester, which is just across the border line.

It was nearly 3 o'clock when they arrived in Port Chester and were directed by a policeman to the home of Town Clerk Charles O. Derby. After the license was issued Justice Merritt was notified by telephone. To give the ceremony a more military air the Justice wore his Home Guard uniform. Mr. and Mrs. Sheiden were the witnesses.

HOST TO BELGIAN MISSION.

President Wilson Entertains at a Stag Dinner for Seventy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—President Wilson this evening began the hospitalities for the Belgian mission with a dinner of seventy covers. The menu and appointments were similar to those marking the White House entertainment of the British, French, and Italian missions except that this was entirely a stag party.

The guests were mostly from the legislative branch of the Government. They included the Vice President, the Belgian Minister, Baron Ludovic Moncheur, General Le Clercq, Hector Carlier, Major Osterrieth, Count Louis d'Ursel, Jean Mertens, the Chief Justice, the Speaker of the House, the Cabinet officers, Senators Chamberlain, Frelinghuysen, Gallinger, Kenyon, King, Martin, McCumber, Overman, Robinson, Simmons, Walsh, Warren Williams.

Representatives Alexander, Butler, Dent, Esch, Ferris, Flood, Gillett, Greene, Haugen, Kahn, and others.

Tomorrow evening the Belgian mission will dine with the Secretary of State. Later in his visit Baron Moncheur, who heads the delegation, will be entertained by a number of old friends here and in Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. William Walter Phelps, whose marriage took place in New York on Saturday, have leased the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Ferguson, 1,845 R Street, where they expect to pass the Summer, their being an Official Year Book of the Council of National Defense. Mrs. Phelps was Miss Nina Paris of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander M. Craig, who were married June 9, are now at Ithaca, N. Y., where the former is in training for the aviation service of the United States Army. Mr. Craig is the son of Lieut. Col. Robert Craig, U. S. A., retired.

Stone-Walsh Wedding.

Stephen Grant Stone, a nephew of the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, and Miss Edith Schuyler Walsh, daughter of William Smith Walsh of this city, were married yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Ascension, the Rev. Grant officiating. The couple will live in Abington, Mass., where Mr. Stone is in business.

Miss Dawson Bride of C. F. La Tour.

Miss Edith Elizabeth Dawson, daughter of Mrs. Joseph Charles Dawson of this city, was married yesterday forenoon to Charles Foster La Tour, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. La Tour of 1 West Sixty-eighth Street. The Rev. Leo Ryan of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament performed the ceremony. Mr. La Tour graduated from Princeton last Saturday, and is a member of the Naval Reserve stationed at Newport, R. I. After a brief wedding trip the couple will be at the Muenchinger-King at Newport.

Miss Frank Weds R. M. Gluck.

Miss Martha Frank, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Frank of this city, and Robert M. Gluck, were married last evening at 6:30 o'clock at the Hotel St. Regis, the Rev. Rudolph Grossman officiating. Miss Jessie Maier was maid of honor, and young Miss Marian Frank, the flower girl. Robert M. Frank was best man for his brother. The couple will make a motor trip through New England.

Miss Zahm Weds Lieut. Borden.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Miss Leslie Zahm, daughter of Naval Constructor Frank B. Zahm, U. S. N., and Lieutenant Howard G. Borden, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., were married this afternoon at the Bishop's Chapel, Cathedral Close, by the Right Rev. Fred Harding, Bishop of Washington.

Owing to the absence of the bride's father, her cousin, D. B. Hayes of New York, escorted the bride, whose only attendant was Miss Dorothy Nussbaum. Lieutenant Kenneth A. Jones, U. S. A., was best man.

Sidney W. Winslow, Financier.

BEVERLY, Mass., June 18.—Sidney Wilmot Winslow, President of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation, died at his home here today in his sixty-fourth year. Mr. Winslow was born at Brewster, Mass., and early in life became a financier. He was President of the United Shoe Machinery Company, the United Fast Color Eyelet Company, the United Awl and Needle Company, the Campbell-Bosworth Machinery Company, and several other companies.

Burdett Mason, Consular Agent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Secretary Lansing was today advised of the death of Burdett Mason, the American Consular Agent at Bayonne, France, on Sunday. Mr. Mason was born in New Haven, Conn., Feb. 14, 1855. He was educated in New Haven, Germany, and Italy. He was a musician, painter, and astronomer. Mr. Mason was appointed Consular Agent at Bayonne on Oct. 28, 1913.

FLORENCE HARPER A BRIDE.

Granddaughter of One-Time Mayor of New York Weds R. Beadleston.

The wedding of Randolph Beadleston, a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. William H. Beadleston of this city, and Miss Florence Harper, a daughter of Mrs. James Thorne Harper and the late James Thorne Harper, and a granddaughter of James Harper, a one-time Mayor of New York, was solemnized at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's mother, 58 East Fifty-fifth Street. The ceremony was was performed by the Rev. Dr. Palmer, assisted by the Rev. Dr. John H. Jowett.

The bride, gowned in white satin and tulle, wore a point lace applique veil that had been previously worn by many brides in the family, and carried orchids and lilies of the valley. Her maid of honor and only attendant was her sister, Miss Ethel Harper, in white chiffon, carrying lilies of the valley. Henry Sleeper Harper, a near relative, gave the bride in marriage.

Mr. Beadleston's best man was his brother, C. Perry Beadleston, and there were no ushers, as, owing to the family being in mourning for the bride's father. The guests were confined to the nearest relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Beadleston have gone on a motor trip, and on their return from their honeymoon will live at Mr. Beadleston's country place, Ransclevae, at Monmouth Beach, N. J. Mrs. Beadleston's grandfather, James Harper, with his brother, John Harper, founded the publishing house of Harper & Brothers.

BRINGS CARRANZA MESSAGE.

Ugarte May Be the Bearer of a Declaration Regarding the War.

MEXICO CITY, June 18.—G. Ugarte, private secretary to President Carranza, left here tonight on a mission to Washington. The exact object of his trip is not announced, but men in close touch with affairs here express the opinion that Señor Ugarte is bearing a personal message from President Carranza to President Wilson, definitely outlining General Carranza's stand regarding the world war and other questions.

JUDSON C. CLEMENTS DEAD.

Member of the Interstate Commerce Commission for 25 Years.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—Judson C. Clements, Interstate Commerce Commissioner for twenty-five years, died here today in his seventy-second year. Mr. Clements was born in Georgia. He enlisted in the Confederate Army in 1864 and was a First Lieutenant at the end of the war. He was admitted to the bar in 1869, and practiced law in Lafayette, Ga., from 1869 until 1892, when he was appointed to the Interstate Commerce Commission. He had been a member of the Georgia House of Representatives and also of the Georgia State Senate. From 1881 to 1891 he was a member of the House of Representatives at Washington.

He was defeated for re-election in 1890, but was appointed Special United States Attorney to acquire titles for the Government land now occupied by Chickamauga Park and Chattanooga Military Park. In 1892 he was appointed to the Interstate Commerce Commission to fill out the unexpired term of Commissioner Bragg. He was reappointed by Presidents Cleveland, McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson, and when Martin A. Knapp was promoted to be Justice of the Commerce Court he was elected Chairman of the Commission, Jan. 13, 1911.

Dr. Charles E. Gilbert.

Dr. Charles E. Gilbert, formerly chief surgeon of the Atlantic Yacht Club, died yesterday at his home, 35 West Ninety-sixth Street, in his sixty-ninth year. He was graduated from the New York Homeopathic College in 1870, and was a member of the Manhattan Club and the American Institute of Homeopathy. He was a Mason. Dr. Gilbert is survived by his wife.

Obituary Notes.

D. E. ALDRICH, a chemist with offices at 2 Broadway, died suddenly yesterday while being removed from his office to the Volunteer Hospital after he had suddenly been taken ill. His wife and two sons, who were said to be in the West, were notified. Mr. Aldrich made his home in the Hotel Marseilles.

JOSEPH PRICE, formerly a detective on the old Brooklyn city police force, died on Sunday at his home, 94 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-third year. Mr. Price served in the Union Navy during the civil war.

SAMUEL C. RANSOM, since 1900 Clerk of the Court at Mineola, and widely known in Republican circles in Nassau County, died on Sunday at his home in Sea Cliff. Mr. Ransom was born in Brooklyn sixty-four years ago, and removed to Sea Cliff thirty-eight years ago. He had been Postmaster and Chief of the Fire Department. Mr. Ransom was a member of the Board of Education, Secretary of the Sea Cliff Club, and Trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHARLES WELCHER, 55 years old, a builder in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, died from heart disease on Sunday at his home, 60 Paterson Avenue, Brooklyn. He was a native of Copenhagen, Denmark, and a member of Clinton Lodge, F. and A. M.

JOSEPH STEWART, a real estate and insurance broker, died at his home, 47 Strong Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday. Mr. Stewart was a Deacon and Trustee of the Westminster Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. SARAH D. EDWARD and Eliza L. Farnum, aged 48 years. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service on Wednesday, at 2:30 P. M., at his late residence, at the Acres near Media, Penn. Carriages will meet 1:28 P. M. train from Broad St. Station at Media. Interment private.

MORRIS BLOCH, 67 years old, a retired butcher, died on Sunday at his home, 512 Fifth Street, Brooklyn.

E. STANLEY WILLS, formerly a well-known member of the New Bedford Yacht Club, died in the Brooklyn Hospital on Saturday. He lived at 570 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, and left a widow.

Mrs. LETITIA KNORPP, wife of Arthur Knorpp, a manufacturer of novelties, died at her home, Mill Street and Sherman Avenue, Richmond Hill, on Saturday. She was born in London, England.

EDWARD H. REEVE, formerly in the hardware business in Manhattan and a member of De Witt Clinton Council, R. A., and of De Witt Clinton Conclave, I. O. H., is dead at his home, 1,710 Avenue N, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARY P. SEYMOUR, 92 years old, the oldest resident of Rockaway, N. J., died there yesterday. She was a native of Greenbottom, England.

Mrs. MARGARET A. WELLER, mother by a former marriage of William R. Wyckoff Collector of Washington Township, N. J., and former Councilman E. Wyckoff of Washington, is dead at her home there, in her seventy-third year.

Mrs. EMILY H. PRATT, wife of William Alden Pratt, who is a member of the banking firm of E. B. Smith & Co. of 30 Pine Street, died on Saturday at her home, 165 West Fifty-eighth Street, in her forty-sixth year. She was a member of many charitable organizations.

MATTHIAS F. GOODERSON, insurance broker, and one of the Secretaries of the Monongahela Democratic Club of Harlem, is dead at the sanitarium at 1 St. Nicholas Place, following an operation for blood poisoning. He was in his forty-first year.

JOHN G. HAWREY, who served throughout the civil war with the Thirty-ninth New Jersey Infantry, died yesterday at the Home for Disabled Soldiers, Kearny, N. J., in his seventy-second year.

THOMAS H. C. REED, for several years manager of the reinsurance department of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, died on Saturday at his home, 125 West Fifty-seventh Street, in his fifty-first year.

URGES WAR WORK BY WOMEN

Dr. Shaw Wants Homes Kept Up and Youths Encouraged.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., June 18.—Urging coordination of the work being carried on by the various women's organizations in the country, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the National Defense Council at Washington, in an address this afternoon before the Woman's Club of the Oranges laid particular stress on what the women could do in keeping up the home and encouraging young men who were going to the front. She used for her topic "Woman and War Service." The need of efficient work without duplication was emphasized by the speaker, who told of the census to be taken soon, in which all women will be requested to fill out cards setting forth what work they could perform.

"There is still much work which the men can do," Dr. Shaw said. "There are many acres of fertile soil throughout the country which have not yet been placed under cultivation, showing that the men still have something to do. This land can be planted in potatoes, wheat and other grains, which would materially increase the production of food."

ANNIE BESANT UNDER BAN.

Indian Government Silences Theosophist Who Preached Home Rule.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 19.—The Times's Madras correspondent sends the text of a Government order issued Saturday forbidding Mrs. Annie Besant, the English Theosophical Society leader and a worker in the movement for home rule in India, and two male associates named Arundale and Wadea, to participate in any meetings, deliver lectures or publish their writings. The order also puts their correspondence under censorship. They are prohibited from residing in Madras City, and certain areas are prescribed which they must not leave. The cause for the placing of the restrictions is not stated by the correspondent.

A dispatch from London in July, 1916, said that Mrs. Besant had been prohibited under the Defense of India act from entering the Bombay Presidency. For many years Mrs. Besant, who was a devoted pupil of Mme. Blavatsky, has traveled in all parts of the world lecturing for the Theosophical Society, of which she was elected President in 1907. In 1898 she founded the Central Hindu College at Benares, and several years later in the same town in India the Central Hindu Girls' School.

Norwegian Sailing Ship Is Sunk.

YMUIDEN, Holland, June 18, (via London.)—The crew of the Norwegian sailing vessel Perfect, of 1,088 tons, has arrived here, the ship having been torpedoed and sunk. Two of the crew are Americans. The Perfect had a cargo of wheat from Bahia for Copenhagen.

British Bridge in Argentina Bombed

BUENOS AIRES, June 18.—An attempt was made today to blow up a railway bridge owned by British interests. No casualties were caused by the explosion of the bomb.

Portuguese Get "Baptism of Fire."

PARIS, June 18.—The Portuguese forces on the western front, having been initiated into the art of modern warfare by progressive stages, have now received their baptism of fire. The Matin says that today they are perfectly organized and have proved their worth in exemplary fashion.

HELD UP BY COPPER STRIKES

Unions Assert 12,000 Miners Are Out in the Butte District.

BUTTE, Mont., June 18.—A statement issued today by the Metal Mine Workers' Union, the new organization of the miners, claimed that 12,000 of the 15,000 miners in the Butte district had quit work. The employing companies refused to give the number of men at work, but the statement was made at the office of one that "the properties are running short handed and the mine managements are not discounting the fact that the labor situation is serious."

The strike of electricians employed by the Montana Power Company began today. The men who quit work were linemen and the sub-station men at the mines. The electrical workers receive $5 a day, and are demanding a $1 increase. All industries in Butte and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad obtain power from the Montana Power Company.

No effect of the Metal Miners' Union has been felt at the smelters of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company at Great Falls and Anaconda with the exception that at Anaconda the concentrator has been closed, according to the company's officials.

WILL CARE FOR KIP'S BAY.

Incorporation of Neighborhood Association Approved by Court.

The Kip's Bay Neighborhood Association, which has been sanctioned by the State Board of Charities for the welfare of the neighborhood bounded by East Twenty-eighth Street and East Fifty-ninth Streets, Fifth Avenue and the East River, was incorporated yesterday with the approval of Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum. Among the objects are "to promote child welfare, sanitation, and social morality, to investigate and recommend lodging houses, to promote and provide for recreation, entertainment, fresh air work, celebrations and outings, and to maintain and conduct boys' clubs, neighborhood halls, and workshops for men and women who, because of advanced age, cannot obtain work in the regular way."

The incorporators include Mgr. Laveille, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, George Gordon Battle, Cleveland H. Dodge, Harvey E. Fisk, Mary Flexner, and Frank L. Polk, Solicitor of the State Department at Washington.

American Ambulance Driver Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., June 18.—Robert Arrowsmith, Jr., of 253 Highland Avenue, Orange, who went to France last January as an ambulance driver, is in a hospital in Rheims, according to a cable message received today by his mother. His father, Robert Arrowsmith, is Secretary of the American Military Mission in Paris, and on being notified went to his son's bedside. He sent the cable message, which said that the boy was struck by shell splinter, but that his condition was not serious. Mr. Arrowsmith was a member of the Belgian Relief Commission prior to being ordered to Paris.

Saved Sailors from Uruguayan Bark

A report that the Uruguayan bark Rosario had been sunk by a German submarine off the French coast was confirmed yesterday by officers of a British freighter arriving here. The English vessel picked up the chief officer and eight men and transferred them to a French patrol boat. The Rosario, of 1,495 tons, was on her way from New York to Bordeaux.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

BERKOW—HACKER.—Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Hacker, Great Northern Apartments, announce the betrothal of their daughter, Estelle, to Mr. S. Bertram Berkow, 1,057 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Married.

BROWN—WASHBURN.—Saturday, June 16, at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William J. B. Washburn, 863 East 17th St., Brooklyn, by the Rev. Townsend Glover, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Flatbush, Edith Helene Washburn to Russell Seymour Brown of Hartford, Conn.

McNULTY—CARROLL.—J. C. McNulty to Laura Agnes Carroll by the Rev. Dr. H. M. Warren, June 18, 1917.

MORSE—TINKER.—At the residence of the bride's parents, at Stamford, Conn., on June 17, 1917, by the Rev. Alfred Grant Walton, Ruth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lincoln Tinker, to Mr. Daniel Parmelee Morse, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

O'REILLY—MORTON.—Miss Marion E. Morton of Chicago to George J. O'Reilly at the Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, by the Rev. Father Donlin, June 18, 1917.

Died.

ATKINSON.—Caroline Bayard Randolph, June 16, in Washington, D. C., wife of Colonel B. W. Atkinson, U. S. A. Interment Princeton, N. J., Tuesday, June 19.

BALDWIN.—June 18, 1917, Frank, beloved husband of Laura Baldwin, aged 56 years. Funeral from Stephen Merritt's Harlem Chapel, 304 West 126th St., Wednesday morning. Easton (Penn.) papers please copy.

BROWN.—On Sunday, June 17, 1917, Mary C. A. Brown, widow of Albert L. Brown. Funeral services on Wednesday, June 20, at 2 P. M., at the residence of her son, Walter E. Brown, 2,589 Gr

WOMEN'S METROPOLITAN TITLE GOLF BEGINS AT PIPING ROCK

MISS HOLLINS WINS MEDAL PLAY ROUND

Has Card of 86 in Opening Day of Women's Metropolitan Golf Championship.

MRS. GAVIN MAKES AN 88

Creditable Performances Over the Stiff Piping Rock Course by the Leaders.

By playing golf of superior quality, Miss Marion Hollins of Westbrook led a big field of contestants over the course of the Piping Rock Club yesterday in the qualifying round for the women's metropolitan golf championship, the first and probably the last championship tournament which will be played hereabouts this Summer.

It has often been noted in golf tournaments that the medallist seldom arrives at the ultimate goal, the championship, but fear of the consequences of a victory in the first day's play apparently never entered the mind of Miss Hollins, and she set out from the first to produce a score that should overtop all others in the tournament. Her card read 44, 42—86, a decidedly creditable performance over a course the par of which is 72. The mark she set was two strokes better than the 45, 43—88 turned in by Mrs. W. A. Gavin of Baltusrol, former holder of the English championship, who was second. Had not misfortune overtaken Miss Hollins on the last hole she would probably have overshadowed her nearest competitor by four strokes.

Only one seven marred Miss Hollins's card; this on the long eighteenth. Steady playing near the green would doubtless have supplied a five instead of a seven, but the opportunity of making a 40 for the incoming journey was spoiled by an over-approach that trickled away into the trouble zone. Her second approach was better, but still she required two putts to help out. This lapse came just after both Miss Hollins and Mrs. Gavin, with whom she was playing, had negotiated the short seventeenth hole in the most approved manner. The latter in fact made a three on this hole, which is a pitch to a green of the cup variety centred among a host of sandfilled traps. Both women pitched to the green, but Miss Hollins took a four before her ball disappeared in the cup.

The play of Miss Hollins and Mrs. Gavin was watched with interest from the fact that they were two of the strongest contestants in the event, in retrospect, however, the play of these two assumed even greater significance, for the luck of the draw had placed them together in the first round of match play today. For this reason the cards turned in by each were the object of close attention by those who would predict results for the morrow. A comparison, however, failed to indicate the way things might go, for, had it been match play yesterday, the women would have been all square at the end of eighteen holes. This serves to indicate that a keen contest is scheduled for this morning, and, in the opinion of some, it will be a determining factor in the championship.

Yesterday's play, perhaps, showed Miss Hollins as the steadier of the two, but the cards also indicate, as was actually the case, that Mrs. Gavin was a bit more brilliant in her playing. For instance, Mrs. Gavin had four sixes and a seven, but was three times down in three. On the other hand, Miss Hollins had only two sixes and a seven, but she failed to get lower than a four.

Third place in the qualifying round went to Mrs. G. M. Heckscher of Piping Rock, one of three home club players who went into the first sixteen. Her card was 45-48-93. Miss Beatrice Lounsberry of Bedford was fourth, one stroke behind Mrs. Heckscher, with a card of 48-46-94. Her play, too, attracted much interest, because she is one of the newcomers in the ranks of tournament players.

The cards of Miss Hollins and Mrs. Gavin and the summaries follow:

Miss Hollins—
Out .....6 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5—44
In .....4 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 7—42—86

Mrs. Gavin—
Out .....7 5 3 4 6 6 5 5 4—45
In .....5 5 5 5 6 5 5 3 5—43—88

Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook...44 42— 86
Mrs. W. A. Gavin, Baltusrol.....45 43— 88
Mrs. G. M. Heckscher, Piping Rock.45 48— 93
Miss Beatrice Lounsberry, Bedford..48 46— 94
Mrs. A. G. Rossin, Century.....49 46— 95
Mrs. L. C. Stockton, Raritan Valley..48 49— 97
Miss Eleanor Gates, Nassau.....50 48— 98
Mrs. L. A. Wimpfheimer, Century..50 48— 98
Mrs. I. A. Herzog, Fairview.....50 48— 98
Mrs. Thomas Hubbell, Forest Hill..49 50— 99
Mrs. F. B. Ryan, Cranford.....50 49— 99
Mrs.Gouverneur Morris,Piping Rock.50 50—100
Mrs. D. G. Geddes, Nassau.....48 52—100
Mrs. H. C. Phipps, Piping Rock....49 53—102
Mrs. William Chilvers, Dunwoodie..53 49—102
Miss Helen Hitchcock, Piping Rock.53 50—103
Second Sixteen—Miss Constance Roberdeau, Knollwood, 52—104; Mrs. G. Weber, Great Neck, 53, 49—104; Mrs. A. C. Sumner, Nassau, 51, 54—105; Mrs. Joseph E. Davis, Piping Rock, 50, 55—105; Mrs. C. D. Smithers, Nassau, 56, 50—106; Mrs. R. Gilles, Siwanoy, 54, 52—106; Mrs. W. G. Loew, Piping Rock, 52, 54—106; Mrs. L. L. Blake, Cranford, 51, 56—107; Mrs. Lester Ketcham, Fox Hills, 53, 54—107; Mrs. T. Frayne, Dunwoodie, 58, 55—108; Miss Irma Waterhouse, Ardsley, 56, 52—108; Mrs. C. T. Russell, Ardsley, 55, 54—109; Mrs. G. K. Morrow, Great Neck, 53, 56—109; Mrs. G. D. Boschen, Spring Lake, 54, 55—109; Mrs. F. T. Whitney, Nassau, 53, 58—111; Mrs. T. H. Thomas, Hackensack, 58, 58—111.
Third Sixteen—Mrs. G. S. Waterhouse, Ardsley, 52, 60—112; Mrs. C. M. Fair, Piping Rock, 53, 59—112; Mrs. J. C. Barclay, Hackensack, 56, 57—113; Miss Julia Bredt, Essex County, 58, 55—113; Mrs. C. F. Uebelacher, Hackensack, 53, 60—113; Mrs. H. L. Bartholomae, Ardsley, 59, 55—114; Mrs. F. E. Donohoe, Montclair, 60, 54—114; Mrs. Sidney Woll, Fairview, 62, 56—118; Mrs. Ira Hill, Great Neck, 59, 61—120; Miss Grace Wood, Englewood, 61, 66—127; Mrs. C. D. Damnen, Dunwoodie, 65, 65—130; Mrs. Moody, Glen Ridge 72, 59—131.
The Draw, Championship Sixteen — Mrs. Chilvers vs. Mrs. Heckscher, Mrs. Hucknall vs. Mrs. Rossin, Miss Hitchcock vs. Mrs. Wimpfheimer; Miss Lounsberry vs. Mrs. Geddes, Mrs. Stockton vs. Mrs. Phipps, Mrs. Morris vs. Mrs. Herzog, Miss Gates vs. Mrs. Ryan. Miss Hollins vs. Mrs. Gavin.

OUIMET PRESENTS CASE.

U. S. G. A. Executive Committee Also Hears John H. Sullivan, Jr.

Francis Ouimet and John H. Sullivan, Jr., whose disbarment from the ranks of amateur golfers by the United States Golf Association stirred the country from coast to coast, appeared yesterday before a meeting of the Executive Committee of the association to talk over the situation as it was put by Ouimet. Both men are still engaged in the sporting goods business, which was the original cause of their coming under the ban, so that the status of their case is not changed as far as the strict letter of the amateur rule is concerned. It had been the opinion when Ouimet sought the hearing that perhaps there had been some change in the situation, as was the case with Paul Tewksbury, who was reinstated after having been barred at the same time as were Ouimet and Sullivan.

The Executive Committee is friendly to both of these men, but President Howard Perrin of the Golf Association said after the meeting, "Unfortunately not a theory, but a condition exists." He added that the Executive Committee did not have power to act in the cases of the two men, but that their cases would have to be passed upon by a general meeting.

A quorum of the Executive Committee was present yesterday, but a number of prominent members were absent, among them Howard Whitney. Mr. Perrin said that the subject would be discussed with the other members of the committee. He would not, however, say when another meeting would be held, and intimated that the discussion would be by letter.

American Association.

Louisville, 6; Indianapolis, 2.
Kansas City, 6; Minneapolis, 1.
Toledo, 8; Columbus, 3.
St. Paul, 3; Milwaukee, 4.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 1; New York, 0.
Boston, 6; Chicago, 4.
(Morning Game.)
Boston, 8; Chicago, 7.
(Afternoon Game.)
Detroit, 1; Washington, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 4; Cincinnati, 2.
Pittsburgh, 4; St. Louis, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	35	19	.648
Boston	32	19	.627
New York	28	22	.560
Cleveland	28	28	.500
Detroit	24	25	.490
St. Louis	22	30	.423
Philadelphia	18	30	.375
Washington	18	32	.360

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	30	16	.652
Philadelphia	29	19	.604
Chicago	31	25	.554
St. Louis	28	24	.538
Cincinnati	26	32	.448
Boston	19	24	.442
Brooklyn	18	26	.409
Pittsburgh	17	33	.340

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Cincinnati.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

McGRAW'S PENALTY STANDS.

National League Heads Deny Appeal from Tener's Action.

The New York Baseball Club was coolly turned down by the Directors of the National League yesterday, that body voting to uphold President John K. Tener in his action of fining Manager John J. McGraw of the Giants $500 and suspending him for sixteen days for striking Umpire Bill Byron after a game in Cincinnati a few weeks ago. President Harry N. Hempstead of the Giants arrived here from Indianapolis late yesterday afternoon, and immediately filed a second appeal with the league against the severe punishment which President Tener had inflicted on McGraw.

The Directors will meet again this morning at 10 o'clock, when Manager McGraw has been ordered to appear before the board and explain several statements which he is alleged to have made against President Tener. In these interviews McGraw is credited with charging Tener with showing favoritism to the Philadelphia Club at the expense of the Giants.

RED SOX TAKE TWO GAMES.

Champions Cut Down Chicago's Lead in Double Victory.

BOSTON, June 18.—The world champions cut down Chicago's lead in the American League race today, winning both games of the Bunker Hill Day program. The scores were 6 to 4 and 8 to 7.

Pitcher Shore and Assistant Manager Wagner of the Bostons were notified today that they had been indefinitely suspended for arguments voiced during Friday's game.

The scores:

MORNING GAME.

CHICAGO. (A.)

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	5	1	1	1	0
Barry,2b	3	0	0	0	1
Thomas,c	3	0	0	0	1
Gainer,1b	3	0	0	5	0
Janvrin,1b	1	0	0	4	0
Gardner,3b	4	2	2	3	0
Lewis,lf	4	0	3	2	0
Walker,cf	3	1	1	1	0
Scott,ss	3	0	0	5	5
Agnew,c	2	0	1	6	2
McNally,2b	1	0	0	0	0
Mays,p	1	0	0	1	2
aShorten	0	1	0	0	0
bHoblitzel	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	6	8	27	10

BOSTON. (A.)

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leibold,rf	2	1	0	1	0
Weaver,3b	3	0	0	2	3
E.Collins,2b	5	0	1	0	1
Jackson,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Felsch,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Strandl,1b	4	1	1	5	1
Risberg,ss	3	1	1	1	1
Schalk,c	2	1	0	5	0
Russell,p	2	0	1	1	2
Danforth,p	1	0	0	0	1
Cicotte,p	0	0	0	0	0
Faber,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	4	5	24	7

a Batted for Barry in seventh.
b Batted for Gainer in seventh.
c Batted for Williams in eighth.
Errors—Gardner, Hooper.

Boston	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	—	6
Chicago	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	4

Two-base hit—Lewis. Three-base hits—Walker, Gardner. Stolen bases—Weaver, Leibold. Sacrifice hit—Weaver. Sacrifice flies—Liebold, Scott. Double play—Mays, Scott, and Gainer. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Chicago, 8. First base on error—Chicago, 1. Base on balls—Off Mays, 5; Danforth, 2; Cicotte, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Russell, 5 hits, 2 runs in 4 innings; Williams, 2 and 4 in 2-3; Danforth, 1 and 0 in 2 1-3; Faber, 0 and 0 in 1; Cicotte, 0 and 0 in 0; Mays, 8 and 3 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Mays, (Schalk.) Struck out—By Russell, 1; Danforth, 3; Mays, 5. Wild pitch—Mays. Time—2 hours 17 minutes. Umpires—Connelly and McCormick.

AFTERNOON GAME.

BOSTON. (A.)

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	5	1	1	1	0
Barry,2b	1	0	0	3	0
Janvrin,2b	2	1	0	1	1
Hoblitzell,1b	5	0	1	11	1
Gardner,3b	5	0	1	0	0
Lewis,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Walker,cf	5	1	2	2	0
Scott,ss	5	1	2	2	3
McNally,ss	1	0	0	0	2
Thomas,c	4	1	1	5	1
Foster,p	1	0	0	1	2
Pennock,p	2	1	1	0	1
aShorten	1	0	0	0	0
bHenriksen	1	0	0	0	0
cRuth	1	0	0	0	0
Total	41	8	13	27	16

CHICAGO. (A.)

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leibold,rf	4	0	1	0	0
J. Collins,rf	2	0	0	0	0
Weaver,3b	4	0	1	1	4
E. Collins,2b	4	0	1	2	4
Jackson,lf	3	1	0	2	0
Felsch,cf	4	2	1	4	0
Risberg,ss	3	1	1	2	5
Schalk,c	2	1	2	5	0
J. Scott,p	3	0	0	1	1
Faber,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	7	10	*26	12

*Two out when winning run was scored.
a Batted for Foster in fifth.
b Batted for Barry in fifth.
c Batted for E. Scott in eighth.
Errors—Gardner, Thomas, E. Collins, Gandil, Risberg.

Boston	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	4	—8
Chicago	0	1	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	—7

Two-base hits—Gandil, Hoblitzell, E. Scott, Thomas, Walker. Three-base hits—Leibold, Risberg. Stolen base—E. Collins. Sacrifice hits—Barry, Weaver, Risberg, Schalk. Double plays—Lewis and Barry; Lewis, Thomas and E. Scott. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Chicago, 5. First base on errors—Boston, 3; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Foster, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Foster, 6 hits, 3 runs in 5 innings; J. Scott, 9 and 2 in 3 2-3; Faber, 4 and 0 in 3; Pennock, 4 and 1 in 4. Hit by pitcher—By Foster, (Felsch, Gandil.) Struck out—By Foster, 1; J. Scott, 2; Pennock, 3; Faber, 2. Wild pitches—Foster, (2.) Passed balls—Schalk, (2.) Time—2 hours 20 minutes. Umpires—McCormack and Connolly.

TIGERS BLANK SENATORS.

Dauss Has Better of Harper in Pitching Duel, Detroit Winning, 1 to 0.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Dauss emerged victor in a pitching duel with Harper today, Detroit winning 1 to 0, the third straight game of the series. Cobb scored in the fourth inning on a walk, a steal, aided by a passed ball, a wild pitch, and Crawford's infield out.

The score:

DETROIT. (A.)

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt,3b	2	0	0	2	2
Young,2b	2	0	1	2	1
Cobb,cf	3	1	1	4	0
Veach,lf	4	0	0	4	0
Heilman,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Crawf'd,1b	4	0	1	9	0
Dyer,ss	4	0	2	4	2
Stanage,c	4	0	0	2	2
Dauss,p	3	0	1	0	2
Total	30	1	6	27	9

WASHINGTON. (A.)

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	4	0	0	11	0
Foster,2b	3	0	0	3	5
Milan,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Rice,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Menosky,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Leonard,ss	2	0	0	2	0
Ainsmith,c	3	0	0	7	2
Crane,ss	3	0	0	1	5
Harper,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	28	0	3	27	13

Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Stolen bases—Cobb, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Rice, Young. Double play—Crane, Foster, and Judge. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; Washington, 4. Bases on balls—Off Dauss, 2; Harper, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Harper, 6 hits, 0 runs in 9 innings; Dauss, 3 and 0 in 9. Struck out—By Harper, 7; Dauss, 2. Wild pitch—Harper. Passed ball—Ainsmith. Time—1 hour 50 minutes. Umpires—Dineen and Owens.

OLD BOBBY GROOM HALTS THE YANKS

Veteran Flinger Keeps Donovan's Lads from Bunching Hits and Browns Win, 1 to 0.

Bobby Groom, who looked with disdain on approaching old age and pitched a no-hit game a while ago, compelled the Yankees to respect his crowding years at the Polo Grounds yesterday, when the St. Louis Browns downed Bill Donovan's lads, 1 to 0. A lot of the old fans at yesterday's game remember Groom way back when they wore knee pants. For years and years he was a fixture on the Washington Club, going there about the same time that Joe Cannon first went to Congress.

The Yanks got six hits off old Bobby, but he refused to let them put a run over. The Browns gave him airtight support, and a couple of dazzling fielding plays pulled him out of a couple of serious-looking excavations. Three of these hits came in the fifth inning, but even by bunching them the Yankees were unable to squeeze into the run business.

It was a wide-awake play started by Jimmy Austin that saved Groom in that session. Baker opened with a single and Peckinpaugh fanned. Walters singled to centre and sent Baker to second. Ray Fisher laid a bunt along the third base line, and although Austin waited and waited for it to roll into foul territory, it refused to go over the chalk line. That filled the bases, and Tim Hendryx, who has been shining as a timely hitter, was at the bat. A long fly or almost any kind of a rap would have tied the score. Hendryx pounded a red-hot bounder at Austin, who touched third, forcing Walters at third, and then whipped the ball over to Sisler for a double play on Hendryx. There ended the best opportunity that the Yanks had during the afternoon of defeating Groom.

In that same inning when Peckinpaugh fanned, the players on the Yankees' bench began to tell Umpire Nallin what they thought of him. Whatever they said didn't please Nallin, and he turned to the bench and motioned one of the players to go to the clubhouse and do biz talking.

Imagine the shock to the crowd when Angel Aragon, the Cuban infielder, started for the clubhouse. Everybody began to laugh because there is a good reason why Aragon cannot be put out of a game for talking back to an umpire; he can't talk enough English to give his arguments any heave. It seems that Nunamaker was the guilty party, and as he was needed a little later on as a pinch hitter, Aragon unselfishly volunteered to shoulder the blame of Nunamaker's caustic oratory. That was a little wrinkle in baseball, sending a pinch-exile in for a player who was banished from the meadow.

The umpire wouldn't stand for this dodge, however, and the Cuban went back to the bench while Nunamaker trekked up his alley and disappeared.

Baby Doll Jacobson of the Browns was the saddest man in New York last night because during the game he was robbed of an automobile by Hughey High. In the sixth inning, Jake Pitler, demented driver of the left field on a line for the sign on the fence which reads that the first batsman who hits it will be presented with an automobile. Jacobson had pictures of himself shooting around St. Louis in his new car, and a lot of his friends for a ride. High started after the ball with the crack of the bat, and after a hard run he turned around and nipped the pellet out of the air just as it was about to crash against the sign. Jacobson used to have a good word for High, but now he doesn't even speak to him.

The Browns got their lonesome tally in the first sentence of the game. Fisher couldn't find the plate, and Shotten, first St. Louis batsman, faced him and Shotten walked. Austin sacrificed and Sisler's out at first sent Shotten to third. Jacobson drilled a shrieking single to centre and Shotten scored the only run of the game.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotten,lf	3	1	0	1	0
Austin,3b	3	0	1	2	1
Sisler,1b	4	0	1	9	0
Jacobson,rf	4	0	2	0	0
Severeid,c	4	0	1	5	0
Marsans,cf	3	0	0	5	0
Pratt,2b	3	0	0	1	3
Johnson,ss	3	0	1	2	2
Groom, p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	30	1	5	27	9

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hendryx,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Pipp,1b	4	0	0	11	0
Miller,cf&lf	2	0	0	2	0
Baker, 3b	4	0	2	2	3
Pipp,lb	4	0	0	11	1
Walters,s	3	0	1	5	1
Fisher,p	3	0	1	1	3
aCaldwell	1	0	0	0	0
Magee, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	0	6	27	12

a Batted for High in eighth.
Error—Walters.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Stolen bases—Miller, Maisel, Jacobson. Sacrifice hit—Austin. Double plays—Austin and Sisler; Baker, Maisel, and Pipp. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; New York, 7. Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 1; Groom, 3. Struck out—By Fisher, 6; Groom, 7. Time—1 hour 37 minutes. Umpires—Nallin, O'Loughlin, and Hildebrand.

BRUINS BUNCH THEIR HITS.

Collect Four Runs Off Toney in the Fourth Round and Beat Reds, 4 to 2.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—Chicago found Toney for four hits in the fourth inning, and these, coupled with an error by Toney himself, were enough to permit them to annex four runs, and they defeated the locals in handy fashion, 4 to 2, here today.

The score:

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack,rf	3	0	1	5	0
Mann,lf	4	1	2	1	0
Doyle,2b	3	1	1	2	4
Merkle,1b	4	1	2	10	1
Williams,cf	4	1	0	2	0
Deal,3b	4	0	1	3	1
Wortman,ss	3	0	0	1	2
Elliott,c	3	0	1	5	1
Demaree,p	4	0	0	0	4
Total	32	4	8	27	13

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	3	1	0	1	1
Kopf,ss	4	1	1	1	0
Chase,1b	4	0	2	11	0
Wingo,c	3	0	1	5	3
Thorpe,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Neale,lf	4	0	2	3	0
Shean,2b	4	0	0	1	4
Toney,p	2	0	0	1	4
Knetzer,p	0	0	0	0	0
aMitchell	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	8	27	14

a Batted for Toney in seventh.
Errors—Wortman, Toney.

Chicago	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Two-base hits—Mann, Elliott. Three-base hit—Doyle. Stolen base—Neale. Sacrifice fly—Elliott. Double play—Doyle, Wortman and Merkle. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 6. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Demaree, 2; Toney, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Demaree, 8 hits 1 run in 9 innings; Toney, 6 and 3 in 7; Knetzer, 2 and 0 in 2. Struck out—By Demaree, 3; Toney, 3; Knetzer, 1. Passed ball—Elliott. Time—1 hour 48 minutes. Umpires—Harrison and Emslie.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1	0	0
Newark	2	4	0

AT BALTIMORE.

First game—	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	6	8	2
Buffalo	2	6	2
Second game—	**R.**	**H.**	**E.**
Baltimore	4	10	1
Buffalo	3	7	3

AT PROVIDENCE.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	10	12	1
Montreal	3	10	3

AT RICHMOND.

	R.	H.	E.
Richmond	10	9	3
Rochester	7	11	2

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pc.
Newark	31	18	.633
Providence	32	19	.627
Baltimore	30	21	.588
Rochester	26	23	.549
Toronto	27	24	.529
Buffalo	20	33	.377
Montreal	17	30	.362
Richmond	18	35	.340

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Montreal at Newark.
Toronto at Providence.
Buffalo at Richmond, (2 games.)
Rochester at Baltimore.

New York State League.

Wilkes-Barre, 1; Syracuse, 0.
Elmira, 4; Binghamton, 3.
Scranton, 12; Utica, 5.
Reading, 9; Harrisburg, 6.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 8; Memphis, 3.
New Orleans, 4; Chattanooga, 0.
Little Rock, 8; Birmingham, 6.

ROAMER WINS EXCELSIOR.

Makes New Track Record in Exciting Race at Jamaica.

Roamer, Andrew Miller's handicap champion of two and three years ago, raced back into public favor at the opening of the second session of the Jamaica meeting yesterday. The Knight Errant gelding won the Excelsior Handicap at a mile and a sixteenth, leaving eight of the best handicap horses behind him, including The Finn, which has usurped the place at the head of the list so long held by Roamer. In accomplishing his comeback Roamer showed that his speed had by no means been dulled by his long racing career, as he ran the distance in 1:45 2-5, clipping a fifth of a second from the track record held by F. R. Doctor's Rostand and James Butler's Capra.

H. P. Whitney's Borrow, an old contender with the winner, also showed something like his old form, and by a strong finish attached second money, two lengths behind Roamer, while the Beverwyck Stable's Old Koenig, another of the outsiders, finished third, a head behind Borrow and five lengths in front of The Finn, which stopped in a manner that sadly puzzled his confident admirers. Stromboli and Spur were close up at the finish, with Ormesdale, Manister Toi and Sortie bringing up the rear.

There was good racing all the afternoon to mark the return of the thoroughbreds to Jamaica for the conclusion of the Metropolitan Jockey Club meeting, which will end next Saturday. The crowd, however, was not nearly so large as those that witnessed the decision of the big events at Belmont, only about 6,000 persons being present.

As usual, Roamer set out to make his own pace, but could not draw clear of Sortie until well into the back stretch. Just as the leader had shaken off the added starter Old Koenig began to bump his way to the front. After drawing clear of the others, Old Koenig set sail for Roamer and headed the old champion as they raced around the turn. The Finn, meantime, moved up to within a length and a half of Roamer, and the cry went up that the Miller entry was beaten. Shuttinger had only been giving his mount a breathing spell, and as he turned into the stretch he gave Roamer his head. The hero of many a hard-fought race responded gamely, and at the eighth pole made his class tell so that he drew away from Old Koenig. The Finn dropped back beaten, but as he did the light blue silks of Harry Payne Whitney were seen coming down the stretch at express speed. Borrow raced with mighty energy, but failed by two lengths to reach his old rival.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; by subscription of $5 with $501.66 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:47 3-5.

Wooden Shoes, Marrone Stable's ch. g., 6 years, 106 pounds, by Burgomaster-Breakdown, 7 to 10 and out, (R. Troise).1
Jem, B. Mathney's ch. g., 5, 111, by Ogden-Fair Catherine, out for place, (B. Kleeger) 2
Sargon II., A. J. Marks's ch. c., 5, 106, by Uncle-Semiramis II., out for third, (J. Cruize) 3
Only three starters. G. M. Miller, Courtship, Dan, Pretise, Dovedale, Traction and Spear Lance scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; by subscription of $5, with $601.67; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:46.

Libyan Sands, A. Lezema's b. c., 4 years, 101 pounds, by Rock Sand-Linda Stone, 8 to 5, 4 to 5, and 2 to 5, (A. Collins)..1
Miss Kruger, W. Cahill's b. m., 6, 103, by Transvaal-Lillie Kruter, 3 to 1 and 8 to 5, (W. Obert) 2
Brickley, G. C. Walsh's b. g., 6, 103, by Ort Wells-The Scold, even money, third, (W. Rowan) 3
Thesieres, Star Gaze, Stellarina, Ambrose, Cliff Haven, and Dancer also ran. Trout Fly, Falkwether, Tener, Sam McMeekin, Carlton G., Preston Lynn, and Meadoworth scratched.

THIRD RACE.—The Greenfield Selling, for two-year-olds; by subscription of $15, starters $25 additional; guaranteed value $1,500; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:06 3-5.

Green Gold, A. A. Reilly's br. c., 107 pounds, by Celtstile Levy, even, 1 to 2, and out, (R. Troise) 1
Ballast, Gifford A. Cochran's ch. g., 102, by Trap Rock-Marie Frances, even and 1 to 2, (L. McAtee) 2
Stella Mia, Willis Sharpe Kilmer's ch. f., 94, by Star Shoot-My Bessie, 3 to 5, third, (C. Kummer) 3
Game Cock, Poor Joe, and Umatilla also ran. Peppy, Edith F., June Bug, Woodthrush, Sunrose, and Portia scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Excelsior Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $25 additional, guaranteed value $3,500; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:45 2-5.

Roamer, Andrew Miller's b. g., 6 years, 122 pounds, by Knight Errant-Rosetree II., 13 to 5, even, and 1 to 2, (A. Shuttinger) 1
Borrow, H. P. Whitney's b. g., aged, 117, by Hamburg-Forget, 3 to 1 and even, (F. Robinson) 2
Old Koenig, Beverwyck Stable's b. c., 4, 112, by Golden Maxim-Masthead, 5 to 2 third, (G. Byrne) 3
The Finn, Stromboli, Spur, Ormesdale, Manister Toi, and *Sortie also ran. George Smith, Meteorite, J. J. Lillis, Dick Williams, and Pickwick scratched.
*Added after.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling handicap; by subscription of $10, with $700 added; six furlongs. Time—1:13 3-5.

Paddywhack, James Butler's br. g., 4 years, 128 pounds, by Celt-Network, 7 to 2, 6 to 5, and 3 to 5 (W. O'Brien) 1
Jock Scot, Clifford A. Cochran's br. c., 3, 104, by Ogden-Frankie, 6 to 1 and 3 to 1, (L. McAtee) 2
Kildee, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, b. c., 3, 104, by Olambala-Mauriette, 6 to 5, third, (J. Metcalf) 3
The Decision, Ting-a-Ling, Quartz, Brumley, Eagle, Acabada, and Pullux also ran. Xylon, Priam, Star Fish, and Indian Chant by Yoncalla.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; by subscription of $5, with $601.67 added; five furlongs. Time—1:01 2-5.

Pan, Lofft Stable's ch. c., 115 pounds, by Peter Quince-Phoebe G., 3 to 1, even, and 1 to 2, (R. Troise) 1
Tea Party, Joseph F. Flanagan, Jr.'s, b. f., 112, by Watervale-Toggery, 8 to 5 and 4 to 5, (M. Buxton) 2
Princess August, Belmont's ch. c., 115, by Fair Play-St. Priscilla, 1 to 2, third, (J. Butwell) 3
Prunes, Chief Lally, Trophy, Drill Master, Bright Angel, Partisan, Perplexing, Astec, Rough Weather, and Contender also ran. Rockaway, Game Cock, Great Heiress, Queen Margot, and Adele scratched.
Weather, clear; track, fast.

JAMAICA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, selling;

GERMANS RECRUITED FILIPINOS; $5 EACH

But No "Insurrecto" Ever Did More Than Enroll and Take the Money.

CONSUL AT CEBU JAILED

Said to Have Been the Centre of Plotting—1,500 Germans Are Under Close Watch.

MANILA, April 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The war has gripped Manila and the Philippines. Wherever one turns he sees on guard a soldier of the regular army, a sailor of the navy, or a Filipino guard taken from the Philippine Scouts. At the various military posts throughout the islands guards have been redoubled.

Already two Germans are under arrest as a "precautionary measure," so the Government explains. One of them apparently has been guilty of only the indiscretion of having talked too much. He had not concealed his intentions, in the tense days that preceded the declaration of war, of blowing up every piece of American Government property he could reach. So when war broke out, he was promptly clapped into jail.

The other arrest is a more serious matter. Conrad André, former German Consul at the important southern city of Cebu, for months has been the centre of rumors that connected him with a plot to stir up malcontents among the Filipinos to open revolt. These reports accused him of having kept lists of men who had figured in insurrections against the United States here. He was supposed to have offered $5 to each ex-insurrecto who would sign a document pledging his support to this revolt.

His agents worked in every part of the islands, and they attained considerable success—in getting signatures and finding men to accept the $5 bribe. But their success never went beyond that. There has never been a time in the Philippine Islands when the seeds of an insurrection were sown on more barren soil. Prosperity among the people, gratitude to the United States for concessions of autonomy, fear of an independent future at a time when the world was torn asunder by war, and loyalty to the present administration of the islands for a consistently pro-Filipino policy—all these facts have operated to keep every element of the population from joining in the André movement. Even the promise of German support and German money in a fight to gain independence seemingly had no weight. The most hardened enemies of American rule saw in the plan the project of a madman, and it never for a moment had a chance of success.

The authorities, however, are keeping a close watch on all Germans here. It is probable that there are nearly 1,500 Germans in the Philippines. Two-thirds of them are temporary guests, persons who sought refuge in the islands after they were driven from the neighboring British colonies, or members of the crews of the twenty-three interned German steamers which are now in the custody of the insular Government. The remainder are members of the permanent German colony of the country. Of the latter, there is little fear, but the war visitors are watched pretty carefully.

Every German in the Philippines has been compelled to register with the Manila police or the constabulary in the Provinces. Men in the Government service, of German birth, have been compelled to prove their citizenship.

For the present, at least, the military authorities are not interpreting too strictly that portion of the President's proclamation concerning enemy aliens which bars Germans from approaching within half a mile of any camp or fort. Strictly enforced, that regulation would close every German commercial house in the downtown district, would drive from certain residential districts Germans who made their home there before American occupation, and would prevent Germans from crossing the two downtown bridges which span the Pasig River.

But the very day the proclamation was received, the constabulary descended upon two of the biggest German houses in Manila and confiscated their entire stock of arms and ammunition. This was an easy task, as under the laws of the Philippines no one may even temporarily possess arms or ammunition without a permit.

The status of the German business man in the Philippines is of vital concern to the islands, and there was general rejoicing in business circles when Governor General Harrison announced that contracts between Americans and German subjects, not having a relation to the war, were not per se invalid. He further announced that the insular Government would pay all German claims for goods already delivered and would not cancel contracts with Germans, if they were not contrary to the military interests of the United States.

German capital is very heavily interested in Philippine industries. Much of it has helped to develop the islands, and it is feared that any drastic interpretation of the laws of war would mean a serious commercial setback to the country.

MRS. GILLIGAN ON TRIAL.

Accused of Murdering Five Inmates of Her Home for Aged Persons.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 18.—Mrs. Amy E. Archer-Gilligan, indicted last September on a charge of murder in the first degree in connection with the deaths of five inmates of her home for elderly persons at Windsor, was put on trial today in the Superior Court. When court adjourned for the day eight jurors had been selected.

The accused woman, who has been confined in the Hartford County Jail since her arrest in May, 1916, appeared in court accompanied by her nineteen-year-old daughter, Mary Archer. The latter remained seated beside her mother throughout the day, frequently clasping her hands.

HENCKEL IS CAPTURED.

German Agent Who Escaped Jail Sought Refuge in a Warehouse.

RICHMOND, Va., June 18.—Arnold Henckel, the German who sawed his way out of jail at Norfolk, where he had been held as a spy, has been arrested in Danville. He was captured in a tobacco warehouse which had been surrounded by a thousand civilians and officers.

Several hacksaw blades were found sewed up in his coat.

Autoists Desecrate Cemetery.

ALANTIC CITY, N. J., June 18.—Automobilists desecrated the old Catawba Cemetery near May's Landing yesterday. Representatives of several old families stormed the Sheriff's office and the prosecutor's office this morning demanding redress. A bad hole developed in the road near the cemetery, and automobiles became stalled there. There was no other material available or as handy, and the automobilists went to the cemetery, broke down the old tomb stones and used them to make a wheel base for their cars. An investigation is being made and an effort will be made to arrest those guilty. The owners demand that guards be placed at the cemetery hereafter.

LOANS CANADA $10,000,000.

Canadian Pacific Advances Money for Production of War Material.

OTTAWA, June 18.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, it was officially announced tonight, has advanced $10,000,000 for the production of war material in Canada.

The loan has been made to the Imperial Munitions Board, which is intrusted by the British Government with the duty of placing munitions orders in Canada and arranging for expeditious production.

FORD FARM NAVAL BARRACKS

Quarters for 3,000 Militiamen Being Built at Cape May.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 18.—Work was begun today by Cramp & Co. on the buildings of the naval militia barracks on the Henry Ford farm here. These buildings will cost between $500,000 and $1,000,000 and will consist of twenty large barracks and dormitories, officers' quarters, boiler house, laundry, and a hospital.

All of these buildings will be of frame and one story in height, and will be spread over 400 acres. This property was leased from Henry Ford on Monday by Mayor William L. Stevens of Cape May, who turned over the agreement to the Navy Department.

The work will be pushed night and day. The camp will take care of 3,000 naval militiamen when completed.

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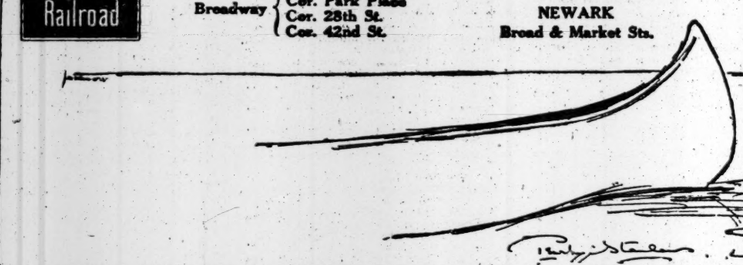

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ASBURY PARK, N. J. Opens June 23.
Exclusive patronage; corner suites; private and public tub, shower and needle baths; bachelor apartments; running water in every room; white service. M. H. FROST.

THE WARREN
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
A homelike house, with individuality and charm. Half block from Ocean, two blocks from Lake. Open June 23d.

HOTEL FRANKLIN 6th Av. & Webb, North Asbury Park.
Block from Ocean, Trolley. Tennis courts. All outside rooms. White service. Orchestra. Thos. R. Creede, Prop. E. J. Maas, Mgr. Phone 1433.

ESSEX AND SUSSEX HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
The de luxe Hotel of the Atlantic Coast.
Spring Lake Beach, N. J. D. B. Plumer, Mgr.
Cottage System now open. Hotel opens June 26.
Booking Office, 8 West 40th. Phone F. T. KEATING, Vanderbilt 8290, or Hotel Plaza.

THE COLONIAL
Spring Lake Beach, New Jersey
NOW OPEN
Miss Virginia M. Dunn, Manager.

NEW ENGLAND.

THE LEADING RESORT HOUSE OF THE WORLD
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY
OFFERS HER VISITORS
SECURITY in their
HEALTH—A germicide sea-island climate. No dust—splendid water—perfect sanitation.
WEALTH—Hotel Rates the same as three years ago.
HAPPINESS—Escape from high cost of living and scarcity of help. A choal bathing beach—water less than 50 ft. deep 5 miles out.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

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ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST AND FINEST FIREPROOF HOTEL
On the ocean front. A house of charming features with a capacity for 1,200 guests. Hot and cold sea water in all baths. Private dressing-rooms in hotel for surf bathers.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
Terrace Restaurant and Roof Garden overlooking the sea; French Service. Orchestra.

ALAMAC HOTEL
FIREPROOF
IN THE HEART OF ATLANTIC CITY
American and European Plans.
"NONE BETTER"
GARAGE. MACK, LATZ & CO.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL AND COTTAGES
on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Surf-bathing Tennis Swimming-pool
Orchestra Dancing
CAPACITY 600 S. Hamstein, Prop.

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ATLANTIC CITY
RIGHT ON THE BEACH
ALWAYS OPEN

ON THE BEACH
ATLANTIC CITY
CHALFONTE
HOSPITABLE — HOMELIKE
ALWAYS OPEN

WALDRON'S
15 South Delaware Avenue.
Where you pick out your fish while it is swimming in our tank and have it cooked your way.
STEAKS, CHOPS, CHICKEN, LOBSTERS
Wines and Cigars of the Best.
Al. Waldron, Proprietor.

HOTEL ABSECON FIREPROOF. Virginia Avenue, near Beach.
Steam heat, private baths, running water. Elevator to street level. $2.50 up daily. $13 up weekly. Booklet. O. D. PAINTER.

THE LORAINE St. Charles Place and Beach. Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table; special early season rates. Coach at trains. A. E. WAGNER, Prop. W. R. LAYTON, Mgr.

The Carlton The Yarmouth
Chelsea Av. & Beach. Belmont Av. & Boardwalk.
Fifteenth season under same management. Booking office: Manager "Albemarle," 54th & B'way.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
America's Famous All-Year Resort.
The Leading Houses Always Open.

HOTEL ARLINGTON Michigan Ave., near Beach.
Open all year. R. J. OSBORNE & SON.

PENNSYLVANIA.

OPENS JUNE 21
FOREST PARK HOTEL
FOREST PARK, PIKE COUNTY, PA.
ON FOREST LAKE.
Only three hours from New York, by Lackawanna R. R.; in 3,000 acre pine park; finest bathing, boating, fishing, tennis and baseball; dancing every evening; every modern improvement; elevation, 1,600 feet; capacity, 350. Apply to ARTHUR LEDERER, Owner, 135 Fifth Av., N. Y. Gramercy 4190.

Galen Hall-in-the-Mountains
WERNERSVILLE, PA.
A high-class hotel amidst beautiful scenery. Good music; resident physician; therapeutic baths and massage. Golf, tennis, etc.; new garage. 4 hours from New York (C. R. R. of N. J.); N. Y. office, 243 Fifth Ave. Booklet. Always open. HOWARD M. WING, Mgr.

CENTRAL HOUSE Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
Modern. Convenient. Moderate Prices. Outdoor Sports, Casino, Boating, Bathing. Headquarters for Motorists. Meals Served. Send for booklet. Jos. H. Graves, Prop.

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Information Bureau,
Broadway, Corner of Wall St., Park Place, 23th St. and 42d St.

CATARACT HOUSE
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

NEW ENGLAND.

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SHIPPAN POINT
STAMFORD, CONN
Management of Harriet L. Hayes.
NOW OPEN.
Orchestra, golf, tennis, bowling, bathing, dancing; finest beach along the shore; tourists accommodated; 55 minutes from Grand Central Terminal; express service. Booklet. Telephone 211.

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"The Crossways" "The Lodge"
SOUND BEACH, CONN.
Accommodating 200.
NOW OPEN.
On the Water. 50 Minutes from N. Y.
Frequent trains. Golf, Tennis, Bathing. Boating, Saddle Horses, Orchestra. Fresh vegetables from our own farm.
TELEPHONE 444 SOUND BEACH.
Special June Rates.

PINE GROVE SPRINGS
ON THE SHORE OF LAKE SPOFFORD.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE INLAND RESORT IN THE PINE BELT OF SOUTHERN NEW HAMPSHIRE.
BRADBURY F. CUSHING, Manager.
Booking Office, Hotel McAlpin, 2d Mezzanine Floor. Tel. Greeley 5700, Extension 62.

HEATON HALL
Stockbridge, Mass.
In the Berkshire Hills. Open June 16th.
This modern Hotel is finely appointed and delightfully located; golf, tennis, &c.; music of exceptional merit; only four hours from New York or Boston. For information regarding rates, &c., apply to
ALLEN T. TREADWAY, W. G. HAVILL, Proprietor. Manager.

80 PAGE ILLUSTRATED BOOK COMPLETE GUIDE TO VERMONT VACATION RESORTS LAKE and CHAMPLAIN Send 4c Stamps for mailing
Address Summer Homes No. 9
385 Broadway, New York.

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NOW OPEN.
WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.
THE VILLAGE BEAUTIFUL.
Golf, Tennis, Swimming Pool.
Garage accommodating 70 cars.
Booklet. HENRY N. TEAGUE, Lessee.

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AMHERST, MASS.
Why not spend your vacation in one of New England's most attractive college towns? Just opened—every comfort—suites with baths. Auto parties accommodated. Special season rates.
MRS. J. K. W. DAVENPORT

VERMONT VACATIONS.
Books sent free: "Vermont's Silent Places"; "Lakes of Eastern Vermont"; "Cottage Sites"; "Green Mountain Tours"; "Hotels and Boarding Houses"; "Road Map"; "Fish and Game Laws." Write GUY W. BAILEY, Sec. of State, Essex Junction, Vt.

ASQUAM HOUSE
Elevation 1,000 feet. View unsurpassed. Excellent service. All sports, boating, bathing, fishing. Booklet. Robert Kent James, Mgr., Holderness, N. H.

THE HOMEWOOD AND COTTAGES
On Casco Bay, Yarmouth, Maine.
A Summer home of distinction. Sailing, fishing, tennis; Portland golf course, 5 miles. Refined environment and excellent cuisine. $17.50 up.

PORTLAND, MAINE, offers everything desirable for your vacation, 10-day stop-over on all through tickets. Illustrated booklet tells the whole story. Chamber of Commerce, 25 Exchange St., Portland, Me.

ON BEAUTIFUL LAKE SUNAPEE.
Soo-Nipi Park Lodge AND COTTAGES
L. M. Waite, Mgr. P. O. Soo-Nipi-Park, N.H.

Social & Scenic Center, White Mts.
MAPLEWOOD HOTEL COTTAGES CASINO INN
18-Hole Golf, Trap Shooting Tournament. Booking Office, 1,180 B'way, New York. Tel. Mad. Sq. 4744.

CAMP WOPOWOG—WOPOWOG LODGE
On Lake Salmon
All sports. Social Director. Excellent table. Booklet. $10-$14 weekly. Address The Wopowog, East Hampton, Conn., Box 40.

GRINDSTONE INN WINTER HARBOR, ME.
Across Bay from Bar Harbor. Illustrated Booklet. Booking office, Hotel Woodward, 55th & B'way, N.Y.

Hotel Elmhurst Sheffield, Mass.,
In the Berkshires.
High altitude; suites with bath; golf, tennis, fishing, dancing, garage. Booklet.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Large house with annex, near Berkshires, en route White Mountains. Reasonable rates. Address Mrs. M. S. Montgomery.

THE DORMS In Green Mts. 26 Acre Grounds
Shade, sports, good table. Near R. R. and trolley. 150 guests. Modern improvements. $10 up. Booklet. Box T, Feather, Vt.

THE JOHNSON BARTLETT, N. H.
ISRAEL LOCATION.

NEW ENGLAND.

TOUR NEW ENGLAND
VIEW THE SCENERY OF THE MOUNTAINS, FOLLOW THE ROCK-BOUND SHORE, LINGER BY THE WATERS OF SOME DARK BLUE LAKE. TRAVEL THROUGH A PICTURESQUE VALLEY, OR ROLLING FARMING COUNTRY AS YOU WILL.
All forms of scenic beauty await you in this Vacation Land, with good roads everywhere, and attractive Wayside Inns, Palatial Resorts or magnificent City Hotels to provide for your comfort.
Send for free illustrated road map in colors, "NEW ENGLAND TOURS," published by the NEW ENGLAND HOTEL ASSOCIATION, comprising over two hundred of the best hotels and resorts.
WM. M. KIMBALL, Secretary.
Draper Hotel, Northampton, Mass.

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1,000 miles through New England's Scenic Wonderland. Route book and map on application, 1180 B'way, N. Y., or Hotel Elton, Waterbury, Conn.

ELY COURT
Now open. New modern building. Picturesquely situated on a high ridge overlooking Long Island Sound—two and one-half miles from Greenwich—forty-five minutes from New York. Bath in every double room; long distance telephone in every room. Milk from our own Aldernay herd; vegetables fresh from our own garden. Tennis courts; playgrounds for children. Motor cabs meet all trains. Address ELY COURT, Greenwich, Connecticut

Chatham Bars Inn
and cottages. Newest hotel on Cape Cod. Golf course, electric lights, steam heat. Milk and vegetables from our own farm. Opens June 16. Chatham Bars Inn, Chatham, Mass.

The New Edgewood
Greenwich, Conn.
Under management of Misses Gillan and Edwards, formerly of The Hall, Glen Cove, and Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I. 45 minutes from Grand Central Station; tennis. Private garage.
N. Y. Office—M. E. Hewitt Studio, 536 5th Ave. Tel. Vanderbilt 440.

OSWEGATCHIE COTTAGES AND BUNGALOWS.
WATERFORD, CONN.
Twenty Minutes from Trolley from NEW LONDON, CONN.
Combination seashore and country; fine salt bathing, sailing, canoeing, golf, tennis; no mosquitoes; extensive grounds; select family resort; table supplied from best markets and my farm; casino. DANCING AFTERNOON & EVG. JACOBS' ORCHESTRA. Send for booklet. Booking Office, 500 5th Av., Room 406. S. B. MANWARING, Prop.

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Stockbridge, Mass.
NOW OPEN.
Roads in Excellent Condition.
Route Books and circulars on request.
ALLEN T. TREADWAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
THE BURLINGTON
WASHINGTON, D. C.
White House four blocks; 431 rooms; absolutely new; finest cuisine; room and private bath, $2.50; American plan, $5.00; special monthly rate; two to six rooms, bath, kitchen, furn., china, silver, week or month. Music every evening.

SOUTHERN STATES.
Healing Springs Hotel
Healing Springs, Va.
Ownership and management same as the famous Homestead Hotel at the Virginia Hot Springs—3 miles from it—use same railroad station—altitude 2500 feet; maximum temperature 85 degrees. Private Baths. House and Grounds electric lighted. No humidity. No mosquitoes. Saddle Horses; Golf; Medicinal Baths. Rates $21.00 per week up. Booklet No. 3 from W. D. Farton, Manager.

LIFE OF A TIMES ADVERTISEMENT.
The treasurer of the "New Republic," a weekly magazine, testifies to the value of an advertisement that appeared once in The New York Times. Nearly 300 subscriptions were received immediately, and four days after publication replies were coming in from North, South, East and West.—Advt.

WAR AND RAILROAD SECURITIES

We have prepared a special treatise, discussing the effect on railroad securities of our entrance into the war, which we will be pleased to send to investors on request.

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MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
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Members of New York Stock Exchange.
Equitable Building,
NEW YORK CITY.

We offer the Unsold Balance of $1,000,000 Warren Brothers Co. Serial 6s

$14,000—due March, 1922
73,000—due March, 1923
24,000—due March, 1924

To Yield 6%

Blodget & Co.
54 PINE ST. — 60 STATE ST.
New York. — Boston.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Sell Off on Tight Money and the Steel Price Controversy.

Call money opened at 6 per cent. yesterday, and that rate prevailed for most of the loans made during the day, although the price was lowered to 5 per cent. in the late afternoon, following the announcement of the arrival of $32,000,000 in gold, the first shipment in five weeks. The stock market was very much under the influence of the money situation, and there was considerable selling by holders who looked for the continuance of rather tight money until funds are released after the July 1 disbursements. Conditions of the last few days might have warranted a greater advance in call money but for the expectation among bankers that the present stringency will be relieved shortly by the operations of the rediscounting function of the Reserve Bank and by the redeposiiting with member banks of large sums which have been paid to the Government in connection with the income tax and Government bond issue. The receipt of the British gold yesterday is expected to be followed by several other consignments in the near future which are being made for the express purpose of increasing the credit facilities of the New York banks, in order that interest rates may be kept within bounds.

There was a considerable amount of selling of stocks yesterday by owners desiring to liquidate part of their holdings, and the list closed off all around. There were losses of 3¾ points in Republic Iron and Steel, 3½ in United States Steel, 3⅝ in Lackawanna Steel, 4¾ in Bethlehem A, and 7⅜ in Bethlehem B, brought about in part by the pressure put upon the market through the advance in money and by the renewal of the controversy as to the price which the Government is to pay for its steel products. It was reported yesterday that the price of plates for current needs will be fixed at $65 a ton, a figure far below the prevailing quotation in the open market, but still high enough, in all likelihood, to allow all of the mills a fair profit, even at the current high costs of manufacture. The excess profits tax, as favored by Senate leaders, would take from the manufacturers a greater share of their net earnings than Wall Street has mentally allotted it, but it is expected that a fairer basis will be arrived at before the measure becomes law. It is to the best interests of the Government that the new taxes should not be made to bear so heavily upon the manufacturers that they will have to reduce wages and contract operations in other ways, and it is hoped by bankers that no attempt will be made to provide through taxation any more money than can be equitably levied upon business without slowing it down.

Trading in the Liberty bonds is still on too small a scale to be considered important. There were no sales below par yesterday, although $164,000 changed hands at the subscription price near the close of the day. It is the hope that a much more active market will develop in the issue, to the end that holders may dispose of the bonds in goodly sized blocks, if need arises, without making it necessary to offer concessions from the prevailing quotations. The bonds will be worth more if a free and active market can be maintained for them.

LONDON MARKET IS QUIET.

Investors Seem to be Satisfied and Are Marking Time.

LONDON, June 18.—The stock market reopened quietly today. The principal demands of investors, who are the chief supporters of the market, appear to be satisfied for the time being, and most sections are merely marking time. The old war loan continued in demand, munition shares were active, and Argentine securities firm, but otherwise little interest was displayed. American securities were decidedly dull.

Money and discount rates were quiet.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 18.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 60 francs 25 centimes. Exchange on London 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 15 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	6 | Last 5
Low	4½ | Renewals 6

Time Loans.

Thirty days	5@6
Sixty days	5@6
Ninety days	5@6
Four months	5@6
Five months	5@6
Six months	5@6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 5@4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 5@5

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	5
4 to 6 months	5@5½
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	5½@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7640	$4.7540	$4.7540	.0025
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.75¼	5.75¼	5.75¼	.00⅛
Cables	5.74¼	5.74¼	5.74¼	.00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	23.25	23.00	23.00	..
Cables	23.35	23.10	23.10	..

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8865 London	4.7540	4.76¼
5.1825 Paris	5.75¼	5.74¼
China—		
Hongkong	59.50	59.60
Shanghai	96.00	95.25
19.296 Greece	89.50	90.00
32.44 India—	19.85	19.90
Bombay	32.75	33.00
Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826 Italy	7.13½	7.17½
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.25	51.37½
Yokohama	51.25	51.37½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
40.10 Holland	41.18¾	*41.25
51.85 Russia	23.00	23.10
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	23.75	23.85
Stockholm	30.00	30.20
Christiania	29.20	29.40
19.295 Spain	23.55	23.70
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.25	44.37½
32.44 Rio	26.62½	26.75
5.1826 Switzerland	4.97	4.95

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69⅜	$4.71	$4.69
*Plus ⅛.			

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $543,714,817; balance, $94,459,734; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $7,823,551; Federal Reserve credit balance, $76,786,800.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, .15625 discount.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 69¼d, up ¼d; in New York, 77⅛c, up ⅛; Mexican dollars, 60¾c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$9,299,207	$216,563,286
Ord. Int. revenue	31,644,518	424,327,462
Income tax	91,637,125	256,088,071
Miscellaneous	8,356,669	77,101,762
Total receipts	$140,937,515	$974,080,558
Exc. of ord. receipts over ord. disburse.	71,289,977	
Exc. of ord. receipts over ord. disburse.		
Exc. of total receipts over total disburse.		

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	755,576	745,600	413,792
Year to date	93,882,755	79,991,330	59,586,523

	Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	68⅛	70	300	Ajax Rubber	70	71	70	70	+1½
	5½	5⅝	1000	Alaska Gold Mines	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	..
	4½	5	200	Alaska Juneau	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ½
	27½	27⅝	700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	28	28	27	27½	— ⅝
	54⅝	55	500	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	56	56	56	56	..
	91½	93	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	92	92	92	92	..
	95	96	1,300	Am. Beet Sugar	95	95	94	95	..
	48	48¼	3,600	Am. Can	49¾	49¾	48	48	— 2
	71¼	72	1,400	Am. Car & Fdry	73¼	73¼	71⅝	71⅝	— 2⅝
	38	41	200	Am. Cotton Oil	40	40	40	40	— 1
	14	14½	800	Am. H. & Leather	14½	14½	14	14	— ½
	59½	60½	200	Am. H. & Leather pf	62	62	59⅝	59⅝	— 2½
	24½	25⅛	600	Am. Ice Securities	25¼	26	25	26	— ½
	23¼	23⅞	1,300	Am. Linseed	23⅞	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ½
	68½	69½	100	Am. Linseed pf	59	59	59	59	— 2½
	69½	70	1,900	Am. Locomotive	71⅜	71⅜	69¾	69¾	— 2½
	60¼	61¼	100	Am. Malting	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¾
	105½	106	500	Am. Malting 1st pf	60½	60½	60½	60½	— 2½
	98	100	6,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	107	107⅛	105½	106½	— 2½
	96	100	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	99	99	99	99	— 1½
	71½	71¾	60	Do., odd lot	25¼	26	25	26	— ½
	118	119	1,000	Am. Steel F'dries	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	..
	118½	119½	5,800	Am. Sugar Ref	72	72⅞	71⅞	71⅞	— ¼
	33	34	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	121¾	121¾	118½	118½	— 2½
	121¾	122	500	Am. Sumatra Tob	119	119	119	119	— ⅞
	190¼	193½	7	Am. Tel. & Tel	138¾	138¾	138	138	— ⅞
	52	52½	3,700	Am. Tobacco	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	— ⅞
	96	97	100	Am. Woolen	198	198	192½	192½	— 5⅞
	31⅜	32	100	Am. Woolen pf	54¼	54¼	52	52	— 3
	82½	82½	15,000	Am. Zinc L. & S	96½	96½	96½	96½	— ¼
	15½	16½	100	Anaconda Cop. Co	31⅝	32⅛	31⅝	32	— 1
	101¼	101⅝	200	At., Birm. & At	84	84	81⅝	82¼	— 2
	96⅞	99⅜	200	Atch., Top. & S. F	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
	113	114	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101½	101½	101¼	101¼	— ½
	108¼	109	5,000	Do., g. 4 f	97	97	97	97	..
	60½	62½	100	Atlantic Coast Line	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	— ⅛
	62	62½	9,800	At. Gulf & W. I. pf	115½	115½	115½	115½	— ½
	98	100⅞	100	Baldwin Loco	112	112	108½	108½	— 5¼
	72¼	72⅝	1,500	Baldwin Loco. pf	62	62	62	62	..
	69⅞	69⅞	400	Baltimore & Ohio	65⅝	65⅝	61⅝	62	— 3⅝
	112	115	100	Baltimore & O. pf	100	100	100	100	+1
	..	..	500	Barrett Co	73½	73½	72½	72⅝	— ⅞
	..	1¼	100	Barrett pf.s.rcts.f.p	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	— ⅞
	145	146	200	Batopilas Mining	115½	115½	115	115	— ⅞
	141	141¼	100	Bethlehem Steel	110	110	110	110	+3⅝
	72	74	57,700	Beth.S.class B t.cfs	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
	11½	12¼	140	Brown Shoe	147⅞	147⅞	147⅞	147⅞	— 4½
	99	100	900	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S	147	147¼	140¾	141	— 7¼
	41¼	41⅝	600	Burns Brothers	73	73	73	73	..
	13	15	700	Butte & Superior	13¾	13¾	12	12	— 1
	38¼	39	100	Butterick Co	100	100	99	99	— 1
	20	21	200	California Packing	41⅝	41⅞	41¼	41¼	— 1
	51	51½	1,000	California Petrol	14	14	14	14	— ½
	159¼	160	900	California Pet. pf	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	— 1½
	92½	92⅞	300	Canadian Pacific	21⅜	21⅜	20¼	20¼	— 1½
	86	86½	16,300	Central Leather Co	52½	52½	51½	51½	— 2
	59⅜	60	200	Cerro de Pasco	160	160	159½	159½	— 3⅜
	74	74⅜	1,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	96	96	96	96	— 1½
	108¼	110	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	86	88¼	86	86½	— 1½
	110	110¼	400	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	60½	60½	59⅝	59⅝	— 1½
	65¾	65¾	455	Chi., Northwest	75	75	74	74	— 1
			3,800	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. cfs. of d. f. p.	110	110	108⅞	110	..
	35¼	35¾	1,000	Chi., R. I. & P. w. i.	110¼	110½	110¼	110½	— ½
	77½	77¾	700	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p. c. pf. w.i.	66	66¼	65¼	65¼	— ½
	67¼	67¾	1,500	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf. w.i.	65½	66¼	35½	35½	— ⅝
	22	22½	3,200	Chile Copper	78	78	77½	77½	— ¼
	55¾	56¼	3,000	Chino Copper	68½	68⅞	67½	67½	— ½
	50⅞	51	1,600	Col. Fuel & Iron	22	22	22	22	— ¼
	40½	41	900	Columbia Gas & El	57⅝	57⅝	56	56	— 1⅝
	107½	109	800	Consolidated Gas	53¼	53½	50⅞	50⅞	— 2⅞
	98¼	99	600	Continental Can	41¼	41¼	40⅝	40⅝	— 2⅞
	30⅝	31	12,500	Corn Products Ref	108	108⅛	108	108	— 2⅞
	104	104¼	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	99	99	98¼	98¼	— 1
	79⅝	80	88,900	Crucible Steel	32	32½	30⅝	31	— 1½
	43¼	43¾	10,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	104¾	104⅝	104	104	— 1
	12⅞	12¾	3,900	Delaware & Hud	81½	82¾	79¼	79¾	— 2⅝
	50	50	50	Detroit Edison Co	111¼	111⅝	111¼	111⅞	— 1½
	126	128	3,800	Distillers' Secur	126	126	126	126	— 2⅝
	100	100	1,100	Dome Mines	22¾	22¾	20¼	20¼	— 2⅝
	13	14	1,400	Elk Horn Coal	10½	10½	9¾	9¾	— 2⅝
	37⅜	38	1,200	Erie	37⅜	37⅝	36½	36½	— 2⅝
	300	388	300	Erie 1st pf	26	26	25¾	25¾	— ¾
	29	30	200	Erie 1st pf.	39	39	38¾	38¾	— ¾
	44	45	100	Federal M. & S. pf	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ¾
	35	38	100	Fisher Body	44	44	44	44	— ¾
	32	33	100	Gaston, W. & W	36	36	36	36	— ½
	157½	159	700	General Electric	32½	32½	32¼	32½	— ½
	111	112	9,000	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs.	159	159	157⅞	157⅞	— 1½
	51¾	52	400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	111⅝	111⅝	110¼	110⅝	— 1½
	107¼	107¾	700	Great Northern pf	53	53	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅞
	32¾	33	1,500	G. N. ctfs. for com. p.	108	108	107¼	107¼	— ⅞
	43	43	100	Greene-Cananea	33⅞	33⅞	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅞
	123	124	1,000	Gulf States Steel	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	— 2⅞
	104	109	14	Homestake Mining	126	126	123	123	— 4
	61⅜	62¼	11,000	Inspiration Copper	108	108	108	108	..
	9½	9⅝	100	Interboro Consol	64¾	64¾	61⅝	62	— 2½
	54¼	54½	800	Interboro Cons. pf	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
	17	19	200	Int. Agricultural	55	55	54½	54½	— 1½
	50¼	52	1,000	Int. Agricultural pf	19¼	19½	19¼	19¼	— 1½
	68	70	100	Int. Harvester Corp	51¾	52	51¾	52	— 1½
	27⅝	28	5,400	Int. Mer. Marine	69	69	69	69	..
	81½	82	17,300	Int. Mer. Marine pf	29	29	27¾	27¾	— ⅞
	40¼	40¼	3,600	Int. Nickel	83½	84⅝	81	81⅞	— 1⅝
	37	37½	2,700	Int. Paper	41	41	40¼	40⅝	— 1⅝
	22	23	100	Kansas City South	38¾	38	36⅝	37	— 1¼
	44⅜	45	8,050	Kennecott Copper	23	23	23	23	..
	94⅜	94⅞	10,300	Lackawanna Steel	46	46¼	44⅜	44⅞	— 1¼
	63¾	64	200	Lehigh Valley	97⅜	97⅜	94⅜	94⅜	— 3⅜
	114	120	200	Liggett & Myers pf	64	64	63½	63½	— 3⅜
	123	124½	200	Louis. & Nash	115	115	115	115	— 2⅝
	114¼	116¼	100	Manhattan Elev	125¼	125¼	124⅝	124⅝	— 2⅝
	48½	49	2,700	Maxwell Motors	115⅝	115⅝	115⅜	115⅜	— 2⅝
	31	31⅞	4,200	Max. Motors 2d pf	50¼	51	48¼	48⅝	— 1⅞
	95	95½	7,200	Mexican Petroleum	31⅞	32	31½	32	— 1⅞
	92⅞	93⅛	1,000	Mex. Petroleum pf	98	98	94¾	95¼	— 2⅝
	40¼	40⅝	200	Miami Copper	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	— 2⅝
	62¼	62¾	4,400	Midvale Steel	41	41	40¾	40¾	— 2⅝
	6⅛	6¾	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	64	64	62	62½	— 1⅝
	57¼	59	50	M.P.cfs.of dep.1st pd.	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅝
	28½	29	100	M.P. cfs. of dep. f p.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅝
	56	57	5,200	Mo. Pacific pf w. i.	59	59	59	59	+ ⅝
	35	35½	100	Mo. Pacific pf. w. i.	30	30	30	30	..
	38	39	4,000	Nat. Conduit & C	57	57	57	57	..
	56¼	57	2,950	Nat. Enam. & St	36⅜	37	35¼	35¼	— 1⅜
	23½	24	600	National Lead	39¾	40	38¾	38¾	— 1⅞
	146	155	1,500	Nevada Con. Cop	57	57	56¼	56¼	— 1⅜
	90¾	91¼	100	N. Y. Air Brake	24⅝	24⅝	24	24	— ⅝
	14	18	1,800	N. Y. Central	147¼	147½	147¼	147¼	+1¼
	35⅜	36	500	N. Y. Dock	92⅞	92¼	91	91½	— 1
	124½	125½	900	N. Y., N. H. & H	16	16	16	16	— 1
	103¾	104	100	Norfolk & Western	126	126½	125	126	— ½
	131½	135	2,600	Northern Pacific	104	104	104	104	+1
	92	94	200	Ohio Cities Gas	136½	137	133¾	134	— ¼
	26¼	27	800	Owens Bottle Mach	93	93	93	93	— ⅛
	27	28	200	Pacific Mail	27	27	26¼	26½	— ¾
	58¼	58¾	900	Pacific Tel. & Tel	64¼	64¾	63¾	64	— ¾
	64½	64⅝	300	Penn. R. R	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¾
	83	83½	200	Penn. Marq. prior pf	53	53¼	53	53	— ½
	54	58	18,400	Philadelphia Co	58¼	60	58¼	59	— 1
	32¾	33	9,600	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	33½	33½	33½	33½	— ⅜
	64¾	65	800	Pitts. & West Va	56¾	57	53⅝	53⅝	— 2⅞
	75	77	400	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	35¼	35¼	32¾	32¾	— 2⅞
	101	102½	100	Pressed Steel Car	67	67	65	65½	— 2
	142¼	143	1,300	Pressed Steel C. pf	75	75	75	75	— 2
	1¾	2	200	Pullman Co	102¼	102½	102½	102½	— ½
	1½	2	700	Quicksilver	1½	1¾	1½	1½	— ½
	52	53¾	1,600	Quicksilver pf	2	2	2	2	— ½
	28½	28¾	3,000	Railway Steel Sp	1¼	1¾	1¾	1¾	+1
	95¾	96	25,200	Ray Con. Copper	54½	54½	52½	52½	— ½
	40¼	44½	100	Reading	20¼	20¾	28½	28½	— 2½
	88⅝	89	18,500	Reading 2d pf	97⅝	97⅝	95¼	95¼	— 2½
	103¾	103⅞	200	Rep. Iron & Steel	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	— 2½
	63	63⅞	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	91	91½	88⅝	88⅝	— 2⅝
	100	102	6,000	Royal Dutch N. Y	104	104	103⅞	103⅞	+ ⅛
	29	30	1,000	Savage Arms	63¾	63¾	63½	63½	— 1½
	27¼	28	100	Saxon Motor	106	108	100½	100½	— 2
	166	170	400	Seab. Air Line pf	27¼	27¼	27	29	— ¾
	26⅜	27½	400	Sears, Roeb. & Co	173	178	170	176	— ⅝
	52⅜	53	5,400	Shattuck-Arizona	27	27¼	26⅜	27¼	+ ½
	58	60	700	Sinclair Oil & Ref	54	54½	52⅝	53	— 1½
	93¼	93¼	900	Sloss-S. Steel & I	61	61	59	59	— 1½
	27⅜	27¾	2,000	Southern Pacific	94	94	93¼	93¼	— 1½
	53½	57½	100	Southern Railway	27¾	27¾	27	27¼	— ⅝
	89½	90¼	19,800	Southern Ry. pf	56½	56⅞	56¼	56¼	— ¾
	40¼	40¾	900	Studebaker Co	82½	82½	81⅝	82⅛	+ ⅛
	45	46	600	Stutz Motor	41½	41½	40¾	40¾	— ¾
	16⅜	16¾	200	Superior Steel	47	47	46	46	— ⅝
	210	210½	1,900	Tenn. C. & C	16⅞	16⅞	16½	16½	..
	20	20⅝	600	Texas Co	214	214	210	210	— 1
	57½	58¼	2,500	Third Avenue	22	22	21	21	..
	44⅞	45½	100	Tobacco Products	59⅞	59⅞	58	58⅛	— 1⅝
	11	13½	100	Transue & Wms	46	46	46	46	— 1⅛
	83	90	200	Union Bag & Paper	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
	136¼	136¾	2,300	Union B. & P. new	89⅞	90	89⅞	90	— 1½
	79¼	80	200	Union Pacific	137¼	137⅝	136	136⅜	— 1½
	44¾	45¼	400	Union Pacific pf	80	80	80	80	— 1½
	105¼	105¾	2,400	United Alloy Steel	45½	45½	44¾	44¾	— 1½
	134½	136	800	United Cigar Stores	107½	107¾	105¼	105¼	— 1½
	28	30⅜	200	United Fruit	136	136	134⅜	134⅝	— 1½
	161	161½	17,400	United Paper Board	30	30	30	30	— ⅝
	100	105	100	U. S. Indus. Alco	165	168	161	161	— 6
	60	60¼	1,200	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	105½	105½	105½	105½	— ½
	59¼	60	300	U. S. Rubber	60	60¾	60	60	— ⅝
	49⅝	52	100	U. S. Sm., R. & M	60	60	60	60½	— 1½
	127⅜	127¾	219,000	U. S. S., R. & M. pf	60	60	59½	59½	— ¾
	117⅛	117⅜	200	U. S. Steel	130¾	130¾	127⅝	127⅝	— 1⅝
	106¼	109½	4,400	U. S. Steel pf	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	— 1⅝
	19¾	20¼	100	Utah Copper	111½	111¾	109¾	109¾	— 1⅝
	42¼	42½	800	Utah Securities	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼	— 1⅝
	68½	70	800	Va.-Car. Chemical	44	44	42¾	42¾	— 1⅞
	12½	12⅝	800	Va. Iron, Coal & C	71	71¼	70	70	— 1
	49	49½	400	Wabash	12¼	12½	12½	12½	..
	26	26¼	1,200	Wabash pf. A	40⅝	40⅝	40	40	— ¾
	93	96	100	Wabash pf. B	26½	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
	20¼	20¼	800	Wells Fargo Exp	95½	95½	95½	95¼	— ⅛
	34	39½	800	Western Maryland	85⅞	85⅞	85¼	85¼	— ⅛
	46	47	500	Western Md. 2d pf	20⅞	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝
	93¼	94½	100	Western Pacific pf	39⅞	39⅞	39½	39⅝	— ⅛
	51	51¼	6,400	Western Union Tel	46	46	46	46	..
	15⅛	15⅞	3,900	Westingh. E. & M	93⅜	93⅝	93⅜	93⅝	..
	34	34⅝	1,100	Wheeling & L. E	52¼	52¾	51	51¼	— 1⅝
	46	47	100	Wheel. & L. E. pf	16⅝	16⅝	15½	15⅝	— 1⅞
	72	78	1,500	White Motors	34¾	35⅜	34	34	— ⅞
	31	31¼	15,900	Wilson & Co	46	46	46	46	— ¾
	34	35⅞	700	Willys-Overland	74⅜	74⅝	72¼	72½	— ½
	96	98	100	Worthington Pump	32	32½	30¾	31	+ ¼
	60¼	62¾	1,100	Worth. Pump pf. A	37¼	37¼	34	34¾	— 2⅝
				Worth. Pump pf. B	97	97	97	97	+2
					62⅞	63	60¼	60¼	— ¼

Postpone Federal Sugar Meeting.

Stockholders of the Federal Sugar Refining Company postponed the annual meeting yesterday to June 28 on motion of J. Horace Harding, who, with Clarence H. Mackay, formed a proxy committee in opposition to the management. It was reported after the assembled shareholders departed that some sort of agreement had been made between the opposing interests in regard to representation on the Board of Directors, but neither side was willing to confirm the story. Mr. Harding said that the facts would have to hold over until the meeting was held.

$44,486.

The average paid circulation of The [illegible] for the six months ended [illegible] was [illegible] daily and [illegible] Sunday.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Gold coin to the amount of $500,000 was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for shipment to Canada, and $205,000 for shipment to Spain.

A Chicago Board of Trade membership sold for $4,875 net to buyer, or $375 above the last previously reported sale.

The American Cities Company passed its semi-annual dividend of 1½ per cent

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ENGLAND CONTINUES TO SEND GOLD HERE

$22,000,000 Arrives in Current Movement That May Reach $100,000,000.

GOES TO RESERVE BANK

Shipments Are Made to Prevent Disturbances of American Money Markets.

Gold bars to the amount of $22,000,000 were purchased yesterday by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York from the British Government, the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. acting as agent for Great Britain. The gold came from Ottawa, and it was understood that other shipments would follow shortly. The total for the current movement will probably reach $100,000,000.

Yesterday's consignment is the first to be received here since $47,800,000 was imported in the week ended May 12, and it brings the total of gold receipts since the United States entered the war up to about $70,000,000. The transfer of gold to this country is in line with the assurance given by Lord Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England, about a month ago, that the British Government would continue her gold shipments to this country in order to prevent disturbances of American money markets and keep rates down, just as it had done when it was a heavy borrower.

Tomorrow there will become due the $50,000,000 loan made by American banks to a group of London joint stock banks, and it is understood the gold received yesterday will be used in part for meeting the payments. Although the loan was made to London banks, the British Government was interested in the transaction, and Lord Cunliffe was commissioned to arrange for its payment. It is understood that the advance made by the United States Government to the British Government will be availed of for the purposes of the bank loan.

The announcement of the arrival of gold was pleasing to New York bankers, in view of the firmer tendency in money rates. Payments for the Liberty bonds were a considerable drain on the cash resources on Friday, the day on which Federal income taxes were paid, and as a result call money advanced to 6 per cent., the highest this year. Call money was quoted again at 6 per cent. yesterday, but the closing quotation was 5 per cent. Although the money strain of last week was partially relieved by the rediscounting operations at the Federal Reserve Bank, still the banks felt the pinch of a scarcity, especially by reason of the heavy withdrawals made by interior banks. Moreover, many of the banks found that they did not have sufficient amount of commercial paper eligible for rediscounting to take care of their immediate needs, and were consequently obliged to call loans.

It was reported that on Friday nearly $60,000,000 of Stock Exchange loans had been shifted, and yesterday there was further replacement of loans at 6 per cent., the renewal rate. Bankers have taken pains to keep interest rates down, and it was pointed out that if special measures had not been resorted to the advance would have been far in excess of 6 per cent.

Thus far the money received by the Federal Reserve Bank in payment of subscriptions to the Liberty Loan has not been redeposited with the local banks, although the collateral to secure the Government deposits has been examined and approved. The deposits will not be made until instructions are received from Secretary McAdoo.

Inclusive of yesterday's shipment, the gold imports for the year total about $372,000,000.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 18.—Thirty-nine new corporations having an aggregate capitalization of $983,500, were chartered today. They include:

102 West 89th St. Corp'n, Manhattan, realty and contractors, $5,000; S. and L. M. Sylvester, L. Lesser, 240 West 102d St.

Monotuck Hotel Co., Inc., Manhattan, operate hotels, restaurants, $40,000; P. J. Behan, S. T. Dawson, J. C. Warren, 30 E. 42d.

For Sale: A Woman's Soul, Inc., Manhattan, perform the play of that name in motion pictures and theatricals, 500 shares common stock, no par value, active capital, $5,000; H. de Forest, J. A. Roberts, F. J. Hogan, 411 West 45th St.

Plaza Catering Co., Inc., Brooklyn, restaurants, cafes, saloons, $5,000; H. L. Moritz, F. S. Hannigan, M. M. Egan, 118 Mt. Hope Place, Brooklyn.

Witherbee Storage Battery Co., Inc., Manhattan, motors, engines, vehicles, $10,000; C. Staudt, C. and F. Meder, 990 1st Av.

Harry's Barber Shop, Inc., Manhattan, barbers, hair dressers, cigars, and tobacco stands, $25,000; A. E. Moore, G. F. Jebbett, F. M. Buteborn, 704 St. John's Place, B'klyn.

Lippincott Chemical Co., Inc., Manhattan, chemicals and drugs, $25,000; W. A. Lippincott, B. Berkow, J. F. Russell, Jr., 42 Cedar St.

Consolidated Steamship Line, Inc., Manhattan, transportation, navigation, $100,000; M. Denton, N. M. Root, R. J. M. Bullowa, 32 Broadway.

The Newstyle Corset Mfg. Co., Inc., Cortland, manufacture corsets and wearing apparel, $5,000; A. O. and M. D. Levey, C. T. Gilbertson, Cortland.

The Hittelman & Blum Co., Inc., Rochester, real estate and mercantile business, $25,000; M. Hittelman, S. Blum, F. Wiedman, Rochester.

Warren Holmes Sales Co., Inc., Manhattan, commission merchants and selling agencies, $5,000; P. H. Siegel, J. W. Samuel, M. L. Arnstein, 600 West End Av.

Hasbrouck Hill Corp'n, Manhattan, real estate and brokerage, $15,000; J. Godwin, D. G. Garabrant, J. Bulkley, 600 Park Av.

C. M. Lunch Co., Inc., Manhattan, restaurant and lunch places, $15,000; P. and I. Mankowsky, M. Chafkin, 145 2d Av.

H. P. Dairy, Inc., Manhattan, butter, cheese, dairy products; $5,000; M. Lippman, H. Palasuk, H. Auerbach, 134 West 21st St.

Shepherd-Paisley Corpn., Rochester, manufacture food products; $60,000. M. M. Shepherd, L. A. Paisley, E. J. Floyd, Rochester.

Capon Contracting Co., Inc., Brooklyn, contracting and construction; $5,000. M. Caponi, A. and B. Lombardo, 6,406 14th St., Brooklyn.

Okay Realty Co., Inc., Rochester, real estate and brokerage; $100,000. T. A. Smyth, W. A. Staco, M. G. Lunn, Rochester.

C. H. D. Robbins Co., Inc., Manhattan, ladies' dresses and costumes; $20,000. L. Stimel, C. H. D. and N. L. Robbins, 29 Claremont Av.

Domestic Health Society, Inc., Manhattan, medical and household publications; $10,000. L. Scalosa, B. Marshall, J. E. Duross, 100 Broadway.

Pervin Chocolate Co., Inc., Manhattan, candy and confections; $15,000. Spitz, A. H. and M. L. Arnstein, 600 West End Av.

Colco, Inc., New Rochelle, hotels, restaurants, and general real estate; $10,000. R. L. Fallon, J. E. Lynn, J. F. Walter, New Rochelle.

Boden Real Estate Co., Inc., Chadwick's, Oneida County, realty; $5,000. E. Condon, M. Hazard, D. W. Boden, Chadwick's.

Kornfeld & Newman, Inc., Brooklyn, manufacture caps, hats, and clothing; $5,000. J. and M. Kornfeld, M. Newman, 147 Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

Corinth Garage Co., Inc., Corinth, auto business; $5,000. N. B. Ross, J. W. Northrup, B. H. Eaton, Corinth.

Capital Increases: Central Tile Co., Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $10,000; Bombay-Liverpool Export, Ltd., Inc., Rochester, $25,000 to $50,000; Orange County Public Service Corpn., Manhattan, $500 to $1,000,000; Automobile Travel Museum, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $50,000; Standard Pasteurizing Machine Co., Inc., Rochester, $20,000 to $75,000.

Capital reduction: P. S. Desmond & Co., Inc., Manhattan, $50,000 to $25,000.

Dissolutions: Dempsey Oil Engine Co., Inc., Manhattan; R. Fleischer & Co., Inc., Manhattan; Beneficial Plastic Society, Inc., Manhattan; Lavenue A Realty Co., Manhattan; J. E. Dempsey Co., Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 18.—Charters filed: Universal Industrial Corporation, Hackensack, promote milk dairies, $175,000; Carl E. Hilbers, Hackensack; Charles S. Witmer, New York; A. P. Swardmark, Concord, N. H.

Money Back Corporation, Atlantic City, manufacture and distribute coupons, cards, &c., $125,000; A. C. Preusser, J. M. Sheen, N. N. Crane, Atlantic City.

Five-Star Lighterage Company, Weehawken, conduct a shipping business, $5,000; H. D. Proctor and E. R. Smith, Union Hill, and A. W. Bearse, West New York.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 18.—Charters filed: International Alcohol Corporation, manufacture alcohol from sawdust, wood waste, celluloid, and other substances, $4,000,000; Lewis F. Rebore, Frank Cusick, A. Sheard, all of New York.

Quaker 777 Oil Company, acquire oil lands and develop the same, $2,000,000; F. D. Buck, M. L. Horty, K. E. Longfield, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Texas Production Company, prospect for oil, natural gas, and other substances and develop the same, $1,000,000; M. H. Morris, L. H. Halloran, Perris Giles, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—
Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada:

	1917.	1916.	1915.
April gross....	£776,400	£736,600	£657,600
Net	196,150	254,950	239,900
4 mos. gross..	3,001,500	2,788,050	2,409,400
Net	582,850	683,700	540,700

Grand Trunk Western Ry.:

April gross....	167,900	168,600	124,950
Deficit	11,100	*51,200	*3,850
4 mos. gross...	676,400	598,750	488,900
Deficit	26,500	*129,100	8,200

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Ry.:

April gross....	59,500	57,500	40,500
Deficit	9,700	*5,700	1,600
4 mos. gross...	206,500	205,950	155,450
Deficit	36,200	*800	19,100

*Surplus.

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
April gross....	$99,738	$86,016	$77,530
Net	5,971	4,278	*17,002
Sur. aft. chgs.	3,034	*3,524	*35,977
4 mos. gross..	$396,092	$375,802	$62,756
Net	29,126	30,348	*12,604
Sur. aft. chgs.	5,801	*25,126	*98,241

*Deficit.

Public Utilities.

COLUMBIA GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY and subsidiary properties for May—

	1917.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$361,625	$202,717
Net operating earnings..	443,935	128,786
Total net earnings and other income	606,753	247,060
Surplus	257,353	237,019

Five months ended May, 1917:

Gross earnings	4,944,438	807,989
Net operating earnings..	2,661,393	460,246
Total net earnings and other income	3,468,448	1,068,819
Surplus	1,736,471	1,025,586

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
May gross.....	$2,570,440	$2,391,870	$2,079,160
Net	1,133,881	1,095,360	856,220
Sur. aft. chgs.	322,687	279,770	38,902
11 mos. gross.	26,027,835	23,526,374	21,846,966
Net	11,428,704	10,420,205	9,146,851
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,475,396	1,442,698	228,070

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio.....	1918-'27	4 @4¼	4.90	4.60
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	4.95	4.70
Canadian North.	1917-'26	4½@5	6.75	5.80
Canadian Pacific.	1917-'28	4½	5.25	5.00
Ches. & Ohio.....	1917-'27	4½	4.95	4.70
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	4.75	4.50
C., R. I. & P.....	1917-'27	4½	5.80	5.10
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	4.90	4.70
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	5.25	5.00
Cuba Railroad....	1917-'29	5	6.00	5.10
Del. & Hudson.....	1922	4½	5.00	4.75
Erie Railroad....	1917-'27	4½@5	5.25	5.00
Grand Trunk.....	1917-'24	4½	5.80	5.00
Illinois Central...	1917-'25	4½@5	4.90	4.65
Louis. & Nash....	1917-'23	5	4.90	4.60
Michigan Central.	1917-'30	5	4.95	4.70
Mo., K. & Texas.	1917-'23	5	6.00	5.00
Missouri Pacific.	1917-'22	5	5.90	5.00
Mobile & Ohio....	1917-'26	4½@5	5.30	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1917-'32	4½@5	5.15	4.75
Norf. & Western.	1917-'24	4½	4.80	4.50
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	5.30	5.00
Pa. Gen. Freight.	1917-'28	4 @4½	4.80	4.50
St. Louis & S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.40	5.00
Seaboard Air L.	1917-'26	5	5.35	5.00
Southern Pacific.	1917-'26	4½	4.90	4.65
Southern Ry.....	1917-'24	4½@5	5.10	4.70

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Record.
Ala. Co. 1st pf....	21	Acc.	July 16	July 6
Am. Radiator.....	*1	Ex.	June 30	June 21
Am. Sm. & Ref....	*1	Ex.	July 28	July 2
Bingham Mines....	*25c	Ex.	.....	.....
Chi. Ry. Equip....	1¾	Q	July 2	June 21
Gold & Stock Tel..	1½	Q	July 1	June 30
Int. Nickel.....	*25c	Ex.	.....	.....
Int. Traction.....	1	Q	June 30	June 20
Do 1st pf.....	1¾	Q	June 30	June 20
Do 4% pf.....	1	Q	June 30	June 20
Joliet & Chicago..	1¾	Q	July 2	June 22
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	1	Q	July 2	June 25
N. O. Ry. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	June 30	June 20
Nat. Fuel Gas.....	2½	Q	July 16	June 30
Nor. St. Power....	1¾	Q	July 20	June 30
Do pf.....	1¾	—	July 16	June 30
Nova S. T. & P. pf	3	S	July 2	June 26
Phila. Trust.....	*2	Ex.	June 20	June 18
Phila. & West. pf.	1¾	Q	July 14	June 30
Standard Screw....	6	—	July 20	June 18
Do pf., A.....	3	S	July 2	June 18
Do pf., B.....	3½	S	July 2	June 18

*In favor of Red Cross.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	61.75	...	61.75	62.25
Lead	11.87½	12.12½	11.87½	12.12½
Spelter	9.50	...	9.50	...
Antimony	19.50	20.50	19.50	20.50
Quicksilver ...	$85.00	...	$85.00	...
Aluminium ...	*60.00	...	*60.00	...
L. No. 2 K f'dry	46.75	47.75	46.75	47.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 32½@33¼c, carload lots, spot delivery; 30½@32c, third quarter; 28½@29c, fourth quarter, delivered. No London cable received.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Despite the restrictions to operations in the wheat market and the feeling of uncertainty which prevails regarding the probable terms of the Food Control bill, which has a tendency to discourage operations, it is evident that the wheat market is feeling the influence of the new harvest, and prices yesterday broke 10½c to 10⅝c in the Chicago contract market, while cash prices in the Winter wheat belt were 14c to 18c lower, and in the Minneapolis Spring wheat market they were down 16c. to 20c. The visible supply showed a decrease for the week of 3,682,000 bushels, and the total was 26,142,000, compared with 51,223,000 last year.

RYE.—Market steady; No. 2 Western, $2.53, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July.....	2.20	2.11¼	2.11⅛	2.21½	1.02⅝
September	1.93	1.85	1.85	1.95½	1.04⅜

CORN.

Sentiment in the corn market was still divided, and operations by strong interests on both sides caused quite radical changes in prices. The appearance of bright, warm weather over the corn belt caused early selling, which sent values down nearly 2c a bushel, but from this level there was a rally of nearly 3 cents on active covering and buying by commission houses. Subsequently bearish influences predominated, and final quotations were 1 to 2¼c net lower. The visible supply showed an increase for the week of 729,000 bushels, and the total was 3,437,000, compared with 10,127,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.83½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.57	1.54½	1.55¼	1.56¼	72¼
September..	1.49½	1.46	1.46¼	1.48⅛	72
December ..	1.10⅝	1.07½	1.07⅝	1.09⅝	62⅞

OATS.

The oats market was influenced largely by the action of corn and by very favorable weather and crop conditions, closing with net losses of 1c to 1¼c. Export sales were placed at 100,000 bushels. The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 74@74½c; No. 2 white, 74½c; No. 3 white, 73½@74c; No. 4 white, 72¾@73¼c; fancy clipped white, 75@76c; ordinary clipped white, 73½@74½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	65¾	63¾	63¾	64⅞	39⅛
September	54⅛	52⅝	52½	53⅝	38⅝
December	55⅝	54⅛	54⅛	55⅝	40¼

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was comparatively firm early, with a fair demand, especially for ribs and pork. Toward the close, however, an easier tone developed in sympathy with grain and final prices were at the lowest. The Government was said to be in the market for meats, but otherwise the cash trade appeared quiet. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 85,000; estimated for Tuesday, 13,000. Kansas City received 8,000 and Omaha 7,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	21.72	21.57	21.57	21.65	13.02
September..	21.85	21.77	21.77	21.83	13.15
Ribs—					
July	21.10	21.02	21.02	21.05	12.60
September..	21.37	21.27	21.25	21.27	13.70
Pork—					
July	38.78	38.55	38.60	38.40	23.65
September..	39.05	38.85	38.95	38.65	23.30

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil displayed pronounced strength early with a good demand from local interests. On the advance, however, there was a disposition to take profits and when grain and lard were easier late in the afternoon the market showed an easier tone, and final quotations were at about the lowest, ranging from 5 points net lower to 8 points higher. Total sales were 26,000 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	16.30	16.35
June	..	..	16.30	16.33
July	16.56	16.50	16.45@16.47	16.45
August	16.46	16.39	16.38@16.40	16.39
September	16.47	16.37	16.35@16.39	16.31
October	16.41	16.28	16.25@16.30	16.24
November	16.19	16.11	16.05@16.08	16.06
December	16.03	15.93	15.94@15.96	15.99
January	16.10	16.06	15.94@15.99	15.85

COFFEE.

The coffee market was quiet yesterday, with fluctuations narrow and irregular. There were reports of freer offerings from Brazil and of an easier tendency in the cost and freight market, but the asking prices of primary shippers were still considered too high to attract much business, and found little or no reflection in the local trading.

The market opened at a decline of 3 points to an advance of 2 points and closed net 1 point higher to 2 points lower. Sales were reported at 12,750 bags. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged at 10c for Rio 7s and 10¼ for Santos 4s.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	7.87@7.90	7.86
July	7.91	7.90	7.90@7.91	7.90
August	..	..	7.93@7.94	7.94
September	7.96	7.95	7.96@7.97	7.98
October	..	..	7.99@8.00	8.01
November	..	..	8.02@8.04	8.04
December	8.03	8.06	8.00@8.07	8.06
January	..	..	8.11@8.12	8.11
February	..	..	8.15@8.17	8.16
March	..	..	8.20@8.22	8.22
April	..	..	8.25@8.27	8.27
May	8.33	8.33	8.30@8.32	8.32

SUGAR.

The futures market opened irregular, 5 points higher to 5 points lower on bids, the more distant positions showing firmness. There was moderate buying by Wall Street, thought to be covering, but offerings were light, the total business amounting to 5,300 tons, some of which was represented in switching operations, July to September, at 12 points. Considering the dull spot market, futures hold very steady, due possibly to the uncertainty as to just what will be finally done at Washington regarding taxes and drawbacks. The close showed net gains of 5 to 6 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	5.01@5.03	4.93
July	5.06	5.03	5.04@5.05	4.99
August	..	..	5.10@5.12	5.05
September	5.18	5.12	5.17@5.18	5.11
October	..	..	5.18@5.20	5.13
November	..	..	5.20@5.22	5.14
December	5.06	5.01	5.04@5.05	4.98
January	4.80	4.80	4.79@4.81	4.74
February	..	..	4.57@4.59	4.52
March	..	..	4.55@4.57	4.50

The lack of interest by refiners in raw sugar, due to the slight domestic demand for granulated and the absence of speculative interest in the contract market, has caused an indifferent sugar market generally. The uncertainty as to just what legislation will finally be decided upon at Washington affecting sugar has also tended to check business. A local refiner bought 5,000 bags Porto Ricos, in port, at 5.77c, cost, insurance, and freight, which was the only business reported. Spot quotations, based on last week's business, follow: Centrifugal, 5.89c; molasses, 5.01c; cost and freight, 4¾c. The market for refined sugar was quiet and unchanged at 7.90c for fine granulated.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,425 packages. The market developed further strength on the finer grades of creamery and prices were advanced fully ½c, most of the sales of extras being at 38c, with the higher scoring lots ranging from 38½@39c. There was fair trading in qualities from 35¼@37½c. Fancy renovated held a little steadier in sympathy with the advance in creamery. Ladles and packing stock without change. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 38¼@39c; extras, (92 score,) 38c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 36¾@37½c; seconds, (84 to 87 score,) 35@36¼c; thirds, 34@34¼c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 39½@40c; extras, 38¼@39c; firsts, 37½@38c; seconds, 36@37c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 37½c; good to prime, 35@37c; common to fair, 32@34½c; renovated, extras, 37c; firsts, 35½@36½c; lower grades, 22@35c; imitation creamery, firsts, 34@35c; ladles, current make, firsts, 33@33½c; seconds, 32½c; lower grades, 31@32c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 32@32½c; No. 2, 31½c; lower grades, 30@31c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 15,758 cases. The recent accumulation in first hands was reduced toward the close of last week under somewhat freer trading, and a further movement of stock to storage. The market opened with a firmer tone on strictly high grade goods, stock passable from good firsts upward bringing rather better prices than recently quoted. The medium and lower grades are still urgently offered and unimproved. Most of the storage room here has been filled up, and it is very difficult to obtain room for further lots. Some receivers say they are entirely unable to secure accommodations, and some lots are being shipped out of town for storage elsewhere. Nearby eggs in light supply today, and fancy qualities of both white and henery browns show some advance, with a fair demand for strictly fancy qualities. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 33@34½c; storage packed, firsts, 31½@32c; fresh gathered, extras, 31½@32½c; firsts, 30@31c; seconds, 28@29c; thirds and poorer, 25@27c; dirties, No. 1, 27½@28c; No. 2 and poorer, 25@27c; checks, good to choice, dry, 26@27c; undergrades, 23@25c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 36@37c; ordinary to good, 34@35½c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 35@36c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 33@34c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 35@36c; gathered brown and mixed colors, ungraded, 31@34c.

The market opened at a decline of 3 points to an advance of 2 points and closed net 1 point higher to 2 points lower. Sales were reported at 12,750 bags. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged at 10c for Rio 7s and 10¼ for Santos 4s.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	7.87@7.90	7.86
July	7.91	7.90	7.90@7.91	7.90
August	..	..	7.93@7.94	7.94
September	7.96	7.95	7.96@7.97	7.98
October	..	..	7.99@8.00	8.01
November	..	..	8.02@8.04	8.04
December	8.03	8.06	8.00@8.07	8.06
January	..	..	8.11@8.12	8.11
February	..	..	8.15@8.17	8.16
March	..	..	8.20@8.22	8.22
April	..	..	8.25@8.27	8.27
May	8.33	8.33	8.30@8.32	8.32

SUGAR.

The futures market opened irregular, 5 points higher to 5 points lower on bids, the more distant positions showing firmness. There was moderate buying by Wall Street, thought to be covering, but offerings were light, the total business amounting to 5,300 tons, some of which was represented in switching operations, July to September, at 12 points. Considering the dull spot market, futures hold very steady, due possibly to the uncertainty as to just what will be finally done at Washington regarding taxes and drawbacks. The close showed net gains of 5 to 6 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	5.01@5.03	4.93
July	5.06	5.03	5.04@5.05	4.99
August	..	..	5.10@5.12	5.05
September	5.18	5.12	5.17@5.18	5.11
October	..	..	5.18@5.20	5.13
November	..	..	5.20@5.22	5.14
December	5.06	5.01	5.04@5.05	4.98
January	4.80	4.80	4.79@4.81	4.74
February	..	..	4.57@4.59	4.52
March	..	..	4.55@4.57	4.50

The lack of interest by refiners in raw sugar, due to the slight domestic demand for granulated and the absence of speculative interest in the contract market, has caused an indifferent sugar market generally. The uncertainty as to just what legislation will finally be decided upon at Washington affecting sugar has also tended to check business. A local refiner bought 5,000 bags Porto Ricos, in port, at 5.77c, cost, insurance, and freight, which was the only business reported. Spot quotations, based on last week's business, follow: Centrifugal, 5.89c; molasses, 5.01c; cost and freight, 4¾c. The market for refined sugar was quiet and unchanged at 7.90c for fine granulated.

THE COTTON MARKET

New High Records, with March Contracts Touching 26 and Spot 26.20 Cents.

New high records were again made on the New York Cotton Exchange yesterday. March contracts touched 26 cents, while May deliveries sold up to 25.14c. Spot cotton sold at 26.20 cents a pound. Last week quotations crossed the 25-cent level.

The advance was attributed to reports of the unsatisfactory progress of the crop, the sensationally firm showing of Liverpool, and the continued strength of the cotton goods situation. October contracts sold up to 25.70c, making an advance of more than 1 cent a pound from Saturday's closing figure, and of 175 points from the low level reached on last Friday's reaction. That delivery closed at 25.58c, with the general list, closing steady at a net advance of 64 to 92 points.

The Liverpool market showed an advance equivalent to about 2 cents a pound, before trading started here in the morning. Private cables reported an accumulation of Continental buying orders over the week-end, also a continued good trade demand, and it was supposed that Liverpool had been influenced by the low private condition figures. One of these reports which had been published on Saturday, when Liverpool was closed, showed an improvement of less than 1 per cent., compared with conditions at the end of June. Another made public here during the morning placed the condition at 71.4, compared with 70 toward the end of May, which was also considered a very bullish showing.

The local market opened firm at an advance of 28 to 61 points. After selling about 83 to 102 points net higher, prices reacted slightly under realizing, but offerings tapered off on a setback of 15 or 20 points, and the market quickly firmed up again on trade buying and covering. At the high point active months showed a net gain of 88 to 104 points, and the close was within 12 points of the best.

Business was fairly active early but became quiet, and the feature during the afternoon was the comparative scarcity of contracts. There was much of reactionary talk around the ring, but there were very few sellers, and nothing more was heard of the Southern selling against actual cotton which seemed to be developing here during the middle of last week. There were further complaints of droughty conditions from the Southwest, half of the belt having detailed reports showed unseasonably low temperatures over Sunday. The weather was warmer yesterday, however, and some of the scattering reports now being received suggest that the crop is making better progress. The higher prices are reported to be stimulating planters to extra efforts in parts of Texas, and it is said that in some fields ground is being prepared and planted to cotton as rapidly as grain is harvested.

Exports for the week were 2,068 bales.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat.
June	..	..	..	25.63@25.71	24.89
July	25.20	25.85	25.19	25.73@25.76	24.97
August	25.20	25.71	25.20	25.60@25.66	24.86
Sept.	..	..	..	25.66 bid	24.77
Oct.	24.94	25.70	24.94	25.58@25.60	24.67
Nov.	..	..	..	25.60 bid	24.69
Dec.	25.20	25.82	25.20	25.70@25.71	24.78
Jan.	25.25	25.86	25.25	25.72@25.75	24.83
March	25.50	26.00	25.42	25.92@25.95	25.02
May	25.71	26.14	25.71	26.05 bid	25.15

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 90 points higher, at 26.20 for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: New Orleans, 24.75c; Galveston, 25.25c; Savannah, 25½c; Augusta, 25.15c; Memphis, 24.50c; Houston, 25.50c.

We Will Buy

50 American Chicle
50 Atlas Powder Com.
100 Central Foundry 1st Pfd.
100 Clinchfield Coal Corp. Com.
200 Connecticut Brass
25 E. W. Bliss
10 Marlin Arms 6% Notes
100 Marlin Arms
100 Milliken Bros. Pfd.
100 Montana Coal & Iron Co.
100 Pennsylvania Coal & Coke.
25 Rome Brass & Copper
25 Standard Screw
10 Winchester Arms

We Will Sell

100 Aetna Explosives Pfd.
25 American Brass
100 Atlantic Holding
100 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy
50 Colts Arms
100 Manhattan Elec. Supply Pfd.
25 Manning, Maxwell & Moore
12 Marlin Arms 6% Notes
100 Milliken Bros. Com.
100 Niles-Bement Pond
50 Springfield Body Pfd.
25 Taylor Wharton Pfd.
500 U. S. Worsted Com.

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100 American Chicle Com.
25 Childs (Rest.) Co. Pfd.
50 Empire Steel & Iron Com.
50 Guaranty Trust "Rights"
50 Independent Lamp & Wire
50 Joseph Dixon Crucible
100 Milliken Bros. Pfd.
25 Phelps Dodge & Co.
100 Remington Typewriter Com.
100 Texas & Pacific Coal "Rights"
50 Thompson Starrett Com.
100 Vulcan Detinning Pfd.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25 Empire Steel & Iron Pfd.
500 Francisco Sugar "Rights"
100 Great Northern Paper
25 Guaranty Trust Stock
25 Irving National Bank Stock
75 Old Dominion S. S.
100 Pacific Coast 2nd Pfd.
200 Springfield Body Pfd.
200 Texas & Pacific Coal "Rights"
50 Thomson Spot Welder Pfd.
100 Vulcan Detinning Pfd.
200 Ward Baking Com.

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We Specialize in

Federal Light & Tract

COMMON & PREFERRED

Kirby Lumber

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Booklet containing latest information regarding the various companies mailed on request.

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We Will Buy

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INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS
40 WALL STREET NEW YORK

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Kan. City, Clinton & Spgfld. 1st 5s 1925
St. Paul City Cable 5s 1937
Richmond & Allegheny 1st 4s 1989

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UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	95½	97	4s, registered, 1925	104	105
2s, coupon, 1930	93½	97	4s, coupon, 1925	104	105
3s, registered, 1918	98¾	99½	2s, coupon, 1938, reg	95½	97
3s, coupon, 1918	98¾	99½	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	95½	97
3s, registered, 1946	..	99	3s, Panama, 1961, reg	85	90
3s, coupon, 1946	..	99	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	85	90
3s, conversion, 1947	..	99			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.			Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
6s	Sept., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	4s	Nov., 1918	99½	..	99⅞
4½s	June, 1965	101⅝	102½	101⅜	3½s	Nov., 1954	83¼	86	83½
4½s	Mar., 1963	101⅜	102½	101⅜	3½s	May, 1954	83½	..	85½
4½s	Nov., 1957	101⅜	102½	101⅜	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:				
4½s	May, 1957	101⅛	102½	101⅛					
4½s	Nov., 1917	100	..	100	4½s	1924-1930	4.25	4.00	4.25
4½s	May, 1960-30	98½	99½	98⅝	4½s	1918-1923	4.25	4.00	4.25
4½s	April, 1966	98¾	99½	98⅝	4½s	1924-1931	4.30	4.00	4.30
4½s	Mar., 1964	98¾	99½	98⅝	4½s	1921-1928	4.30	4.00	4.30
4½s	Mar., 1962	98½	99¾	98⅛	4½s	April, 1929	4.50	..	4.50
4½s	Sept., 1960	98½	99¾	98⅛	4½s	1918-1919	4.50	..	4.50
4s	May, 1959	96	97¼	96	3½s	1940-1958	4.40	4.20	4.40
4s	Nov., 1958	96	97¼	96	3½s	1930-1939	4.40	4.20	4.40
4s	Nov., 1955	93	97	95	3½s	1922-1929	4.40	4.20	4.40
4s	Nov., 1936	95	98	95	3s	1926-1930	4.40	4.20	4.40
4s	May, 1919	99½	..	99½					

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Firmness of money rates played an important part in bringing about the decline, which carried prices down sharply on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. An adverse influence was also exerted by talk regarding the possibility of a much heavier tax burden being placed upon corporation profits to meet war expenses than had heretofore been looked for by Wall Street. United States Steel common was under pressure practically all day. Its decline, which was a substantial one, had an unsettling effect upon the general list.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Allis-Chalm.	27½	27½	27½	20	Mo.Pac.w.i.	30	30	30
150	Am. Can	49¾	47½	47⅞	30	Midvale Steel	63	62¾	62¾
20	Am. C. & F.	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	10	Nat. B. & S.	38¾	38¾	38¾
250	Am. Loco.	72	70½	70½	50	Nev. Cons.	24	24	24
250	Am. S. & R.	107⅝	105½	105½	40	N. Y. Cent..	91½	91¼	91¼
340	Am. Sugar.	121	118¼	118½	290	Pitt.Coal tr.r.	56⅞	56¼	56¼
580	Am. Woolen.	54½	51⅝	51⅝	100	Ray Copper.	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
2,780	Anac. Cop.	84½	81⅞	81⅞	1,350	Reading	97¾	95⅝	95⅝
300	Bald. Loco.	65⅝	62¼	62½	200	Rep. I. & S.	91½	89	89
90	Balt. & Ohio.	73	72½	72½	300	Sinclair Oil..	54¼	53	53
1,800	Beth. Steel B.	147¼	141¾	141⅞	100	So. Railway.	27½	27	27½
10	Butte & Sup.	41⅝	41⅝	41⅞	780	Studebaker..	84½	81⅞	82⅛
150	Cal. Petrol..	21½	20⅜	20⅞	50	Tob. Prod..	59¼	59¼	59¼
850	Cent. Leather	96½	92½	92½	450	Union Pac...	137⅜	136	136
10	Ches. & Ohio.	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	840	U. S. Ind. A.	163⅞	161¼	161¼
10	C.,M.& St.P.	74½	74½	74½	30	U. S. Rub..	59⅜	59⅛	59⅛
10	Chino Copper	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	38,570	U. S. Steel..	130⅝	127⅝	127⅞
100	Col. F. & I.	52⅜	52	52	780	Utah Cop....	110¾	109½	109½
2,000	††Caledonia..	55	55	55	120	Wilson & Co.	74½	74¼	74½
12,000	††Nav'g. & ..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	2,200	†Newray M. &	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,800	Canada Cop.	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	2,100	†N. Y. Zinc.	½	½	½
3,500	†Cashboy ..	7⅛	7	7⅛		(a pros)..	½	½	½
1,200	†Coco Riv.M.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	22,000	†O. W. C., new, w. i.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,000	Con.Ariz.Sm.	21¼	21¼	21¼	12,500	†Port. C. C..	40	38	40
3,000	Con. Cop. M.	†68⅜	57⅜	60	500	†Red W. M..	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	†Con. H'stead	⅞	⅞	⅞	1,500	†Rich. Cop..	56	54	55
1,000	Crystal C. M.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	2,300	†Rochester M	55	53	54
1,300	Dunder.Ariz. C. (a pros.)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	500	††Sag. M. Co	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	††East. Cop.	56	55	56	400	†Santa R. D.	⅞	⅞	⅞
22,400	††Emma Con.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	700	Sen. Copper..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,500	††Fee Cop.	63	62	63	1,500	S. K. of A..	20¾	19¾	19¾
1,500	†GlendaleM. & Mill..	18	18	18	1,200	††Success M.	39	37	38
1,200	†Gold. Con..	50	49	50	500	Sup. Cop., (a pros)	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,000	††Gt. Bend..	8	8	8	200	Tonopah Ext	2½	2½	2⅝
2,000	†G'monsterM.	1⅞	1	1⅛	200	Tri-Bullion ..	¼	¼	¼
6,000	†Harg. Min..	13	12	13	1,000	Un. Cop. M.	⅛	⅛	⅛
900	Hecla Min...	8⅝	8½	8½	1,000	Un. Mag'a.	20	20	20
1,500	Hud. B. Z. M.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	8,400	Un. M. of A.	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	†Iron Blos...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	2,100	††U. S. Tr..	22	20	21
15,000	†Jerome Ver. (a pros.)..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	2,000	††U. Nat. M.	3¾	3¼	3¾
1,500	Jose.-Kenne. (a pros)..	⅞	⅞	⅞	3,500	†West E. C..	68	66	66
					4,500	†Ver. M. C..	26	25	25

BONDS.

$10,000	†Am. S. 5s..	92¼	92½	92½	$6,000	†Russ. Govt. new 5½s	75	73	74
1,000	†At. Ch. 5s.	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞					
2,000	‡Con. & Co. new 6s..	98	98	98	5,000	‡Do 6½s..	83	83	83

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Ask.
Aetna c. of d.	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Am.-Brit.Mfg.	6	10	8	10
Do pf.	30	35	30	35
Am.Drug.Syn.	10	13	10	15
Am. Stores	35	37	35	37
Am. S. 1st pf.	98	98	98	98
Am. W. Paper	4	4⅜	4	4⅜
AtlanticSteel	125	140	125	140
But.-Judson..	43	47	43	47
Cal. P. Corp.	35⅜	36½	35⅜	36½
Can. Nat. Gas	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Chal. Motors	10	12	10	12
Charc.Iron pf.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
Cramp Ship..	85	89	85	89
CurtissAer.pf.	78	86	..	..
Eastern Steel	116	118	116	118
Electric Gun..	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Elite Plan S.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Ireep. Texas.	610	640	625	650
Do new	43	44	44½	45⅜
GrantMo.Car.	4½	5½	4¾	5¾
Hendee Mfg..	30	34	30	34
In.Cont.Rub..	11⅜	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞
Int. A. & F..	27½	..	27½	..
Kath. Br. pf..	1½	2½	1½	2½
Keyst'eT.& R.	17	17½	17	17½
Key.T.& R.pf.	17¾	17⅞	17¾	17⅞
Lake Tor.Boat 1st pf.	8½	9½	8½	9½
L. Val. C. S..	76	81	76	81
Luk. S.1st pf.	102	104	102	104
Man. E. Sup..	42	47	42	47
Man.E.Sup.pf.	94	99	94	99
Motor Prod..	43	46	43	46
Mitchell Mot.	48	55	48	55
Nat. Auto Cp.	15	25	15	25
N. Y. Transp.	16½	17	16½	17
Peerless T. M.	16	18	16	18
Pierce-Arrow.	40	42	40	42
Do pf.	95	100	95	100

INDUSTRIALS. *Continued.*	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Ask.
Poole Engine.	75	90	75	90
Rep. Truck...	72	74	72	74
Do pf.	93	95	94	..
Redden M. T.	17½	20	17½	20
Smith. (A. O.)	84	85½	84	85½
Do pf.	94½	95¾	94½	95¾
St. L., R. M. & Fac	32	35	32	35
U.S.Steamship	4½	5	4½	5
Unit. Zinc.Sm.	4½	5	4⅜	5
West I. Sym..	40	45	40	45
OIL STOCKS.				
Am. Oil, N.E.	43	44	43	44
Cos. O. & G.pf.	4½	4⅞	4½	4⅞
Houston Oil..	22½	23	22½	23
Knic.-Wy.Pet.	1⅜	2	1⅜	2
Lost City O.	51	52	51	52
Midwest Ref..	135	137	135	137
Midwest O. pf	98	103	98	103
N.Y.-Tex.Oil..	1⅜	2	1⅜	2
Okla. Oil pf..	67	70	67	70
Pierce Oil....	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
Tex.Co.rights	23	23⅛	23	23⅛
Tex. Nat. Oil.	43	50	43	50
Tide Wat.Oil.	195	200	193	200
MINING STOCKS.				
Bisbee Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
Booth	7	9	8	9
Cresson Gold.	4⅞	5½	5	5½
Gold. Merger	6	7	6	7
Jim Butler ..	74	78	74	76
Nipissing	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝
San Toy	16	18	16	18
Silver King Con., (Utah)	3⅞	4¼	3⅞	4¼
Silver Pick ..	10	11	10	11
BOND.				
Pierce Oil 6s.	82	84	82	84

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	‡Aetna Exp..	3⅞	3¼	3¼	100	†Lima Loco..	53	53	53
1,400	‡Air Red'n..	95	92⅜	92¾	113	‡Lukens S'l..	45	*45	45
250	Am. Int. Cp., com/bear'r.	18	18	18	1,500	Man. Tran...	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	‡Carbon S'l.	104	103	104	100	Mar. of Am..	2½	2½	2½
1,300	†Car L. & P.	27¾	27¾	27¾	500	Marlin A. v. t. ctfs.	102	99	101⅜
2,400	Carwen Steel	12	11⅞	12	300	‡S. A. Corp.	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
200	‡Cent. Fdy..	35	34⅜	34⅜	15,000	Sub. Boat v. t. ctfs.	34	32	32
200	‡Do pf.	55½	55	55½	20,000	‡Maxim Mun	2¾	2¼	2½
170	C. I. Co. of A	9¾	*9	9¾	850	‡Nat. Acme..	*36	34½	35
300	Chev. Motor.	99	97	97	200	†N. Y. Ship.	44	43¼	44
6,500	Curtiss Aero.	45	43	44	400	N. A. P. & P.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,000	‡E. Ani. Ch.	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	400	S. & T. T. pf	10¼	10¼	10¼
1,500	‡Emerson P.	6¾	6½	6½	250	‡St. J. Lead.	18⅝	18½	18½
200	Ev. H. Inc..	22¼	22½	22⅜	300	‡Stand. Mot.	12¼	12¼	12¼
420	‡Haskell & B. Car Co...	*39½	38½	38½	300	‡S. A. Corp.	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
10	Holly S. Cp.	44	44	44	15,000	Sub. Boat v. t. ctfs.	34	32	32
47	Do pf.	100	100	100	20,000	‡Todd Ship..	87	87	87
700	‡Int. T. Corp	⅝	⅝	⅝	3,200	Trian. P. v. t. ctfs.	2	1⅞	2
400	‡Do pf.	1¼	1	1¼	7,000	†Un. Motors.	30	27⅝	27¾
1,200	‡Lake T. B't.	8¼	7⅞	8¼	10	†Un. Sugar..	36	36	36
					700	†U. S. A. Cp.	6¼	5⅝	5⅝
					800	†U. S. Lt. & Heat Corp.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
					100	World F. Cp. v. t. ctfs..	⅜	⅜	⅜
					100,000	†W.M. A.Cp	10¼	8⅝	8⅞
					1,500	‡Do pf.	65	58	60
					700	‡Zinc C. Co..	3	2⅞	3

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

200	Anglo-Am. Oil						19½	19½	19½

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

1,000	††Allen Oil..	60	57	60	600	†Merritt Oil.	26¼	25¾	26
1,200	††Am.Ventu.	20	19	20	10,000	Met. Petrol..	2	1½	1½
20,000	‡Barn'tO.&G.	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	4,000	††Midwest Oil	78	77	78
300	†Con.Mex.Oil, (a pros.)..	59	59	59	400	‡Nat. O.& R.	3½	3½	3½
500	‡Cosden&Co., toll rct)..	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	2,000	‡N. Y.-Okla.	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	†Cos. O.& G.	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	5,000	†Okla. Oil ..	8½	7½	8
1,000	‡Cos. O.& G. ctfs	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	1,500	Okla. P.& R.	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛
5,900	††Crosby Pet., (a pros.)..	57	54	55	8,000	†OmarO.& G.	31	31	31
500	‡Elk Basin..	10¼	10	10¼	1,000	Osage-Hom..	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
4,000	‡Elkland O.& G.,(a pros.)	⅜	⅜	⅜	1,000	Penn. Gaso..	½	½	½
125,000	‡Esmeralda..	2⅞	1¾	2⅛	860	†Penn.-Wyo.	8½	8¼	8½
2,800	‡Federal Oil	5½	5¾	5¼	200	‡People's Oil	1	1	1
300	‡Int. Petrol.	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	500	‡Sapul.O.&R.	10	9⅝	9¾
1,000	Kenova Oil, (a pros.)..	¾	¾	¾	5,300	Sequoy.O.&R.	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
3,640	Keystone Con	⅝	*8⅝	8⅝	100	‡SinclairGulf	31	31	31
700	‡Knick.-Wyo. Oil pf..	9¼	9¼	9¼	5,000	††Unit. West.	47	43	44
					1,000	†Utah Pet., (a pros.)..	42	42	42
					200	Vacuum	⅞	⅞	⅞
					510	‡Victoria Oil new stock.	9	8⅝	9
					1,200	‡W.States P.	⅞	⅞	⅞

MINING STOCKS.

3,900	Acme C. H..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1,300	†Jumbo Ext.	36	36	36
1,400	Al.-Brit. Col. Metals ..	⅝	⅝	⅝	500	††Kewanas..	14½	14½	14½
3,400	Alaska M. C.	5⅞	5¾	5¾	1,500	Louis. Con...	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,000	††Al.Stan.C.	39	38	39	300	Magma. Cop..	44	44	44
800	‡Ar. Bing. C.	6⅝	6½	6½	500	†M'matic C.	22	20	20
3,700	††Atlanta ..	12	11½	12	3,800	†Mag'e Cop..	⅛	⅞	⅞
2,470	Big. Cop.	63	23⅝	23⅝	3,700	†Marsh Min	16	14	14
100	Bing. Min..	13	13	13	8,000	Mason Val..	6¾	6¼	6⅜
6,000	Bos. & Mon.	63	61	63	400	†McKinley-D	51	50	51
1,700	†Brad. C. M..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	3,800	†Milford Cop	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,500	Butte&C.&Z. v. t. ctfs.	12	11¼	11⅜	12,000	†Moh. C. Co.	75	65	75
500	Butte Det..	..	..	..	14,500	†Monster Cr.	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Butte-N. Y..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1,500	†Mother Lo.	28½	27½	28
2,000	††Caledonia..	55	55	55	400	††N. Hon.	1	1	1
12,000	†Calumet & ..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	10,000	††Nat. Leas.	15	15	15
1,800	Canada Cop.	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	4,000	†Nat. Z. & L	60	60	60
3,500	†Cashboy ..	7⅛	7	7⅛	2,200	†Newray M. &	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,200	†Coco Riv.M.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2,100	†N. Y. Zinc. (a pros)..	½	½	½
2,000	Con.Ariz.Sm.	21¼	21¼	21¼	22,000	†O. W. C., new, w. i.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3,000	Con. Cop. M.	†68⅜	57⅜	60	12,500	†Port. C. C..	40	38	40
500	†Con. H'stead	⅞	⅞	⅞	500	†Red W. M..	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	Crystal C. M.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1,500	†Rich. Cop..	56	54	55
1,300	Dunder.Ariz. C. (a pros.)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	2,300	†Rochester M	55	53	54
2,000	††East. Cop.	56	55	56	500	††Sag. M. Co	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
22,400	††Emma Con.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	400	†Santa R. D.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,500	††Fee Cop.	63	62	63	700	Sen. Copper..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,500	†GlendaleM. & Mill..	18	18	18	1,500	S. K. of A..	20¾	19¾	19¾
1,200	†Gold. Con..	50	49	50	1,200	††Success M.	39	37	38
2,000	††Gt. Bend..	8	8	8	500	Sup. Cop., (a pros)	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,000	†G'monsterM.	1⅞	1	1⅛	200	Tonopah Ext	2½	2½	2⅝
6,000	†Harg. Min..	13	12	13	200	Tri-Bullion ..	¼	¼	¼
900	Hecla Min...	8⅝	8½	8½	1,000	Un. Cop. M.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,500	Hud. B. Z. M.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1,000	Un. Mag'a.	20	20	20
500	†Iron Blos...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	8,400	Un. M. of A.	⅝	⅝	⅝
15,000	†Jerome Ver. (a pros.)..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	2,100	††U. S. Tr..	22	20	21
1,500	Jose.-Kenne. (a pros)..	⅝	⅞	⅝	2,000	††U. Nat. M.	3¾	3¼	3¾
					3,500	†West E. C..	68	66	66
					4,500	†Ver. M. C..	26	25	25

BONDS.

$10,000	‡Am. S. 5s..	92¼	92½	92½	$6,000	†Russ. Govt. new 5½s	75	73	74
1,000	‡At. Ch. 5s.	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞					
2,000	‡Con. & Co. new 6s..	98	98	98	5,000	‡Do 6½s..	83	83	83

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Ask.
Aetna c. of d.	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Am.-Brit.Mfg.	6	10	8	10
Do pf.	30	35	30	35
Am.Drug.Syn.	10	13	10	15
Am. Stores	35	37	35	37
Am. S. 1st pf.	98	98	98	98
Am. W. Paper	4	4⅜	4	4⅜
AtlanticSteel	125	140	125	140
But.-Judson..	43	47	43	47
Cal. P. Corp.	35⅜	36½	35⅜	36½
Can. Nat. Gas	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Chal. Motors	10	12	10	12
Charc.Iron pf.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
Cramp Ship..	85	89	85	89
CurtissAer.pf.	78	86	..	..
Eastern Steel	116	118	116	118
Electric Gun..	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Elite Plan S.

SHORTAGE OF SHIPS CUTS IMPORTS DOWN

New York Received $39,290,549 from Europe in May and $40,446,800 in April.

GERMANY SENT $10 WORTH

Lack of Raw Materials and Labor, as Well as Submarine Activity, Held Responsible for Slump.

Submarine activity and scarcity of tonnage, coupled with a slackening of manufacturing output due to inability to obtain adequate supplies of raw materials and labor shortage, were the factors thought at the Custom House to be responsible for a falling off in imports received from Europe at the Port of New York in May, figures for which were made public yesterday by Collector Malone. Total imports here last month from all the world also fell off when compared with the preceding month, while European entries were noticeably below those of May, 1916, despite the fact that practically every import item sold abroad at a higher price last month than in the corresponding period one year ago.

Total May imports here from all sections reached $118,850,759, against $126,801,160 in April, $147,901,883 in March, and $97,834,888 in February, the first month of intensified submarine warfare. In January, the port's incoming trade had a value of $128,344,239. Imports from Europe here in May were entered as having a value of $39,290,549, compared with $40,446,800 in April, and $46,116,034 in May, 1916. England was the only Entente country of Europe to show import gains here in May when compared with April, although Japan's inward trade was heavier last month than in April. English merchandise imported in May had a value of $21,141,904, against $16,632,638 in April, and $18,768,697 in May of last year. Scotch and Irish imports in the aggregate were somewhat heavier than in April.

May witnessed a big slump in French imports set down at New York, the official figures for last month showing their value to be only $5,283,500, against $9,239,975 in April, and $7,276,532 in May, 1916. Italy's imports fell from $4,240,431 in April to $2,508,853 in May, while in the same month one year ago such entries had a value of $4,387,399. Russia in Europe, especially, made a poor showing in raw materials sent to this port last month, the total value being put down at only $39,172, compared with $116,427 in April. Imports here from Russia via the Asiatic route in May totaled $149,169.

A big spurt was made in May in the receipt of merchandise from the Netherlands, its value being $2,208,853, against $106,079 in April. Incoming trade with the Scandinavian countries increased in May while that with Spain declined. Shipments from Greece last month were at a low figure, their value being set down at $78,044, compared with $1,701,629 in April. Swiss imports were somewhat lower than in April.

Germany's total importations at New York last month had a value of only $10, as against a monthly average of approximately $10,000,000 before the war. Goods from Austria-Hungary here in May were appraised at $2,432. Customs officials refused to throw any light on the character of the small shipments from Germany, and were equally uncommunicative as to how the Austrian goods managed to evade the allied blockade.

So-called North American imports here, including Canada, Cuba, Central America, and the West Indies, aggregated for May $22,520,517, a falling off of about $2,000,000 compared with April. South American imports last month were valued at $35,900,835, a decline compared with the April entries of $500,000. Asiatic entries last month were returned at $18,604,681, or $1,400,000 less than in April. Shipments from Oceania and Africa in May were respectively $1,340,873 and $912,340. In April these figures were $1,796,755 and $5,855,422. The big drop in May of imports from Africa was attributed to embargoes and a scarcity of shipping.

As showing the world-wide increases in import values, based on selling prices, the National City Bank yesterday gave out a statement enumerating some of the higher prices now being paid by American importers in foreign markets. The bank's statement said in part:

"Raw cotton, for example, most of it from Egypt, was imported in March, 1917, at an average price of 31.8c per lb., against 16.8c in March, 1914, a date immediately preceding the war, and these, be it remembered, represent the export price at the port or country from which it is sent to us. Sisal imports in March of the current year were $302 per ton, against $117 in March, 1914; copper, 29.5c per lb., against 14.1c three years earlier; goat skins, 62.2c per lb., against 25.7c three years earlier; cheese at an average of 34c per lb., against 17.5c; flax seed at $2.39 per bushel, against $1.29; beans at $5.21 per bushel, against $1.56; potatoes at $1.77, against 72c three years ago; indigo at $2 per lb., against 15c per lb. in the same months in 1914; logwood at $36 per ton, against $11; combing wool at 48c, against 24.6c in March, 1914; lead at 6.5c per lb., against 3c; copper at 29.5c, against 14.1c three years ago; cotton stockings at $3.27 per dozen paid, against $1.27 in March, 1914; sugar at exactly double the price of three years ago; currants at an advance of 300 per cent.; while cattle hides, manila hemp, raw silk, india rubber, tin, lumber, cotton and woolen cloth, and many other articles show advances, some of them as much as 100 per cent. Wood pulp, mechanically ground, shows an average import price in March, 1917, of $30.73 per ton, against $16.35 in July, 1914; chemical pulp, unbleached, $96.90 per ton, against $36.75, and chemical pulp, bleached, $133.11 per ton, against $49.20 in 1914. All of these advances occur in the price at which the merchandise in question was sold in the country from which exported to the United States."

UNIFORMS FOR NAVY GIRLS.

Tailor-Made Suits to be Provided for Women Enlisted as Yeomen.

The many women who will enter the navy and take service in the clerical force as yeomen, releasing the regular yeomen for sea duty, will wear navy uniforms. The bids for the contracts of making the uniforms closed Saturday night last, and the awards will be made this week. The navy woman's uniforms must be out in one week after the contract is given.

Bids are made on the following items: One thousand suits of blue serge (skirt and coat); 2,000 suits of white drill (skirt and coat); 2,000 skirts of white drill; 3,000 waists of beach cloth or similar material; 1,000 hats of navy blue felt, and 1,000 hats of white rough flat straw.

The garments Uncle Sam's navy girls will wear will be strictly navy tailor made. Edwin A. Hochstadter of the Majestic Cloak Company, New York, who is one of the bidders, has given out some of the specifications. The coats, of navy serge or white bleached drill, will be slightly shaped to the figure, as long as to the knuckles of the hand when hanging, with plain seams and single breasted. There will be four navy gilt buttons, six inches apart, as usually worn, sleeve cuffs to have three navy gilt buttons. On each hip will be an outside patch pocket, the top of each to be abreast of the fourth button. The lower corners are slightly rounded, with shield-shaped flap at top. Plaits two inches wide will run from the shoulder, both front and back, Norfolk style. The belt, one and three-quarter inches wide, running under plaits, is fastened with a gilt button in front. The lining of the serge coat will be dark blue sateen; the white will be skeleton.

Skirts will be plain navy blue serge or white drill, strictly tailor made, full at the bottom, to fit the figure over the hips, belting with reinforced waistband. There will be a placket fastened with invisible snappers and two patch pockets, each with flap and gilt button. The skirts will be four inches above the ankle joint in length.

Waists will be tailor made of beach cloth or similar material, front and back plain to top shoulder seam, all seams flat. There will be one-seam sleeves, set plain into the arm hole, slightly gathered into the cuff, which fastens at the outer wristbone with two buttons. The collar is made to be worn unbottoned and folded back or buttoned high, turning over two and a half inches. At top, the corners slant away from the centre front. There will be a plain patch pocket on the left side of the waist, and the buttons will be of plain pearl.

The hat will be the straight-brimmed sailor of navy blue felt or white rough flat straw. It is to be made to dimensions and to be ordered to fit the person. The brim will be 2¾ inches from crown to outer edge, crown 3¾ inches high, 6¼ inches wide at top, and 6½ inches at bottom; 7¾ inches long at top and 8¼ inches at bottom.

The suits will be made in standard stock sizes, and the Government will furnish most of the materials—the serge, drill, navy gilt buttons, cap ribbons for hats, and also rating badges.

Gasoline Explodes in a Sewer.

An explosion of gasoline in the trunk line sewer at Tenth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street yesterday blew off four manhole covers a few hundred feet apart, creating much excitement, but causing no damage. The police believe that gasoline from the nearby garages found its way into the sewer and was ignited by accident.

ASK INSURANCE MEN TO TAKE WAR RISKS

Appeal Will Be Sent to Companies Which Have Failed to Accept Proposed Rider.

COMMISSION TAKES ACTION

Only Half of the 200 Big Life Concerns Have So Far Given Assent to Measure.

The Executive Committee of the National Insurance Commissioners decided yesterday to issue a direct appeal to the life insurance companies to accept the "war risk rider" as agreed upon by the Commissioners in April, so that there would be a uniform type of insurance policy for men entering the army or the navy.

The war rider was the result of joint action by the Commissioners and the insurance companies, and that it has not been accepted by all has come as a surprise. It was because of this and the fact that it is believed that action should be taken before men are actually called to the front that the matter was of first importance at the meeting of the Executive Committee held in the Hotel Astor.

In the rider the minimum rate of $37.50 was fixed for each $1,000 of war risk, in addition to the regular premium. This premium was fixed upon with the understanding that it was to prevail for the first year or until it would appear from actual experience that the rate was excessive or insufficient.

Commissioner Burton Mansfield of Connecticut is the Chairman of the War Rider Committee, and he will issue at once the appeal to the recalcitrant companies to join the others in accepting the war risk clause. The committee will go a step further and not only urge the companies to accept the $37.50 war minimum, but will urge also that they return to the insured any excess found to remain after the war is over.

"What we desire to see done is for all the insurance companies to take uniform action as to policies covering sailors and soldiers," said Mr. Mansfield. "In April we made up the war rider and fixed upon a program for war insurance. This was sent to over 200 companies, and of this number about 100 have accepted it. The matter stands at present about like this, 48 have accepted the plan as sent out, 45 have accepted with minor changes, 50 are undecided, 28 are awaiting the action of other companies, 64 have refused to accept the rider, and 20 are for different reasons not interested in war risks.

The Sub-Committee on Fraternal Societies brought to the attention of the Executive Committee the necessity of the Insurance Commissioners having a better knowledge of the merger or reinsurance deals between societies. The matter was discussed and the Secretary was instructed to inform the national body that the committee recommended that wherever there was a merger of such societies or a plan of reinsurance, that such merger or reinsurance should not only be filed with the State Commissioner of Insurance in the State interested, but that a copy of the terms should be filed with the State Commissioner in every State in which these societies did business.

The members of the Executive Committee present at the meeting were Joseph Button of Virginia, Chairman; F. H. Hardison, Massachusetts; R. Nowland, Louisiana; Cashman Hearst, Wisconsin; Burton Mansfield, Connecticut; Jesse S. Phillips, New York; John T. Winship, Michigan; Emory H. English, Iowa, and F. H. McMaster, South Carolina.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED SALE OF THE ASSETS OF HOTEL HERMITAGE CO., AND NOTICE TO CREDITORS REQUIRING THE FILING OF CLAIMS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HOTEL HERMITAGE CO., Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 24497.

Please take notice that the undersigned, Charles E. Nauss, Ferdinand J. Picker and Isaac Heineman, have received an offer for the purchase of all of the assets and property of this estate from Frank C. Hurley, which offer is in substance to pay all costs and administration claims in full and to pay to the general creditors of the estate 20% in cash of their just, lawful, provable and allowable claims in bankruptcy, and to give the third mortgage bond holders their claims in full, as set forth in the bid annexed to the petition herein, and to pay certain other charges against said property as contained in said bid.

Take notice further that an order has been made upon the petition of the said undersigned receivers, directing that a hearing be held before Hon. Julius M. Mayer, one of the Judges of the United States District Court, in Room 433 of the Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of June 19th, 1917, to consider said offer, and that at said time any further offer for the assets of this estate may be made, and will be considered.

Creditors of the bankrupt are further notified that said order contains a provision reading as follows:

"That persons claiming to be creditors of the bankrupt excepting those whose claims appear on the books of the bankrupt as creditors, and whose claims are deemed by the receivers, or by the bidder (should the bid be accepted), as valid claims shall be entitled in the event of the acceptance of said bid to be paid a percentage of their claims as creditors unless their claims are filed with the receivers before June 19th, 1917, and all such persons claiming to be such creditors and failing to file such claims with said receivers shall be barred from sharing in the distribution to be made in the event of the acceptance of any such percentage bid by this Court."

All such creditors are directed pursuant to said order to file their claims with the undersigned, the attorney for the receivers, before June 19th, 1917, at his office.

All persons are invited to make any and all bids at said time and place.

At said hearing such orders as may be just and proper will be made in respect to the sale or other disposition of any or all of the assets of this estate, the dismissal of the proceedings herein, and generally such other and further orders in reference to this estate as to the Court may seem proper.

For full particulars as to the terms and provisions of said bid of said Frank C. Hurley and of the order made by this Court thereon, reference is made to said bid, the petition of the undersigned thereon, and the order made by this Court upon said petition and offer, copies of which petition, offer and order may be had of the undersigned.

CHARLES E. NAUSS,
2289 Third Avenue,
ISAAC HEINEMAN,
217 Washington Street,
FERDINAND J. FICKER,
402 West Broadway,
Receivers.

CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Receivers, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Persons desiring to purchase may inspect the property at any time.

Information with respect to the appraisal, etc., may be obtained at the office of the attorney for the receivers.

CREDITORS ARE NOTIFIED TO FILE PROOFS OF THEIR CLAIMS WITH THE RECEIVERS BEFORE JUNE 19TH, 1917.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of F. WESTPFAL CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, June 19, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 56 Warren St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a large stock of Cutlery, Raw Materials, Blades, Tools, Barber Supplies, Hardware, Office Furniture, Safe, Typewriter, Fixtures, &c. Also the receiver's right, title, and interest in and to the Trade Marks, trade names, and good will of said business.

VINCENT H. ROTHWELL, Receiver.

BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL GROSSKOPS, trading as the "MARY ANN," Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, June 19, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 16 East 12th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Shirt Waists, Dresses, Silks, Cotton Piece Goods, Sewing Machines, Fixtures, &c.

VALTER L. BRYANT, Receiver.

BENJAMIN B. GRELLER, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOL KAMSLER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, June 19, 1917, by order of the Court, at 2:00 P. M., at 23 West 38th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of millinery, millinery supplies, trimmings, furniture, fixtures, &c.

WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STRAUSS, Attorneys for Petitioning Creditors, 66 John Street, New York.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 227, 2d floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Penn RR<Tug Salutation.
Crew<Tug Morristown
Dittmar<Barge Solon.
Dean<Clonin.
Harlem River St'b't Co<Tug Guiding Star.
People Bread<SS J L Luckenbach.
Acti Excelsior<Prinos Line.
Union Wharf Co<Eretria Co (S.)
Ayervais<SS Colon.
Dunbar<By-Products Chemical Co.
Gerakis<Stamadopulo.
NY & Cuba Mail SS Co<Tug J S Packard
Packard Dredg Co<SS Antilla.

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 857, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Empire Mfg Co<Cozens Cabinet Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.

Am Thermos Bottle Co<Goldberg.
Same<SimplexVacuum Mfg Co.
Selubsky<Kayes Mfg.
Talgman<D & D Elec.
Buell, &c, Co<Gen Ry Signal Co.
Lesser<Cosmopolitan Bank.
Admiralty:
Wasson<Barge Wm G Howard.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Building.

Equity:
Case on—Burt Co<W C Ritchie & Co.
Criminal:
U S<Roohlin.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Scott, Dowling, Smith, Page, and Shearn, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Re Schwartz.
Lord Elec Co<Barber Asphalt.
Re Orvis.
Burke<Hidgins.
Weitzenblum<Rich. Light & RR.
Dime Sav Bank<Butler.
People<Burns.
Staub<Int R T.
Schaefer<Levy.
Re Co.
Smith<Smith.
Ahearn<Ahearn.
Tuishinsky<Tulshinsky.
Radda<Radda.
Tebault<Tebault.
Miller-Franklin & Co<Gordon.
Polacco<Polacco.
Fredericks<Fredericks.
Katzenelson<Katzenelson.
Posner<Posner.
Perpente<Perpente.
Gibberman<Gibberman
Lindell<Lindell.
Hegeman<Hegeman.
Naylor<Variety.

Preferred causes:

Maier<Wagner.
Wynsbury City Fire Ins<Lichtenstein.
Amiron Sup Co<CONV.
Farmers Loan & Tr<Schreiebach.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases.

Re Sourbree, Inc.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

Irwin<Kalem Co.
Kendall<Swanston.
Weber<Davies.
Senn<Senn.
Rudkin<Levitas.
Stein<Franklin Kalbfleisch Co.
Baft<Jaffe.
Cummins<Reid.
Quaw<Perry.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached. Calendar will be called at 10 A. M.

Kelly<Nass El RR (2)
Becker<I R T.
M Wisotsky<Frankel.
D Wisotsky<same.
Knippel<Rosch.
Dragelew<NY Rys.
Jones<CNY.
Higgins<42d St &c Ry
Belliziona<NY Rys.
Cohen<Int R T.
Hannasberry<Taylor.
J Kilhenny<NY Rys.
D Kilhenny<same.
Richman<same.
Schliesel<same.
Bass<Schimmel, (2.)
Neudorf<Greens, (2.)
Greelis<Griffin, (2.)
Quigley<Mcollins.
Stewart<Belt Line Ry.
Kimpf<Schlesinger.
Paashaus<same.
Kleiman<I R T.
Martin<Van Cise.
Linthwaite<Goldberg.
Grossel<Newman.

PART IV.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.

Hauser<Frank.
Lewis<same.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.

Casata<Convent Court Corp.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Murphy<McGrath.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.

Palamara<NY Rwys.

PART X.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.

Lebowitz<Fowler.

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.

Freedman<Ullman.

PART XII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Cleat.

PART XIII.—Not in session.

PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Cases on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.

Ing—Fed M T Co<Ger Odd Fel H Assn.
Van Horn<Van Horn.
Lansing Liquidation Corp<Heinzo.(2.)
Greef Eng, &c, Co<Bonnerge Mfg Co.
Hull<Meier.
CNY<James Brogan's Breweries.
Herring<Mail.
Simpson<Ashburn.
Henkel, Jr<Rudolphy.
Perlman<Donohue.
Martinelli & Co, Inc<Beatty.
Hughes<Chadwick & Co.
Hirsch<Kaplan.
Normandy Waist Co., Inc<Chelsea Fireproof Storage W.
Safe Cabinet Co<Neuberg.
N E Con Co<CNY.
Burken<Kaltman.
Newschaefer<Miller.
Oppenheimer<Curtis.
Skolnik<Albany B Co.
Birdsong<Wasserman.
Knowles<Pollak.
Iselin<Miller.
Sinnott<Sinnott.
Little & Ives Co<Cupples & Leon Co.
Cooper<Norona.
Neudorf<Fungatch.
Weir<Hobson.
Healey<Krisky.
Lowitt<Lamborn.
Oscar Daniels Co<Nat Surety.
Carpentier<Carpentier.
Am Moisaic & Tile<Wells Bros Co.

PART XV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVI.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Held in Appellate Term room.

Stamatopulo<Gerhard & Hey.

PART XVII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.

Nicholas<Am Sur Co.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar:

Martin Engel,
George I Landon,
Fannie L Strouse,
Joseph Unger,
Anna Habicht,
Mary A McFartland,
Sole Taub,
Patrick Cuff,
Ernst A Bischoff,
Edwin B Pierce,
J A or J Albert Anderson,
Richard V Haibe, &c,
Nellie T Fitzpatrick,
Warren E Price,
William T Toomey,
Jan Fuyer,
Helen G Lichester,
Mary A H Pleak,
Henry D Borup,
Nora King,
Bridget Conlan,
Sarah A Callahan,
Joanna Bronson,
Robert Rossi,
Samuel Schwartz,
Amaile L Muller, &c,
Minnie Bauer,
Martin Schrenkeisen,
Leon M Stiefenschneider,
George W Rockwell,
Roy Friedman,
Mary L D Moore,
Anna Gross,
William G Collins.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Room 508, at 10:30 A. M.

No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Deutsch<Holsam Co.
Tuck<Zinnebaum.
Springer<Jaffa.
Quinn<Mahon.
Bennet<Klstler.
Shriftman<Bros.
Monis<Shemel (2.)
Levine<Newmark.
Sol Edman & Son<Sicklick.
Feltenstein<Yankaus.
McLellan<Roberts.
Lande<Guigley.
Casey<Comp Genl Trans.
Shumlauer<Phillips.
Kalt Lumber Co<Smith Concrete Const Co.
Lowenthal<Solomon.

PART II.—Strasbourger, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Rosen<Int R T.
D Mayerson Co<Shapiro.
Kues<A. J. Robinson Co.
Lancaster<Brain.
Burns<same.
Brun<N Y Rys.
Oppenheimer<same.
Mawhinney<Willard.
Brief<Naughton-Mulgrew Motor Co.
Valente<Clausen-Flanagan Brewery.
Poretzky<N Y Rys.
Monaco<Hudson Nav.
Unger<Lyons.
Monaco<Hudson Nav.
Moss<Realty Adv, &c, Co.
Nager<N Y Rys.
Kaplan<Int R T Co.
Harcup<Overbeck.
Lauber<Forgang.
Loraine<Cort.
Heller<Holzman.
Reardon<Rankin.
Gathein<Aetna Mort.
McLaren<Gerardts.
Carmody<Int R T Co.
Sass<Jacobs.
Cohen<Lefkowitz.
Zinlon<Einborn.
Gillen<Paramount Cont Co.
Klein<Gelband.
Golden<Dunkauer.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part I., for trial.

Edman<Bicklick.
Motion Pict Bd of Tr<Hardtman of Am<Mutual Film.
Autograph Time Lock Co<Chatham & Phenix Nat Bank.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—Commercial calendar at 10 A. M.

Hadfield<Colter.
C H Levitt & Co<D, L & W, Inc.
Vogelfanger<S Aaronson & Co.
Century Cabinet Co<J Manvil Co.
Meyers<O E Press & Co.
Herbert Interior Decorator<Pritchett.
Wolf<Aetna Acc, &c.
Woodruff<Lembeck & B Eagle Brewing.
Musil<Louise & Co.
Dunham<Plympton Press.
Seaman<Walt.
Glass<Berman.
Doorefield Sailing Ship Co<New Amsterdam Casualty Co.
Meyer<Rottenberg.
Breed<Hickson, Inc.

PART IV.—Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Re Schlesinger—Richard J. D. Keating, U. S. Sav. Bank<Arndtstein—Archibald E. Baxter.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—U. S. Sav. Bank<Pincus—Joseph P. Morrissey. Re Brohel—Chas. M. O'Keeffe.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Geissenhainer<Gregory—Wm. Klein.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Comerma Co.<Comerma—A. Walker Otis. Pierce<Pierce—Wm. N. Cohen.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Ulshen-Weiskopf Co<Doesch & Doris, Inc.—Joseph N. Deuel.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Fox<Nat Hold Co (2.)
Stewart<Stewart.
Stein<Stein.
Better<Better.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J. Case on—Fiddelman<Greater N Y Aid Soc

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Donnelly, J.

McGrath<Union Ry.
Abraham<N Y Con RR.
Kanter<Carvel Co.
Gross<Rodgers & H.
Sherman<Am Ry Co.
Swornofsky<Bieta (2).
O'Donnell<N Y Rys.
Swenson<Union Ry.
Weber<same.
Freed<C I & B Ry.
Smeltz<N Y Cons RR.
Dahlander<Park & Tilford.
Hammer<Wents.
Anton<Mutual-Mc-Dermott Dairy Corp.
Strassberger<Egerton.
San Stamped Ware, &c, Co<Canal Mfg.
Bennett<Hetsner.
Shanley<Lawrence.
Tulchiner<Malcolm.

Highest number reached in regular order, 974.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Weeks, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

TRIAL TERM—Talbot, J.

Flygar<Swedish Fin Ev Church.
Horn<Rogers & Hagerty.
Baumstein<Jaokmowits.
Bank<Rathstein.
Bryan Drug Co<Union Ry.
Barra<same.
Klose<Fed League B B Club.
Pellegrini<Tozzini.
Re Berkowitz.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J. No day calendar.

Heaton<Talbot.
Bronx Cent Imp Co.
Protectory.
Baum<S B Bldg Corp.
Dickstein<Seddon Realty Co.
Lackowitz<Emerald Const Co.
Turvak<Int R T.
Passenant<42d St. Man & St N RR.
Levine<same.
De Luca<Andrews.
Scher<M. Rubel Co.
Zircher<Webber.
Rehfeld<Wheeler.
Levine<Strathman.
Reardon<R Carvel Co (2.)
Bottari<Sabella.
Preggiato<Tobin.
Strothkamp<Guy.
Teller<Levay.
Strauss<C H Heer Dry Goods Co.
Delvaux<Lefkowitz Schwartz Silk Co.
Marino<N Y Rys.
Raisler Heating Co<Israel.
Goldberg<Schwarz.
Louzon<42d St, &c RR
Broomberg<Held.
Lehlich<Hougaz & H.
McGraun<Host.
Feldman<NY Rys.
Lambart<Mirror Film.
Monaco<Cent Imp Co.
Vigoder<Spinadel.
Wodrop<Spencer.
Syndicate Pub Co<Journal Pub Co.
Curro<Barrett.
Rosenberg<Empire City Sub Co.
Nuber<Sosenne.
Gerber<Ossoman.
Galwey<Spindler.
Wallowitz<Marksamer
Clark Co<Blanchard.
Leonard<Alaska Chem.
Moorhouse<Lozier Mot
Newark Cheese Co<Heller.
Zitzel<Full.
Shattuck<Buek.
Kaplan<Kaplan.
Morrissey<Bloch.
Koralsky<Malachi. (2.)

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Cohen<Marks.
Birch<Globe Automatic Sprinkler Co.
Harris<A M Schwartz Silk Corp (2).
Trantz Realty Corp<Albert D. Howlett.
Kelly<Marinucci.
Boord<Goldberg.
Schlesinger<Thumen.
Kosofsky<Gordon.
Rehmer<Fid & Dep.
Carolyn Laundry<London & L, &c, Co
Kalt Lumber Co<So Concrete Const.
Bokal<Roth.
Lowenthal<Solomon.
Warner Godfrey Co<Drachlis
Dretchin<Workingmen's Co-op Pub Assn.
Toole<Miller.

Case on.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Hylan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Malone, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

Kelly<Kelly.
Stedeker<Miller.
McKenney<McKenney.
Abramowitz<Tamarkin
Wulstein<Wulstein.
Kunen<Kunen.
Widynski<Widynski.
Robinson<Robinson.
Manheimer<Schwartz.
Sallman<Schwartz.
Trent Rity<CNY.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 4349.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Clark, J.; Part V., Van Siclen, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Callaghan, J.

Callen<Dowling et al.
Morley<Nassau RR.
Kenigsberg<Stewart et al.
Hearon<Shewan & Sons.
Carnick<Nas RR.
Thomas<B H RR.
Frey<CNY.
Jakubonis<NY Rys.
Volkommer<CNY.
Robinson<B H RR.
Olsen<same.
O'Brien<Franklin Garage.
Brewer<Jenkins.
Weiner<Cloud.
Fishman<Nas RR.
Cornfeld<C I & B RR.
Int Bottling Works<Nassau RR.
Knowles<Nevins.
Sharpe<Clarke.
Wichman<N Y Consol RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.

No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Hagedorney<Steel Erectors Co.
McGarry<15th Av Rlty Co et al.
Goldfarb<Samuels & Sons.
Sisson<Maass et al.
Lyman<Putnam Coal & Ice Co.
Morescco<Morescco.
Mortensen<B H RR.
McKay<Baird.
Rizza<Stevens Co.
Gann<Lewis.
Abrams<McAvoy.
Hiller<Shapiro et al.
Berni<Strook.
Schubert<Haag.
Worth Bank et al<Waldron<Quimby et al.
Hederman<Gulnan.
Glynn<Jacoby.
Hannman<NY Cons RR et al.
Mackintosh, Bopp<Hudson & Man RR.
Pepplitzer<Fisher.
Rosenswelg<Tucker.
Lucisano<Hermann.

Highest number reached on regular call, 9988.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Frederick<Naumann, Jane Van Cott Morse, Luigi Barbagelato.

Administration of: Darah Bender, Bessie Gilligan.

Accounting of: Catherine O'Rourke, David Davis, Mirivan Franklin,

Ronco Infants, Onofrio Carleo, Hannah Johnson, Abraham Berger, Shapiro Infants, Henry Hamm, John L Adams, Edward W Day.

Estate of: Henry Rosenbaum.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Roy, J.; Part V., Hylan, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.

Inq—Abraham<Schatz.
Inq—Shadolin<Horowitz.
Green<Stauch (real Part V.)
Sachs<Transit Dev Co (same.)
Friedman<Umas (same.)
Blavell<B H RR.
Ahrens<Linder.
Larkin<Nass El RR.
Chleboeski<Cudahy Packing Co.
O'Hara<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Zito<McLaughlin.
Rubin<Spiner Con Co.
Pereira<C I & B RR.
Caggari<Nass El RR.
Mayers<Hyatt.
Nichamoff<Friedman.
Weisler<Rogers & President Corp.
Johnson<White.
Devlin<Nass El RR.
Dann<Cappelino.
Knauer<Terry & T Co
Brower<Jordan.
Katz<Brooklyn Daily Eagle.
Clement<Nass El RR.
Geo<Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Jaycox, J.—At 10 A. M.

The answer must be "ready" or "off." Cases must be ready for trial when reached.

Donovan<Kissena Pk Corp et al.
Inq—Vassar<Vassar.
Lally<McKenna.
Same<Lally et al.
Skelly, as Trustee<Jamaica Bay Manufacturing Co et al.
Roecker<Roecker et al.
Inq—Milesevic<Milosevic.

Highest number is 497C.

TRIAL TERM—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Mandolino, an infant<Friedman.
Begg<B H RR et al.
McCready<same.
Ellerman<Mack et al.
Schinzel<The R F Stevens Milk Co.
Timpson<Walters.
Brinsky<B, Q C & S RR Co.
Lautz<Card.

Cases will be added to the day calendar each day from the reserve calendar of June 13, 1917.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1644.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Day At 10 A. M.

Wells<Walsh.
Ugovitch<Ohio Farmers' Fire Ins Co.
Rontey<Rontey.
Corkery<City Yonkers
Re Mamie Vaughton.
Lyon<Nat Surety Co.
Ebling Brewing Co<Gennaro.
Boyer<Mayfl.

Highest number reached on call, 448.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Platt, J. At 9:45 A. M.

Fiske<NY, N H & H RR.
Fischer<N Y Times.
Gregonis<Phila & R Coal & Iron Co.
Jackson<McGuire.
McQuade<Fitzpatrick.
Fusco<NY, N H RR.
Vogel<City Yonkers.
Dufft<City Mt Vernon
Dmerskie<NY C & H R RR.
Leach<Wohlfell, (2.)
Flannery<NY Rys.
Zebrowski<NY C RR.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day!

Wheaton<Jones.
Washburne<White.
Duffy<West St RR.
McTeigue<Gates.
Fish<West Ei RR.
Flynn<Yonkers RR.
Zimmerman<Un Ry.
Malloy<Milliken.
Cooper<Goodman.
Farley<Yonkers RR Co. (2.)
Drain<Manhat Steam Bakery Co.

Highest number reached on call, 590.

PART II.—Special calendar—Platt, J.

Short causes:

Whelan<Figux.
Gorton<Hancock Life Ins Co.
Searle<Hart.
Bare<same.

Contract causes:

Defiance Machine Co<Grumman.
Cowles<Morse Boulder Co.
Keller<Dugan.
Cornell<Bensall.
Lowerre<Carpenter.
Abrahams<Abrahams.
Fishbaugh<Brian.
Yonkers Builders' Sup Co<Anderson.
Buchanan<Houghton.
Ebbinghaus<Ebbinghaus.

Highest number reached on call, 448.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Platt, J. At 9:45 A. M.

Fi

STEFANSSON SEEKS NORTHEAST PASSAGE

Explorer Now, or Soon Will Be, on Way in Renewed Arctic Adventure.

ON POWER BOAT POLAR BEAR

Has Plenty of Food and Gasoline and Expects to Ascend St. Lawrence Perhaps by Autumn.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 16.—The arrival in Greenland of the McMillan expedition, which left New York in July, 1913, to explore Crockerland, and which reported that this supposed continent, whose mountain tops Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary believed he saw in 1906, did not exist, leaves Vilhjalmar Stefansson, at the head of a Canadian expedition, the only explorer in the arctic seas. It is believed that Stefansson and his twenty-four white men and nineteen Eskimos already are or soon will be heading eastward from Melville Island on board the motor vessel Polar Bear in an attempt to make the northeast passage from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean.

Stefansson and his expedition left Victoria, B. C., June 17, 1913, just four years ago, in the steam whaler Karluk. At Nome, Alaska, the expedition was divided into northern and southern parties, Stefansson, on the Karluk, taking command of the former, which was to seek new land north of the mouth of the Mackenzie River, and Dr. Rudolph M. Anderson, with two smaller vessels, proceeding toward the Coronation Gulf country east of the Mackenzie delta, to make a geological, botanical, and biological survey of the country, besides charting channels and studying the Eskimos, some of whom are blue-eyed, it is supposed from an admixture of blood from the lost Scandinavian colony of Greenland.

The Karluk stopped at Point Barrow, the most northerly point of Alaska, early in September, 1913, and was at once clutched by the ice. On Sept. 10 the ship was apparently frozen in for the Winter, and Stefansson, accompanied by two white men and two Eskimos, went ashore to hunt caribou for Winter meat. While he was absent a violent storm arose and blew the Karluk out to sea. The Karluk was soon afterward again gripped by the ice and carried westward, being finally crushed by the ice Jan. 16, 1914, east of Wrangell Island, which is north of Siberia. The men took to the ice, but became separated, and several were never seen again. The others, under Captain Robert Bartlett, reached Wrangell Island, and eight men were rescued in September, 1914, by a vessel sent to the island for the purpose. Captain Bartlett having made his way over the ice to Siberia and Nome with news of the disaster.

Meanwhile Stefansson and his associates moved eastward along the shore of the Arctic and fell in with the Anderson party in Winter quarters at Martin Point, west of the mouth of the Mackenzie River. Stefansson and two companions set out in March, 1914, over the ice with dogs and made their way due north, discovering a large island or continent northwest of Prince Patrick Island and making a safe return to Banks Island. Stefansson passed the Summers of 1915 and 1916 in exploring this new land, having established communication in 1915 with the Anderson party through the power boat Polar Bear, which had gone to Bankslend with supplies. Stefansson purchased the Polar Bear, and has since made it his headquarters. Most of the crew of the Polar Bear remained with him. He has an abundance of food, and a large stock of gasoline.

Dr. Anderson, who returned from the Arctic in 1916, brought news that Stefansson purposed to pass the Winter of 1916-17 at Winter Harbor, Melville Island. It was his purpose, as soon as the ice broke, to head eastward with the Polar Bear in an effort to accomplish the northeast passage and end his adventures with an ascent of the St. Lawrence River to Montreal. Stefansson at last accounts had a large number of dogs and was in the best of health.

In a letter to Rear Admiral Peary, dated Cape Kellett, Banks Island, Jan. 11, 1916, Stefansson said:

"Should you not hear from us by November, 1917, it is to be presumed that something beyond our control has delayed us. I am of the opinion that in the Spring of 1918 a ship or ships should be sent north from the Atlantic to look for us if we have not been heard from then."

In this letter Stefansson expressed hope of co-operating with the McMillan party in demonstrating the existence or nonexistence of Crockerland.

Fourteen men of the Canadian expedition have died from exposure, suicide and disease, twelve having perished on the ice and on Wrangell Island after the wreck of the Karluk.

$100,000 FOR MIDDLEBURY.

Connecticut College Gets an Anonymous Gift Conditionally.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., June 18.—An anonymous gift of $100,000 to Middlebury College on condition that $200,000 additional be raised prior to June 1, 1918, was announced by President John M. Thomas at a commencement luncheon today.

The gift is the largest in the history of the institution. It will be applied to the general endowment fund. President Thomas explained that the college hoped to make a substantial increase in the salaries of professors.

AUCTION SALES.

Continuation Sale, Starting with Lot 1170

Charles Shongood

United States Auctioneer, will sell at public auction, on this day

Tuesday, June 19, 1917,

at 10:30 A. M., pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, made in the matter of

A. J. Crawford Company,

Bankrupt, on behalf of Julius Lewis, as chattel mortgagee, the property located at the premises of A. J. Crawford Company,

No. 5 East 48th Street,

Borough of Manhattan, New York City. The property consists of

Art Furniture, Curios, Antiques, Chinaware, Silverware, and other rare and valuable articles of household furniture and Decorations, such as Mahogany Furniture, Chippendale Furniture, Satin Wood Furniture, Glassware, Tapestry, Mahogany Clock, Tea Sets, Andirons, Antique Jewelry, Open Furniture, Safe, Desk, Table, Chairs, Oriental Rugs.

$40,000 Stock of

ART STAMPED LINEN

EMBROIDERY GOODS & MATERIAL

Consisting of a large line linen scarfs, centre-pieces, table covers, napkins, Turkish towels, linen towels, pillow tops, pillow cases, children's dresses; complete line stamped ladies' nightgowns, chemises and combinations, handkerchiefs, and baby carriage covers, bags and fancy novelties; large line embroidery flosses, silks, linens, laces, fringes, embroidery hoopies, needles, cotton; 200 folding hangers, all original packages being the entire stock formerly Partridge & Wilcox.

J. FRENKEL, Auctioneer, will sell

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1917,

10:30 A. M., 401 Broadway, N. Y. C., above large and high grade stock.

T. N.—This sale should interest entire trade, as goods of this character have not been offered for some years and will be sold in large lots. Tel. Franklin 2488.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

Take notice that the undersigned receiver will sell the assets of Aaron Daitz, bankrupt, consisting of a stock of clothing, men's furnishings and dry goods on Friday, June 22nd, at 11 A. M., at No. 173 Hall Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.

LOUIS G. BEEKMAN, Receiver.

DAVID BOEKER, Attorney for Receiver, 738 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

AUCTIONEERS.

HIRAM H. PARKE, Art Auctioneer

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

AUTO COATS wanted on consignment; Palm Beach and pongee. K 68 Times.

BATISTE.—Open for cheap cream cotton warp batiste, any width. Louis Rosenheim & Co., 114 West 17th.

BATHROBE CUTTING.—Contract open for any quantity blanket bathrobe cutting; medium size. Spring 2072.

BROADCLOTH.—Pear gray; state width and price. G 78 Times.

BUTTONS, braids, trimmings, dress accessories; other merchandise, every description; cash for jobs. Stember, 616 Cable Building. Spring 7980.

BUTTONS, Braids, Woolens.—$100,000 cash for them; remarkable. 62 West 14th. Chelsea 9192.

CHEVIOT.—Hug Flaglers cheviot, No. 2500, navy and brown. Hanauer & Arnstein, Inc., 136 Madison Av.

COATS, DRESSES.—Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. H. Tyrolar, general merchandise; Mr. Ahrens, children's Fall coats, also job of children's dresses; Miss Altfeld, ladies' taffeta dresses; Miss Vincent, waists, jobs, and regular merchandise. Ben. F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

COATS.—Jobbers, Attention! Manufacturer with 16 machines wants to do contracting on ladies' and children's coats. Address Z. & J., 32 Greene St.

COATS WANTED.—Good line of pile fabric and cloth coats for Boston and New England, by a well-known salesman. Z 390 Times Annex.

COATS, Suits, and Dresses.—Jobber looking at Fall samples. Call all week, Room 602-604, 38-40 West 33d.

COATS, Suits.—Prominent jobber looking at Fall samples. Fourth floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Looking at Fall coats all week. M. Rosenman & Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber looking at snappy styles. 11 West 25th, third floor.

CORDUROY.—613 white corduroy, quantity; state best price. Specialty, 211 2d St., Elizabeth, N. J.

COTTON GOODS.—Interested in large offerings, white muslins, cambrics, nainsooks, spots or futures. Phone Gramercy 4006. Dept. W.

COTTON GOODS.—Open to buy white cambrics and nainsooks, spot or future delivery. Spring 5033.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Will buy any quantity of flash crepe de chine. Call with samples, Harris Bros. & Barnett, 11 East 26th.

DRESSES, SUITS.—Kaufman's underselling store, Harrisburg, Penn.; Mr. J. M. Lloyd open for wash dresses and job of suits. Ben. F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Contractors, taffeta and serge dresses; bring samples. M. Weissman & Sons, 118 West 22d.

DRESSES.—Open to buy job of taffetas, crepe meteors, &c.; also job of taffeta suits for cash. Mayers, 571 8th Av.

DRESSES.—Silk and serge; jobber placing orders. 40 West 27th St., third floor, all this week.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at taffeta dresses; bring samples. Apply 18 West 27th, 10th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at serge, silk, and georgette dresses. 39 West 32d, fifth floor.

DRESSES.—Contractor, with serge and silk dresses for Fall; call all week. Paris Dress Co., 25 West 31st St.

DRESSES.—Contractors on taffeta and satin. Call all day with samples, 5th floor, 12 East 32d St.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at party and evening dresses. 18 West 27th St., 10th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors' taffeta and serge dresses; bring samples. 20 West 27th, 4th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors' serge dresses; bring samples. Silk & Kohn Co., 1,182 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Contractors taffeta and serge dresses bring samples. Excel, 145 W. 30th.

GEORGETTES.—Attention, manufacturers! Georgette, crepe de chine, charmeuse for immediate and future delivery. B. B., 40 Times Uptown.

GEORGETTES.—Open for large quantity of Georgettes for cash. Room 1010, 303 5th Av.

KHAKI.—Uniform house open for quantities of cotton khaki cloth for spot cash. Telephone Spring 8391.

PANAMAS.—Interested in import bodies of panamas for Spring 1918. Call Greeley 4076.

PIECE GOODS.—Open for quantity of 767 Whitman for cash. G. Hellman & Co., 101 Prince St.

PLUSH.—Open for quantity; also velours; spot only. Jacob Cohen, 11 West 32d.

POPLINS.—Open for quantity 767 black, navy, and green for spot cash. Giant Skirt House, 29 West 15th St. Chel. 1480.

POPLIN.—Open to buy poplin; also tan serges. Farragut 622.

POPLIN.—P. P. L. or similar cloth, in black and navy. Madison Square 6863.

SERGES.—Wellington Sears 5500 and American 60060. Goldstein & Newburger, 225 4th Av.

SERGES.—Whitman's American 0936, U. S. 235; spot cash paid. G 29 Times.

SERGES.—Will pay cash for Whitman's, style 104 and 9. Chelsea 9867.

SILK JERSEYS, all colors; quantity no object. Perl Dress and Waist House, 35 West 36th St.

SKIRTS.—Contractors wanted on silk top skirts. Call, with samples, Lauretta Skirt Co., 456 4th Av., Room 703.

STRAW.—Open for straw braids in patent and Italian Milan; all widths and colors. Telephone Stuyvesant 679.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall suits all day. 15 East 26th, Room 1911.

SUITS.—Will look at suits from 12 to 5 P. M., 145 West 30th, 11th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at better grade suits. Ninth floor, 29 West 30th St.

SUITS.—Looking at Fall line, better grade only. 131 W. 28th St., 4th floor.

SUITS.—Looking at samples of Fall suits. 22 West 28th, 6th floor.

TAFFETA, navy, wanted; must be good quality; quantity no object; for spot cash. I. Zimitbaum, 38 West 32d St.

UNDERWEAR.—Silk and muslin underwear jobbers ready to look at high-class lines for Fall delivery; write for appointment. Box G 72 Times.

VELOUR.—Chase's Swiss velours, crushed mole stripes in various widths. Z 397 Times Annex.

VELOURS.—Spring shades and weight. Colonial Cloak & Suit Co., 34 East 12th St.

VELOUR plaids, Arthur G. Meyer 1804 and 1812. Phone Farragut 9728.

WASH GOODS.—Will buy for cash unlimited quantity cotton piece goods, white or colored; will take garment manufacturers' surplus stock. Box C 453 Times Annex.

WOOLENS.—Will buy any quantity mixtures, light and heavy weights; also navy blue and black serges; all makes; spot cash. Elias Surut, 19-21 Greene St. Tel. 9697 Spring.

ZIBILYNS.—Kelly & Rafter; all colors, any quantity, cash. Phone Spring 1640.

Offerings to Buyers

BEACH CLOTH.—We have Whitman's 56-inch, also Parker Wilder's 36-inch; all worsted. Call Spring 6103.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany, No. 315; all shades, $2.10. K 124 Times.

BUTTONS.—Metal and celluloid buttons, large quantities, to close out; all sizes; seconds in fish-eye pearl in 36 line to close out very cheap. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

CAPES.—About 50 high-grade serge and jersey capes, average $20, to close out at $7.50 net. 12 West 32d St., fifth floor.

CHARMEUSE satin, 40 inch, of assorted colors, suitable for dresses and wraps. Farragut 2202.

COATS, SUITS.—To close out; sport, jersey, taffetas, satin, velours, all shades; splendid assortment. J. P. Slater, 22 West 32d.

COATS.—Silk plush, 48 inches long, 72-inch sweep, 11-inch collar; belt nicely trimmed; guaranteed lining; $10.50. Merit, 22 W. 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Palm Beach silks and cloth to close out. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th.

COATS.—Silk jersey coats, exceptional values and styles; fall line ready; broadcloth and plush coats. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Will sell Dobson poplin black and navy at $1.37½ net. Chelsea 8249.

COATS.—100 plaids, mixtures; elegant assortment; closing $8. Call F. & F., 141 West 28th.

COATS.—Shantung silk, jersey, Rajah, and taffeta coats to close out. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Silks and cloths; closing out; sacrifice. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS, Suits.—New styles; all shades; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS, Suits, to close; desirable styles; all colors. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS.—Closing out taffeta and satin coats. L. Novick, 40 West 28th.

CORSET LACES.—Special lot at bargain prices. Farragut 3253.

COTTON GOODS. — Have 350 pieces sport suitings for wash skirts, middies, and sport suits, below market. Shapiro Bros., 514 Broadway.

DRESSES, SUITS.—We have in stock for immediate delivery navy taffeta dresses in jersey silk and ponge sport suits, $7.50 up. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th.

DRESSES. — Silk, cotton, and gingham dresses; immediate delivery. Glockner Dress Co., 36 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Up-to-the-minute navy taffeta dresses for immediate delivery. Dicker & Glockner, 143 West 36th St., N. Y. City.

DRESSES.—Evening and wash dresses to close out; taffeta dresses; immediate delivery. Globe Dress & Suit Co., 19 West 27th.

DRESSES.—200 wash dresses to close out at a price. Elite Dress Co., 15 West 17th. Chelsea 7679.

DRESSES.—Job of white voile dresses; ladies', misses', and juniors'; to close out cheap. Weltzen, 56 East 11th.

DRESSES.—Navy taffetas in stock; immediate delivery; also jobs, silks and Summer dresses. Harris, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—200 wash dresses to close out cheap. Chauser, 45 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Navy taffetas for immediate delivery, $6.75 up. Queen, 140 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Wash dresses to close out at low price. S. Simon Co., 137 West 27th.

DRESSES.—200 wash dresses to close out cheap. 45 West 27th.

DRESSES.—White, for immediate delivery; $3.75 up. B. Geist & Co., 145 West 30th.

DRESSES.—100 voile dresses to close out. Lillian Dress Co., 78 5th Av.

EMBROIDERIES.—Domestic; large stock; closing out at sacrifice. Meyer Barish, 543 Broadway.

FLAGS.—In silk and cotton, and silk, 11¾x16 inches, in United States, English, French, Italian, Belgian, and Russian. Sanford Simons & Co., 35 East 10th.

GABARDINES.—Plain and fancy cotton gabardines at price. Schlang, 151 West 26th.

JERSEY.—All wool jersey cloth, 20 pieces; off price. Farr. 9060. Ralph.

NETS.—Heathcote, 36¼, 44 inches, 1,100 yards, assorted colors; 35 cents net. Greeley 89.

PALM BEACH SUITS.—Genuine Palm Beach suits and cloth to close out. Sol Levine & Co., 12 West 27th St.

POPLINS.—Will sell 125 blues, 75 blacks, at $1.27½ net. Z 398 Times Annex.

RAGS AND REMNANTS, also gray goods; large stock; special prices. G 76 Times.

SERGE.—225 pieces VSL Pacifics, 54-inch serge; 225 pieces MDSL Pacifics 46-inch serge in all colors; 65 pieces Gera Mills, Style 788 serge, navy; 50 pieces WFX 54-inch French serge, black; 20 pieces Priestley's serge, black and navy. G 39 Times.

SERGE.—Will sell A. J. Juilliard's 4403, navy blue, black, Copenhagen, and burgundy. Greeley 620.

SERGES.—Pacific V. S. L. navy, black, and copen.; also American 09050 and navy. Phone Farr. 9060. Ralph.

SERGES.—All wool cotton warp, also white serges, white corduroys. Gramercy 2991-2.

SERGES.—Juilliards, 54249, and Botany, 11433, all colors. Farragut 3816.

SERGE.—A. B. Juilliards, 54221, 25 pieces, assorted. Chelsea 5822.

SERGE.—Amoskeag 6122 French serge, 50 inches; quantity navy. Stuyvesant 1247.

SKIRTS.—American woolen poplin, $2.25 net; clever styles; best values in town. Silk & Kohn Co., 1,182 Broadway.

SKIRTS, COATS.—Silk jersey skirts, $3.75, and coats, $5 up. Daily Waist, 8 W. 19th.

SKIRTS.—Fancy silks and taffetas to close, $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SUITS AND COATS of the better kind; sacrifice price. Louis Baumann & Co., 12 East 32d St.

SUITS.—Spring suits, good assortment, 100 to close out at a price. S. R. Kahn, 1,123 Broadway.

SUITS.—30 colored suits up to $22.50 to close out at $7.50. Isidore Levy & Co., 148 Madison Av. Madison Square 8777.

SUITS.—Genuine Palm Beach suits and cloth to close out. Sol Levine & Co., 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—Our Fall styles of suits and coats completed for inspection; for jobbers only. Elite Cloak and Suit Co., 48 West 16th.

SUITS.—In salts, jersey cloths; price and style cannot be beaten. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th St.

SUITS.—Navy poplin, for immediate delivery at special price. Hirschhorn, 12 West 27th.

SUITS AND SKIRTS, Silverbloom, to close out cheap. Excello, 127 West 17th.

SUITS.—30 serge suits, satin lined; bargain; cash. Harry Goldstein, 1,123 Broadway.

VELOUR.—Will sell about 400 yards of light-weight velour, cost $2.25 per yard, at $1.25. 12 West 32d St., fifth floor.

VELOUR 15,005, also navy Poiret twills and high shade poplin. F. & F., 141 West 28th.

VELVETEENS.—Black, 22 inches wide. Sanford Simons & Co., 35 East 10th.

VELVET and Velveteens.—Yard or pound goods, all colors. 41 Bond St.

WAISTS.—Georgette crepe de chine and cotton waists to close out at reasonable prices. 15 West 20th, 6th floor.

WAISTS.—$18 silk waists, special, act quick, $12; also beautiful line from $18 to $60. Miller, Neufeld & Co., 1,182 Broadway.

WASH SKIRTS.—Job to close out, cheap. A. Russakow, 136 West 21st St.

WASH SKIRTS.—Better kind, to close out. Pan American Skirt, 5 West 31st St.

WOOLEN CLOTH, 19 pieces, must sell at once; about 50 per cent. below market price. 11 Waverley Place, Room 28. 4842 Spring.

Help and Situations Wanted.

ADVERTISING AND SALES MANAGER, by large cloak and suit jobbers, to take charge of showrooms, stimulate sales by advertising, &c.; don't apply unless you state age, salary desired, experience, &c. K 108 Times.

RESIDENT AGENCY at New Orleans, La., for hosiery, silk waists, silk underwear, infants' wear, neckwear; return in two weeks; New York and New Orleans references. K 120 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 5¼@5½ per cent. for the best names
Saturday 5 @5½ " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

First Tobacco Inscription.

The first so-called tobacco inscription to be held in this country will take place on Friday when sealed bids will be opened by the Sumatra Tobacco Import Corporation on 4,000 bales of tobacco. These inscriptions, or closed bid auction sales, were formerly held in Amsterdam, but owing to war and shipping conditions they have been transferred to this city. Samples of the goods to be sold were being shown yesterday and they will continue to be shown today and tomorrow. The next inscription will be held in August. The auction, which comprises all qualities and grades of Sumatra tobacco, is the only channel through which buyers may obtain supplies of this tobacco.

For Patriotic Costumes.

For patriotic pageants and fêtes the manufacturers are getting out materials that can be used in different ways for costumes for "Miss Liberty," "Miss Columbia," &c., the American flag, when inappropriately used, striking a discordant note. The designs are white stars on a blue ground in one piece, stripes half an inch wide of red, white, and blue in another, and other stripes are in red and white. They can be combined ad libitum. They come in soft silks of extra width.

The Pot and the Kettle.

A salesman in a letter to this paper says in part: "I have noticed in your paper the complaints from the retail stores in reference to customers returning goods. They ought not to return goods themselves. Their agents will take up a wholesale salesman's time, buy goods, accept delivery, and then send them back. They have ample time to cancel the orders for the goods if they are not needed, but, as it is, the wholesaler has to pay two express charges and then dispose of the merchandise as a job at a loss. The retailers also have a habit of buying a bill from one house, and, if it is slow in coming in, they then turn around and give an order to another house. If the first party delivers first, when the last party's goods come in they throw them back with the excuse that the same are damaged or not as sample."

Millinery Buying Not Started.

The millinery buyers from the Coast, usually the first to place advance orders for the Fall, according to the bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America, have not done such early buying this season. Buyers in the market from the Central West and South, as well, have also placed orders only for goods intended for immediate and mid-Summer use. The millinery market, however, has little complaint to make regarding the lack of early buying for Fall. It all tends, the bulletin states, to regulate the millinery seasons and provides additional business for all concerned.

No Radical Change Here.

Local manufacturers of clothing are quite interested in the reports from England that changes of a radical sort have been suggested in men's clothing. Following advices to the effect that the idea of men wearing kilts has exerted a certain appeal to some of the English manufacturers, the wearing of knickerbockers also finds approval. Among the clothiers here departures of the kind mentioned do not find much support. While the manufacturers here who were asked to comment on the matter declared that sport clothes have made very great headway in this country, they said the ordinary business man could not be depended upon to countenance any great change in the designs now furnished to him. Even patriotism, according to one clothier, would not stir up the men here sufficiently to make them go around dressed like kids."

General Trading in Gray Goods.

Prices in the gray goods market yesterday showed a very firm tone, with sellers reluctant to make contracts owing to the continued advance of cotton. Trading was of a general character and scattered over sheetings, drills, and sateens. Business was reported on 3.95 drills for June and July at 12 cents; 37-inch, 4 yard sheetings, for July to January shipment, at 11¾ cents, and 64-60s, 38½-inch print cloths, for July to October, at 10½ cents. There were also sales made of 43-inch plain goods, sateens and twills for the clothing trade. Quotations follow:

39-inch, 80-80s...14½@38½-inch, 64-60s..10¼c
39-inch, 72-76s...13¼@38½-inch, 64-56s..10c
39-inch, 68-72s...11¾@38½-inch, 60-52s..9¼c
39-inch, 56-44s...8¼@38½-inch, 60-48s..9c
38½-inch, 64-64s..10¾@27-inch, 64-60s... 7c

Dress Goods More Active.

Dress goods have shown more activity during the last week with the better feeling among buyers. The garment manufacturers are pressing for deliveries of goods on order, as they are beginning to get evidence of the coming shortage of material. This is brought home to them when the attempt is made to duplicate on certain materials and the sellers cannot fill the order. Owing to settled styles in fabrics, the buyers feel they are taking no risk in ordering freely. The demand from retail sources is considerably better than it has been in past seasons.

Gardening Spurs Demand.

With so many country and city dwellers determined to do their "bit" in the way of overcoming the food shortage, manufacturers of certain articles of feminine apparel find a larger demand for what they make. This is particularly true of the makers of smocks and house dresses. The former have been more active lately than perhaps ever before, as this type of garment seems to be especially adapted to the woman who has her household duties to attend to and wants something to "slip on" when she goes out to do her gardening.

BUSINESS NOTES.

B. B. & R. Knight have announced the following prices for Fruit of the Loom: 4/4, 16c. and 7/8, 15c. These quotations are subject to further advance without notice, and orders for future delivery are taken at value only.

L. Hyman & Son, paper and twine, of 121 Spring Street, have taken space at 84-90 Greene Street, to be used as a shipping and receiving department.

The Silk Association of America asks that checks from members for the Red Cross Fund, made payable to the order of the American Red Cross Society, be forwarded to the association. It is the desire of the association to have contributions made through the organization, so that the industry may be properly represented among the supporters of the Red Cross.

DR. BARUCH FAVORS LIMIT TO ALCOHOL

Would Prevent Use of Distilled Liquors, but Not Restrict Beer.

VALUE OF ITS BY-PRODUCTS

Bran Fed to Cattle Will Aid Production of Milk and Yeast Is Foodstuff for Man.

Legal enactment preventing the manufacture and importation of distilled intoxicating liquors, except for industrial, mechanical, and medicinal purposes, without prohibition of beer and other beverages of relatively low alcoholic strength is favored by Dr. Simon Baruch, consultant to the Knickerbocker, Montefiore, Sea View, Tuberculosis, Bellevue, and Allied Hospitals, in two articles published in the issues of The Medical Record for June 9 and 16. Dr. Baruch also presents evidence to show that the value of brewery by-products as food for cows and human beings more than offsets the food value of barley consumed in the manufacture of beer. In the first article, Dr. Baruch reviews the history of prohibition in this country and maintains that the moral campaign carried on for years was unsuccessful because of exaggerations and "malignant, narrow, and unrelenting parsimonious emphasis upon the moral and ethical aspect alone the chief argument at the present time is the logical demonstration of the depreciating action of alcohol upon efficiency in all phases of life."

After submitting evidence of the degrees to which the various European countries have restricted the use of alcohol, Dr. Baruch says: "These practical data demonstrate that moderate quantities of alcohol produced by fermentation are not regarded as detrimental to the efficiency of soldiers to whom the life of the country is intrusted. This fact should give us pause to consider if the propaganda against the menace of the distillery which is founded on absolutely demonstrable physiological facts may not again court failure because of insistence upon the abolishing of fermented and brewed products containing small quantities of alcohol is included in the prosecution of this worthy cause."

Dr. Baruch points out that the "most active, energetic, and spirited members" of the human race are addicted to the use of coffee, tea, cocoa, tobacco, and other mild stimulants or sedatives as well as of alcohol, and suggests that "the increasing use of drinks produced by fermentation and containing small quantities of alcohol, diluted, appears to offer an avenue of escape from the menace of distilled intoxicants." And he adds a word "in favor of the encouragement of the production of beer of low alcoholic percentage as a promising substitute for the manufacture and consumption of the dangerous products of distillation and the sale of such beer in places that would offer attractions not existing in the saloons of the day."

Discussing the manufacture of beer as it might affect the food supply, Dr. Baruch maintains, first, that if the use of barley for brewing purposes is prohibited so that all of the barley raised may be used for flour, a great deal of bran and middlings will be included to give weight to bread without increasing by much its nutritive value, but that, if some barley is used for brewing, quantities of bran and middlings obtained as by-products can be fed to cattle, and so aid greatly in the production of milk, which is more essential than bread. Dr. Baruch also presents evidence from his own observations and those of Dr. Alsberg, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, and Professor Scottellus of Freiburg, which supports the contention that yeast, another by-product of brewing, is a valuable foodstuff for both cattle and human beings.

Held for Stripping the Sumner.

Henry R. White and Borden White of Seabright, Harry Rogers and Walter Perrine of Barnegat, Henry Wagner of New York, Max Sharriro and S. I. Cohen of Lakewood, and Isaac Fischer of Long Branch, were held in $2,000 bail each yesterday by Judge Haight in the United States District Court in Newark, after they had entered pleas of not guilty to indictments charging them with conspiring to strip the United States transport Sumner. The Sumner, while on her way from Panama last Winter, went ashore off Barnegat, and has since broken up.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

DREXEL SALES CO., INC., OF NEW YORK.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Drexel Sales Co., Inc., of New York, automobile sales agents, 1,748 Broadway, by Edmund L. Mooney, a creditor, for $1,000, for rent under a yearly lease for April 15 to Sept. 30, 1907, at a rental of $5,000 for the term. The company was incorporated on Feb. 10, 1917, with capital stock of $5,000, and it is alleged that it removed all its property from the place of business in the Rockingham on June 15. Judge Manton appointed Henry G. Gennert receiver under a bond of $1,000.

SAMUEL J. ZIMBLER, dealer in clothing, 171 Stanton Street, has made an assignment to Samuel J. Cohen. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by these creditors: B. Siegel, $800; R. Donn, $300, and R. Schechter, $100. Judge Manton appointed Isaac F. Cohen receiver in bond of $1,500. Liabilities are stated to be $12,000 and assets $3,000.

MORRIS SCHWARTZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Schwartz, furniture dealer, 506 Second Avenue, by these creditors: Mittman & Feinberg, $381; Dixie Furniture Co., $103, and Beatrice F. Temple, $1,000. Liabilities are $2,500 and assets $1,000.

UNION SUIT CASE CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against David Jacobson and Harry Rosenstroch, doing business as the Union Suit Case Co., 800 Canal Street, by these creditors: American Steel Frame and Iron Band Co., Inc., $380; United Steel Frame Co., $97, and Edward Haberman, $115.

FREDERICK O. ROBINSON, salesman, 153 West Fifty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $17,748 and assets of $5 cash. Some of the debts are contracted jointly with the Selma Russian Toilet Preparation Co., of which he was an officer.

CHARLES A. McMANN, 2,814 Broadway, formerly a liquor dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $30,528 and no assets. Among the creditors are Clara L. Craft, $20,000, and Berghoff Brewing Association, Fort Wayne, Ind., $5,062.

WILLIAM J. DUFFY of White Plains, formerly a liquor dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,791 and no assets.

LEON KANTOR, dealer in diamonds and jewelry, 57 Nassau Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,347 and assets of $6,038, consisting of stock, $842; accounts, $5,196, and shares of stock, $100.

ALPHONSE ANDRE.—Judge Manton has confirmed a composition of Alphonse Andre, butcher, at Ninety-eighth Street and Columbus Avenue, with fourteen other stores, with creditors at 40 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $122,850.

K. & E. LARACY, INC.—Judge Manton has confirmed a composition of K. & E. Laracy, Inc., gowns, 665 Fifth Avenue, with creditors at 12½ cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $20,683.

PROSPECT FURNITURE COMPANY.—Judge Manton has confirmed a composition of the Prospect Furniture Company, 768 Westchester Avenue, with creditors at 45 cents on the dollar.

JOSEPH BLUMENFELD.—Judge Manton has appointed Francis J. McNamara, receiver for Joseph Blumenfeld, dealer in silks and dress goods, 94½ Intervale Avenue.

HENRY G. ALDEN HAT COMPANY, manufacturer of women's hats, 729 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $10,245 and assets of $6,042, consisting of stock, $500; machinery, $4,500; accounts, $1,000, and cash in bank, $42.

POPE BROTHERS CHEPPU COMPANY, LTD., brokers, 1 Wall Street, have made an assignment to Theodore Wood. It is a Canadian corporation, of which William H. Cheppu is Treasurer and acted as fiscal agent for the Tommy Burns Gold Mining Company.

SAMUEL KORB, dealer in dry goods, 1,489 Second Avenue, has made an assignment to Aaron A. Feinberg.

FRANK V. MUSACCHIO, a porter, 1,458 Seventy-first Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $1,412.40; assets, $50.

ADOLPH M. MOSS, a salesman, 964 East Tenth Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $15,886.41; assets, $100.

JACOB SUSOL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Susol, a butcher, 206 Powell Street, Brooklyn, by Lee Mayer, $600.04. Joseph Goldstein was appointed receiver by Judge Chatfield in bond of $500.

HYMAN GOLDSTEIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Hyman Goldstein, 145 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, by the following creditors: Morris Dinitz, $300; Herman Riemer, $500; Michael Goldstein, $571.87.

WILLARD T. WRIGHT, lawyer, 166 Union Avenue, Jamaica, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $14,921.03; assets, $75.

KAMP & COHN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against William Kamp and Max Cohn, trading as Kamp & Cohn, 213 Grand Street, Brooklyn, by the following creditors: Morris Israel, $150; Nathan Sanders, $200; S. Finger, $306.63.

SAMUEL SIEGEL, 175 Watkins Street, Brooklyn, has made an assignment to Samuel Haubristock and Abraham Wilinsky.

Bankruptcy Discharges.

Judge Manton in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts: Julius Diez and Schwob, clerk, 740 West 42nd Avenue; Benjamin H. Adams, Yonkers, formerly of Hugh W. Adams & Son, iron merchants of New York; Rudolph Knierim, painter and decorator, Portchester; Rudolph Gras, formerly leather goods, 39 West Thirty-second Street; Jacob H. Lieberman, men's furnishing goods, 243 West 125th Street; Oscar Hamburger, dry goods, 593 East 138th Street; John C. Lennon, formerly Hotel Monticello; Alfred N. Fuller, grocer, 530 Columbus Avenue; Jeanne Valliceili, interior decorator, 127 East Fifty-second Street; John J. Deegan, chauffeur, 248 East 137th Street; S. Anson Hill, 203 West 113th Street; Anthony V. Caggiano, bartender, 330 East 117th Street; Ida Pincus, 453 Third Avenue; Abraham Salled, furniture salesman, 1,473 Fifth Avenue; Beckie Kling, grocer, 40 Ludlow Street; Rubin Herold, merchant tailor, 48 East Third Street, and Max L. Grossman, dresses, 33 West Thirty-fourth Street and 12 West Seventeenth Street.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MUNCIE, Ind., June 18.—Chalmers Brown, a confectioner of New Castle, Ind., has filed petition of involuntary bankruptcy. Liabilities, $10,

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Aldine Realty Co., Inc.—J. Owens..$115.04
Braunstein, Sam—Indian Refining Co..698.34
Board of Education of the City of N. Y.—I. Osserman, Inc.....1,500.00
Bern, Philip S.—Funk & Waghalis Co.100.00
Boston Mfg. Co.—John C. Wiarda & Co.....124.54
Barrett, Thomas F.—Cook Wilson Electric Supply Co.....168.42
Belcher, Arthur M.—John Simmons Co.....410.11
Burck, Berthold—F. Worth.....500.00
Barnes, Reon—J. W. McElhinney....3,236.28
Burch, George B.—Thomas L. Reynolds, Inc.....313.11
Brendler, Samuel—Tribune Ass'n.....133.61
Beckley, Leonard W.—Gehring Pub. Co.100.91
Borgieglou, Prodomos E.—H. Steacy et al.....989.45
Bay Amusement Co., Inc., and Albert Hergenhan—Feigelman & Struhl....1,137.15
Brown, Herbert De L.—S. B. Moore....230.00
Bergman, Nora E.—Isaac M. Dewey....1,937.38
Columbia Pub. Co.,

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Indicating a prospective business improvement in the active Madison and Fifth Avenue centre, below Thirty-fourth Street, Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry purchased yesterday the two three-story dwellings at 8 and 10 East Twenty-ninth Street, covering a plot fronting 40 feet between Madison and Fifth Avenues. The property was acquired from Francis R. and Thomas Hitchcock. Mr. Gerry owns the plot in the rear at 7 East Twenty-eighth Street, and his recent purchase gives him a good-sized parcel running through the block.

The Cruikshank Company represented Mr. Gerry as brokers in the deal, and the sellers were represented by the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company.

Buys State Street Building.

In the lower downtown section, opposite Battery Park, the five-story building at 8 State Street, running through the block in an irregular line to 14½ Pearl Street, was purchased by Margaret M. Carey for $85,000. The property has been owned for several years by the Lutheran Immigrant Society, which obtained permission of the court to sell for $85,000. The frontage on State Street is 38 feet and 24 feet on Pearl Street. The depth is about 215 feet. The buyer is said to represent the Redmer Realty Corporation, owner of 16 Pearl Street, adjoining the parcel on that thoroughfare.

N. A. Berwin & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

Buys West Side Residence.

The four-story American basement dwelling at 48 West Eighty-seventh Street, 20 by 100, has been purchased by Harris & Maurice Mandelbaum from Lester J. and Philip C. Saul, executors of the Saul estate, which owned the property for over twenty-five years. It was held at $20,000. Harry A. Devoe was the broker. The Mandelbaums purchased the dwelling at 323 West Eighty-seventh Street.

Harlem Dwelling in Trade.

The dwelling at 51 East 120th Street, 17 by 100.11, adjoining the northeast corner of Madison Avenue, has been sold by Patrick Goodman, who took in exchange a three-acre estate at Newburg, N. Y. The John P. Peel Company and Finnegan & Ryan were the brokers.

Dyckman Gore Plot at Auction.

The gore plot on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, 94.10 feet south of 204th Street, was purchased at auction yesterday in the Vesey Street salesroom by the Romney Realty Company, Josept H. Freedlander, President, for $2,100. The plot fronts 67.6 feet on the avenue, between 204th and Dyckman Streets, adjoining the buyers own property, and with the gore control a frontage of nearly 700 feet, including practically the entire avenue frontage. The sale, which was conducted by Joseph P. Day, was due to a tax lien judgment of $1,61[illegible] secured by the City of New York against Max Marx and others. It was reported that Mr. Marx permitted the sale to correct title defects.

Bronx Sales.

The two-family house at 1651 Topping Avenue, 20 by 95 feet, near Belmont Avenue, has been purchased by William H. Kohring from the Plough & Fox corporation.

Brooklyn.

The four-story dwelling at 904 President Street, near Eighth Avenue, 21 by 100, has been sold by Henry Pierson & Co. for Robert Burns and others. He also sold the four-story residence at 88 Montgomery Place, 20 by 100, for Ralph Underhill.

Frank H. Malone has sold the plot 60 by 100, in the Bay Ridge section, on the north side of Seventy-fifth Street, 260 feet west of Tenth Avenue, for Charles J. Obermayer, to an investor.

The two-story house, with stores, at 1725 Bath Avenue, northwest corner of Bay Tenth Street, in the Bath Beach section, lot 18 by 58, has been sold by Meister Builders, for Harry Mangini.

The Realty Associates have sold the two-story brick dwelling at 1126 Fifty-fourth Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, on plot 20 by 100.2, to John R. C. Rupf.

New Jersey.

Cahn & Pittman have sold to Norman S. Benbrook the private dwelling at 125-7 Sycamore Avenue, corner Mercer Avenue, Plainfield, on lot 70 by 130.

The Kelly House at Deal has been purchased by M. Helmuth, who gave in part payment a hotel at Glen Cove, Long Island. Goodale, Perry & Dwight were the brokers.

Westchester County.

Porter & Co. have sold for the Hudson P. Rose Company, to a client for investment, the new three-story flats at 160½ and 163 Washington Place, Tuckahoe, each on a plot 37.6 by 100.

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley, President, has sold a plot on the corner of Cooper and Reimer Roads, in the Murray Hill section of Scarsdale, to William Oliver.

Commercial Leases.

The Cross and Brown Company has leased the store at 1,146 Broadway to the Frankel Display Fixture Company.

Joseph F. Lippe has leased for G. L. Lawrence to the Walkover Shoe Company the store and basement at the southwest corner of 181st Street and Wadsworth Avenue, at an aggregate rental of about $67,000.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Julius Tishman & Sons a store in the building under construction at 125 East Seventy-second Street to the Clover Farms, Inc.

Private House Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Woolsey Carmalt to Lester H. Monks the dwelling at 18 West Ninth Street.

Pepe & Brother, through Goodale, Perry & Dwight, have leased the dwelling at 25 West Eleventh Street to Margaret A. Lewis for Elizabeth M. Ricketts.

Compiling Manhattan's Resources.

The Real Estate Board has called a meeting of its Appraisal Committee for this afternoon for the object of compiling data regarding vacant property, lofts, and buildings on Manhattan Island that might be used for the housing of troops, storage of supplies, &c., so that national, State, and city authorities may have the information when required at a moment's notice. Frank D. Ames is Chairman of the committee.

Realty Notes.

The Fleischman Construction Company has the contract for erecting the new Brooklyn theatre to cover the block bounded by Fulton, Livingston, and Smith Streets and Gallatin Place, about 124 by 205. It is being put up for the Putnam Theatrical Company. The cost will be about $500,000.

The committee formed by the Owners' Association of Real Estate to secure legislation for the regulation of coal prices will meet this evening at 1,857 Madison Avenue. Isaac Hyman is Chairman of the committee.

The Brooklyn Board of Real Estate Brokers will give a dinner to Senator Robert R. Lawson in recognition of the passage of the Three-Family House bill, on Thursday evening, June 28, at Gulfanti Inn, Coney Island.

The White Plains estate of J. Avery Nathan, consisting of nearly three acres on Prospect Street, will be sold at auction next Saturday, by Griffen, Prince & Ripley.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Amsterdam Av, w s, 94.10 ft s of Hawthorne St, gore plot, with frontage of 67.6 ft; City of New York against Max Marx et al; Lamar Hardy, attorney; due, $1,982.19; taxes, &c., $255.80; to the Romney Realty Co., an abutting owner, for $2,100.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Mosholu Av, s, 219.2 ft w of Old Post Road, 20x100; vacant; J. H. Thorn and another, exrs, against M. E. Gross et al; Timme & K., attorneys; due, $1,178.49; taxes, &c., $581.80; to the plaintiff for $1,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Amsterdam Av, 1,085, for a two-story war emergency hospital, 200.8x78; St. Luke's Hospital, premises, owner; W. A. Boring, architect; cost $90,000.

St. Nicholas Av, s w corner 154th St, for a four-story tenement, 102.2x81.9; Manhattan Life Insurance Co., 66 Broadway, owner; L. F. J. Weiher, 271 West 125th St, architect; cost, $60,000.

141st St, n s, opposite Locust Av, for a one-story iron storage house, 16x60; N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co., 10 East 45th St., owner; Kewanee Boiler Co., 47 East 42d St, lessee; William Buchanan, 483 Summit Av, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $1,200.

Gulnac Av, s e corner Bungay Av, for a one-story frame storage house, 65.6x24.8; Dabney Asphalt Co., 52 Vanderbilt Av, owners; Charles B. Meyers, 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $500.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Madison Av, 1,941 and 1,943, to a three-story building; Schulte Realty Corporation, 386 Broadway, owner; A. I. Brady, 15 Broad St, architect; cost, $7,000.

Avenue A, exterior street, 64th to 66th St, to a three-story power house; Rockefeller Institute, 26 Broadway, owner; Coolidge & Shattuck, Boston, Mass., architects; cost, $10,000.

Mott St, 222, to a five-story public school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $15,000.

Eagle Av, s e corner 163d St, to a four-story brick school, 350x59.8; City of New York, owner; C. M. Morgan, 529 Courtlandt Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

165th St, n s, from Union to Tinton Av, to a four-story brick school, 200x75; city of New York, owner; C. M. Morgan, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, JUNE 18.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 214th St, 25x100; Bloomingdale Construction Co. to Florence Nassoit, 276 Riverside Drive, mtg $6,000, all liens, June 18; attorneys, Thompson, F. & C., 2 Wall St.....$100

ELDRIDGE ST, 197, w s, 100 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Cyli Teitelbaum to Yetta Memet, (or Nernet,) 619 Howard Av, Brooklyn, mtg $28,750, June 13; attorney, Simon Berg, 714 Broadway.....$100

GOLD ST, 56, s e s, 50.4 ft n e of Fulton St, 25x54.5, and Gold St, 58 and 60, s e s, 84.4 ft e of Fulton St, 38.1x54x29.2x54.2; also land in Long Island City, Borough of Queens; Henry W. McMann to Katharine H., his wife, 611 West 110th St, all title, all liens, June 15; attorney, Chris G. Hupfel, 229 East 28th St.....Gift

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 63, e s, 66 ft n of 78th St, 21.8x97.10x20.11x91.4, foreclosure June 1; Wilbur Larremore, referee, to Margaret C. Devoe, Hastings-on-Hudson, mtg $20,000, June 18; attorney, M. G. Palliser, 1 Liberty St.....$5,000

SHERMAN AV, n w s at n e s of Hawthorne St, 100x100; Bloomingdale Construction Co. to Florence Nassoit, 270 Riverside Drive, mtg $12,000, all liens, June 18; attorneys, Thompson, F. & C., 2 Wall St.$100

WATER ST, 508-9, s s, 329.11 ft e of Pike Slip, 96x80; South St, 255-58, n s, 340.10 ft e of Pike Slip, 96x80; Cheever N. Ely et al., executors of Smith Ely, to Paul Viane, Rye, N. Y., all liens, May 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$31,750

3D AV, 1,707, e s, 25.2 ft s of 98th St, 25.2x100; Josephine A. Budke to Max Kornreich, 1,135 East 165th St, Bronx, b. and s., June 1; attorneys, Holm, W. & S., 35 Nassau St.....$1

3D AV, s e corner of 44th St, 20.5x80; Mary P. Robinson to Alfred B. Robinson, 157 West 74th St, mtg $16,000, May 24; address 233 Broadway.....$1

7TH AV, 2,525 and 2,527, e s, 40 ft n of 146th St, 40x100, and 7th Av, 2,533 and 2,535, e s, 40 ft s of 147th St, 40x100; William F. and Millie Reilly to Delta Holding Corporation, 271 Broadway, mtg $72,000, June 1; attorney, Julius H. Zieser, 217 Broadway.....$100

7TH AV 2529-31, e s, 80 ft n of 146th St, 39.10x100; Nellie Reilly to Delta Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, mtg $31,250, June 1; attorney, Julius H. Zieser, 217 Broadway.....$100

7TH AV, 2525-35, e s, 40 ft n of 146th St, 119.10x100; Delta Holding Corporation to Sadie Gabriel, 154 Congress St, mtg $103,250, June 15; attorney, same.....$100

24TH ST, n s, 84 ft w of 6th Av, 16x49.4; Mary T. Donovan to Donovan Estate, Inc., 80 Broadway, June 18; attorney, Henry R. Mygatt, 80 Broadway.....$100

30TH ST, 146 and 148 East, s s, 170 ft w of 2d Av, 50x98.9; Mary Kranich et al, executors, to Mary E. Kranich, 314 West 81st St, all liens, June 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$35,000

50TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of 1st Av, 20x80; Fanny Oppenheimer to New York Section of the Council of Jewish Women, Hawthorne Av, Portchester, N. Y., mtg $4,000, June 18; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

52D ST, 423 and 429 West, n s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, 50x100.5; Bloomingdale Construction Co. to Florence Nassoit, 276 Riverside Drive, mtg $20,000; attorneys, Thompson, F. & C., 2 Wall St.....$100

58TH ST, 240 East, s s, 140 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Bertha Newman to A. & B.-N. Realty Corporation, 240 East 58th St, mtg $7,500, all liens, June 15; attorneys, Lind & P., 46 Cedar St.....$1

58TH ST, 242 East, s s, 120 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Adolph and Bertha Newman to A. & B.-N. Realty Corporation, 240 East 58th St, mtg $7,500, all liens, June 15; attorneys same.....$1

58TH ST, 244 East, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5; same to same, mtg $8,000, all liens, June 15; attorneys same.....$1

61ST ST, s s, 115 ft w of Park Av, 20x100.5; Cornelia M. Rogers to Cornelian Realty Co., 141 Broadway, mtg $20,000, b. & s., June 16; attorney, C. De Witt Rogers, 141 Broadway.....$1

81ST ST, 806-808 East, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 80x75.11x80.1x72.11; Louise Fox to Clara Klingenstein, 102 East 79th St, all liens, June 18; attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, 52 William St.....$100

88TH ST, 451 East, n s, 87 ft w of Avenue A, 20x100.8, foreclosure April 4, 1917; William F. Clare, referee, to S. Emilie Woodbury, 272 Madison Av, June 16; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland, 46 Cedar St..$7,000

91ST ST, 307 East, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Adolph and Bertha Newman to A. & B.-N. Realty Corporation, 240 East 58th St, mtg $13,500, all liens, June 15; attorneys, Lind & P., 46 Cedar St.....$1

114TH ST, 528 West, s s, 380 ft e of Broadway, 20x100.11; Mary P. Krebs to Virginia T. Hardy, 530 West 114th St, June 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

118TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Bettie Wise et al. executors, to Geneva H. Woodruff, 18 W. 57th St, May 21; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

141ST ST, 220 West, s s, 350 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x80.10; Bloomingdale Construction Co. to Florence Nassoit, 276 Riverside Drive, mtg $22,000, all liens, June 18; attorneys, Thompson, F. & C., 2 Wall St.....$100

177TH ST, s s, 6.6 ft w of Kingsbridge Road, one line runs s 315.3 x w 469 to road x n e 140 x n along road 145 x e 30x88x330 to beginning, containg 3 210-1000 acres; 177th St, s s, 419 ft w of Kingsbridge Road, 277x315.8x277x313.9; 177th St, s s, 419 ft w of Kingsbridge Road, runs s 57.5 to w s of Fort Washington Ridge Road x n 57.4 to s s of road x w 2.6 to beginning; Roxton Realty Co. to Michael Friedsam, individual, 400 Park Av et al, executors, Benjamin Altman; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 49 Wall St.....$1

Bronx.

ALL RIGHT, title, and interest in and to any real property wherever situate of which Edgar S. Schieffelin died seized; Norma Schieffelin to Ferrstor Corporation, 165 Broadway, June 15; attorneys, Ferriss & S., 165 Broadway.....$100

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 130.6 ft s of 161st St, 19.6x130; Edgar A. Milks et al. to Elizabeth C. Hays, 2 Carlton Av, Brooklyn, mtg $8,500, June 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

IRVINE ST, 883, w s, 20x50; Anna Cohen to Edith C. Jobs, Summit, N. J., mtg $6,450, June 11; attorney, Eugene Jobs, Summit, N. J.....$100

JEROME AV, 2,581 to 2,615, n w corner 192d St, 286.2x121.5x186.11x58.8x100x100; John T. Delafield, trustee, to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, June 15; attorneys, Dean, T. & McB., 160 Broadway....$210,500

LOT 63, map of Westchester Terrace, 23x129.1; Van Vest Hoffman to Martie A. Hoffman, 2,683 Creston Av, May 29; attorney, Nathaniel B. K. Hoffman, 2,683 Creston Av.....$1

OLD CREEK, w s, adjoining meadow land now or late of Richard L. Hunt, contains 4 acres; also Bronx River or creek, w s, adjoining meadow land now or late of Francis Barretto, contains 4 acres; Hy. Morgenthau to No. 280 Sixth Avenue Realty corporation, 30 East 42d St, June 16, 1917; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St.....$1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,488, w s, 50x100; Taku Realty Corporation to Isabella Greacen, 1 Lexington Av, June 13; attorneys, Carrington & P., 200 Broadway....$1

VILLA AV, w s, 400.11 ft n of Bedford Park Boulevard, 25x100; Jacob Neumark, referee, to John Twiname, 2,038 Bathgate Av, June 8; attorneys, Bergman & D., 3,219 3d Av.....$1,500

WALTON AV, s w corner 184th St, 100x200 to Jerome Av; T. & S. Realty Co., Inc., to 183d Street Holding Corporation, 135 Broadway, mtg $20,000, June 14; attorney, Samuel H. Golding, 135 Broadway.....$100

WALTON AV, w s, 166.8 ft n e of 150th St, 16.8x100; Edw. H. Van Ingen to Najeen Kiamie, 605 Walton Av, June 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

142D ST, s s, 50.2 ft e of College Av, 16.9x80; Charles R. Manning, trustee, to Julian Manning, both Hartsdale, N. Y., mtg $3,250, May 17; attorney, Charles R. Manning, 2,541 3d Av.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Manning McPhillips to same, mtg $3,250, May 17; attorney, same.$1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 175 ft n of 175th St, 25x127.9x24.11x129; Adolph Wexler, Inc., to August Small and another, 274 Troy Av, Brooklyn, May 29; attorney, August Small, 290 Broadway, Brooklyn.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CHARLES ST, 10, s s, 160 ft e of Waverly Place, 20x94.11, June 16; George Parsons Realty Corporation to Evelyn Chase, 340 Lewis Av, Brooklyn, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Henry L. Brant, 38 Park Row.$400

MONROE ST, 159, n s, 23.4x100, 9-10 part, all title, June 18; Fannie and Abr. Goodman to David Feierstein, 185 Varet St, Brooklyn, 1 year, prior mtg $21,500.....$1,000

4TH ST, 143 West, n s, 202.4 ft w of Washington Square, 29.8x96.2, June 16; Albertina D. Creveling to Harold S. Lyon, 968 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn, 2 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $24,000; attorneys, Lyon & Smith, 46 Cedar St.....$5,000

7TH AV, 2,525-35, e s, 40 ft n of 146th St, 119.10x100, June 15; Sadie Gabriel to Delta Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $103,250; attorney, Julius H. Zieser, 217 Broadway...$7,950

30TH ST, 146-148 East, s s, 170 ft w of 3d Av, 50x98.9, June 18; Mary E. Kranich to North River Savings Bank, 31 West 34th St, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$40,000

Bronx.

FREEMAN ST, 965, n e corner of Vyse Av, 100x35; Jorgensen Realty and Construction Co. to Charles Hansen, 778 Prospect Av, prior mtg $40,000, Aug. 6, 1915, due as per bond; attorney, C. Hanson, 334 McLean Av, Yonkers, N. Y.....$1,000

LOT 22, map of part of Hunt estate; Casimiro Mariconto and another to Harry Zirinsky, 392 Bushwick Av, Brooklyn, May 25, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, D. & L. Zirinsky, 392 Bushwick Av, Brooklyn.$1,000

PROSPECT AV, e s, 208.8 ft n of 165th St, 65.10x99.4 to Stebbins Av x 58.4x116; Congregation Help Glory of Israel to Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Matthew, Convent Av and 145th St, prior mtg $20,000, April 2, due April 2, 1922, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. F. Sieker, 26 Liberty St.....$11,500

WALTON AV, w s, 166.8 ft n e of 150th St, 16.8x100; Najeeb Kiamie to Edward H. Van Ingen, 9 East 71st St, May 15, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, prior mtg $3,000, May 15, due as per bond; same attorney.....$1,500

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

KING ST, 2A, s w corner of Macdougal St, five-story building and store; Mary E. Cooper, Bloomfield, N. J., to Carlo Mileo, on the premises, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Louis W. Osterweis, 200 5th Av.$3,000

OLD BROADWAY, 66, s w corner of 131st St, 57x West, three-story frame building; Hubert Realty Co. to Samuel Follatschek, 127 Manhattan St, 3 years from April 1, 1917; address, 570 West 131st St.....$600

90TH ST, 2 West, 25x100, six-story garage, all except basement; Mary A. Heydecker to David Biegel and another, 20 Horatio St, 10 years from July 1, 1917, 5 years' renewal at $6,300; attorney, Norman W. Kerngood, 233 Broadway.....$6,000

102D ST, 33 East, all; Thomas A. Clemenel to Otto Rutishauser, 1,298 Park Av, and another, 5 years from March 1, 1913; Rutishauser Brothers, 1,719 Lexington Av..$8,900

144TH ST, 102 West, all; Harry N. Baruch to David Green, 227 Cherry St., 3 years from Sept. 1, 1915; attorney, James S. Friedman, 277 Broadway.....$2,000

144TH ST, 104 West, all; Mary E. N. O'Dea to Joseph Rubin and David Schachter, 260 West 146th St, 3 years from June 1, 1917; attorney, same.....$3,300

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 135th St, 200x100; James McAvoy against John Doe, owner; O'Brien, Fleming & McIntegart, contractors.....$4,170.00

ELECTRIC CONDUITS in East 19th St, n s, 7 inches from curb, and 50 ft w of building line of 4th Av, 96x—; Dragonetti Bros. against N. Y. Municipal Railways Corp., owner; Dempsey Contracting Co., Inc., contractor.....$410.08

LENOX AV, s e corner of 145th St, 100x100; Barrett Co. against Catherine C. Glasser, owner; Thompson Bros., contractors.$245.27

7TH AV, 464 to 468; John F. Rooney against Mrs. Anna Daly, owner; John Foley, contractor.....$148.00

190TH ST, 160 East; Nathan Lowe against Mrs. A. Harrison, owner; Frederick Aldhous & Co., contractor.....$7.00

123D ST, n s, 200 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Theodore C. Wood against Fifteen West 123d St Co., owner; Bunt & Son, contractor.....$1,729.36

190TH ST, 565 to 660 West; Louis Frust, Inc., against Natwill Holding Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$150.00

190TH ST, 565 to 660 West; Isaac Baer against Natwill Holding Co., owner; Harry Turick, contractor.....$275.00

Bronx.

FAILE ST, e s, whole block front between 165th St. and Westchester Av, 100x180; Waterson Car Co. against Marmon Const. Co. owners and contractors.....$1,300.00

FREEMAN ST, 908; also 1,242 Simpson St.; Louis I. Waldman against Louis Levy, owner; Celle Gewanter, contractor....$12.00

GRAND Pl, e s, 175 ft s of 180th St, 90x113; Theodore C. Wood against Freyhall Realty Co., Lombardy Const. Co. and John Doe, owners; Bunt & Son, contractors.$623.52

SHAKESPEARE AV, s w corner of 169th St, 100x150; Frank Carfango against Peerless American Products Co., owners and contractors.....$623.95

SATISFIED MECHANIC'S LIENS.

Manhattan.

DELANCEY ST, 47, and Eldridge St, 141 and 143; Samuel Wolf against Stonemore Realty Co. et al.; May 31, 1917.....$496.50

22D ST, 23 East; Epstein Wrecking Co., Inc., against W. Irving Van Wart et al.; Dec. 1, 1916.....$80.00

SAME PROPERTY; Otto LoMedico against Sarah I. VanWart et al.; Jan. 17, 1917.....$232.00

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

156TH ST, n s, 185 ft e of Riverside Drive, 65x99.11; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. against George A. Bagge Construction Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Butcher, Tanner & Foster.

4TH ST, 129 East; David Baron against Frank Gens & Co., Inc., et al., action to obtain mandatory injunction, &c.; attorney, I. Cohen.

19TH ST, 234 West; Alonzo P. Meyer, trustee, against Kings Farm Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Almy, Van Gordon, Evans & Kelly.

REDFORD ST, e s, 40 ft n of Downing St, 18.9x75.1; Citizens' Savings Bank against Robert Rader et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Beall & Rogers.

2D AV, n w corner of 105th St, 24.8x94; Albert V. De Goicouria against Bertha Krieger et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Phillips, East & Webb.

74TH ST, 13 East; Emily Hesslein against Henne Metzger, specific performance; attorney, G. Lane, Jr.

AVENUE A, 1,817, Lincoln Trust Co. against Meyer Jarmulowsky et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland.

Bronx.

107TH ST, s s, 305 ft e of Avenue C, 100x108; Friedrich Koppelmann against Nellie A. Newman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. E. Gutgsell.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Absolute Auction Sale

Next Saturday, June 23,

at 2:30 P. M., on the premises, rain or shine,

12 Dwellings and 49 Lots

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Write for booklet.

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WEST SIDE PRIVATE DWELLING

to exchange for smaller dwelling in Greenwich Village or in Chelsea district—located on 75th Street between Columbus and Amsterdam Aves. Four stories, 20x102. Equity $12,500 above $17,000 mortgage, due 1921. Samuel Kilpatrick, Owner, 149 Broadway. Telephone 3403 Cortland.

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Pretty Brick Houses

$4500—Payments Like Rent—$6500

7 rooms, steam heat, electric light; beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; Near Subway; Brooklyn. SELLERS, 367 Broadway, New York. Barclay 4580.

FILE WAR HOSPITAL PLANS.

Work Will Be Hastened on St. Luke's Emergency Structure.

Plans were filed yesterday in the Building Bureau for the emergency war hospital to be constructed by St. Luke's Hospital. The structure will occupy the block front on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, between 113th and 114th Streets, just west of St. Luke's big hospital building. It will wipe out the largest part of the recreation space which has been used for several years by the physicians and nurses as tennis courts and for other open-air games.

The emergency war hospital will be two stories in height, of fireproof construction, fronting 200.8 feet on Amsterdam Avenue by 78 feet on each street. It will contain six wards, each accommodating from twenty to thirty beds. William A. Boring, Professor of Design in the Columbia University School of Architecture, is the architect, and the cost has been placed at $90,000.

An interesting feature connected with the building is that it formed the architectural problem for the members of this year's graduating class of the School of Architecture in lieu of a thesis. The students surveyed the site, prepared the specifications, and did all of the drafting work for the structure, including the arrangement of the beds in the various wards. The money to construct the hospital will be obtained by contributions from the friends of St. Luke's Hospital, and it is expected that the building will be begun this Summer.

SET 7 FIRES IN NEWARK.

Police Searching for Pyromaniac Who Worked in "Hill" District.

A promaniac, who is believed to have set seven fires in the "Hill" district within an hour yesterday afternoon, is being sought by the police and detectives of Newark. In one case the fire did about $2,500 damage, but in each of the other houses the damage was trifling. In each instance the fire was discovered in the cellar and traces of kerosene oil were found.

Abraham Jetin of 392 Springfield Avenue sustained the greatest loss. The other fires occurred in the cellars of Emil Velz, at 506 Fifteenth Avenue; Isidore Flodel, at 90 Fifteenth Avenue; Mrs. Rose Rubenowitz, at 373 Fifteenth Avenue; Abraham Kruhger, at 47 Sixteenth Avenue; Philip Weinstein, at 294 Fifteenth Avenue, and Ignatz Hoelig, at 353 Camden Street. So far the police have no clue to the man.

ACCUSE BOGUS DIPLOMATIST

Carl G. Frossel Arraigned for Forging Swedish Minister's Name.

On complaint of Theodore Newman, representing a firm of jewelers in Fifth Avenue, a man who said he was Carl G. Frossel, a civil engineer, of Chicago, was held in $2,000 for trial yesterday by Magistrate Fuchs in Jefferson Market Court. The alleged theft was that of a diamond and pearl stickpin, which it is alleged he obtained for examination by posing as the Swedish Minister in Washington, and giving his address as the Waldorf-Astoria, where he was arrested Saturday night.

J. J. Kennedy, a private detective, testified that Frossel was wanted on a charge of having forged five checks aggregating $5,000 in Chicago while posing as the Swedish Minister. James F. Clare of the Hotel Nassau, Long Beach, said that the defendant cashed a check at his hotel for $25. Several other complaints were entered against the man.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IN THE WHOLESALE GROCERY DISTRICT.

Leonard Street, near Hudson St. Four-story building, on lot 50x91. Can be altered at reasonable expense into mercantile building for wholesale groceries, butter and eggs, warehouse, garage, or other purpose. Price very low. Owner, Samuel Kilpatrick, 149 Broadway. Telephone 3403 Cortland.

ON WEST 27TH ST. BETWEEN 8th & 9th AVES.

Three-story dwelling on lot 22x 98 9-10. Suitable for alteration into business building for building trade contractor, or other business. Price $12,500 (worth $16,500), mortgage $8,000. Owner, William D. Kilpatrick, 149 Broadway.

LEAVING FOR FRONT.

Will sacrifice unusually choice income property covering plot 100x100, situated vicinity 9th Street, Broadway; in one ownership many years; not previously offered; annual rental $30,000, bank mortgage; price very attractive for quick cash transaction.

BYRNE & BAUMANN, 50 East 42nd St.

3 FAMILY HOUSE BILL NOW A LAW. THE PROPER Alterations can make your private House a Paying Investment. Rangley Construction Company 7 EAST 42D ST. MURRAY HILL 8535.

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Dwelling at a Bargain

429 WEST 117TH STREET, Near Columbia University. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

JUST COMPLETED.

1-family house, 8 rooms; every improvement; space for garage and vegetable garden; can be bought on easy terms or rented at $45 a month. D. Houlihan, Bainbridge Av. and 199th St. Fordham 1291.

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8 ACRES

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Modern dwelling, all conveniences, 6 family bedrooms, 5 baths; garage, other buildings; shade, fruit trees; near country club; 35 minutes out.

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One of the best properties in the Manor offered for rent, furnished, for season. Large house, garage for 2 cars, greenhouse, large vegetable and flower garden, all planted; gardener furnished; about 3 acres; one block from water. Seen by appointment. T. J. S. FLINT, 7 East 42nd St.

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$11,000.

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Plot 100 by 200 Feet.

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BEST OF COMMUTATION TO THE CITY.

Charming all year home on delightfully situated large grounds, 100 by 200 feet, in select neighborhood; cultured, congenial people. Large living room, 30 ft. long, 15 ft. in width, with old-fashioned open fireplace; dining room, butler's pantry and well fitted kitchen on the first floor.

Four fine master bed chambers and 2 baths on the second floor; separate entrance porch; large veranda and open terrace. Every modern convenience; electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, walls beautifully panelled in hard woods; convenient to country club, golf, ideal outdoor and water sports. Send for photographs. Owner, Box 508 Times Downtown.

Long Island City

4,000 FEET FRONTAGE, close to Broadway and Grand Avenue Stations. Ripe for improvement with stores and apartment houses. Price about one-third of the Bronx. Will divide to suit. Great opportunity for builders.

2,500 FEET FRONTAGE in a solid block, with 300 feet on the East River, one block from East River Park, and within a few minutes' walk of Ditmars Avenue express station. Biggest bargain in Long Island City. Fine location for an institution.

Maps and prices on request. Brokers protected.

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NEPONSIT

Safe Private Beach. Every city convenience with all the charm of the seashore. Year-round hom

2-CENT TRANSFERS BEFORE COMMISSION

Counsel for City Fails In Demand for Dismissal of Third Avenue Application.

VALUATION TO BE ISSUE

Companies Must Show Failure to Earn Fair Return on Actual Worth of Property.

Hearings on the applications of the surface railroad companies to charge 2 cents for transfers began yesterday before the Public Service Commission. The first to be heard was the Third Avenue Railway Company, which intimated, in its application, that unless it was able to increase its revenues it would be in danger of falling again into the hands of a receiver. The day was spent in arranging a method of procedure, in opening addresses by counsel, and in clearing the way of obstacles.

Ernest E. Baldwin, special counsel for the city, which is opposing the companies, challenged the jurisdiction of the commission and moved to dismiss the application. He cited the gas cases recently referred to by Charles E. Hughes, in which Mr. Hughes declared that the commission could not increase the maximum rates fixed by law for gas and electricity.

"You cannot establish," he said, "a higher rate than that fixed by law. You have only the power to reduce rates. If any of these companies are suffering from an injustice this is not the place to correct it. The rates established by law must be presumed to be reasonable, and even if you had the power to increase the rate you could not do so without first being convinced that the present rate was unjust and unreasonable, and that the compensation was not sufficient."

To Consider Actual Values.

Decision was reserved on the question of jurisdiction, and the other motion to dismiss the application was denied.

After the day's work was over it came out that in order to win favorable action by the commission the companies would have to prove that they were not earning a fair return on the value of the property actually used in operating cars.

The full commission was present. William L. Ransom, chief counsel, and Godfrey Goldmark appeared for it. Besides Mr. Baldwin the city was represented by Corporation Counsel Hardy and his assistants, Max Lowenthal and Samuel J. Rosensohn. Alfred A. Cook appeared for the Third Avenue Company. Other attorneys present were James L. Quackenbush for the New York Railways Company, D. A. Marsh and A. M. Williams for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, Joseph P. Cotton for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and George S. Franklin for the Union Railway Company.

Cornelius Sheehan, representing the Allied Boards of Trade and Taxpayers' Protective Association of Brooklyn, objected to the presence of Chairman Straus of the commission on the ground that he was a director of the New York Life Insurance Company, which owned $1,782,062.64 book value of the bonds and stock of the Third Avenue Company and $50,073.17 of the bonds of the Union Railroad Company, a subsidiary of the Third Avenue.

Mr. Straus admitted that he was a director of the insurance company which, he explained, was a mutual company with more than 1,000,000 policy holders. He said he knew nothing of the investments of the company, and added:

"If I thought that my being a Director of this great institution, the New York Life Insurance Company, would have any influence upon my decisions in these cases I would certainly not sit. Therefore your protest, while received and filed, is overruled."

Fears Two-Cent Charge Insufficient.

Mr. Cook told of the heavy burden the Third Avenue Company was carrying because of the increased cost in everything needed to operate a railroad. He expressed doubt whether permission to charge 2 cents for transfers would be sufficient to save the company, but he admitted that it would be better than nothing.

Mr. Baldwin, in his reply, said that the company only had to earn $2,551,020 to meet the annual obligations on its interest-bearing securities, and that in 1915 it had earned $3,032,505. The difference, he said, could be used to provide the necessary surplus. He said that a percentage of 2¾ was paid on the stock, and that nobody ever pretended that the stock was issued for value received. In 1916, he said, the company's net income was $3,451,175, which was sufficient to pay interest of more than 8 per cent.

After Mr. Cook agreed to put in the record two reports made by the commission of the value of the company's property the hearing was adjourned until this morning, when the taking of testimony will begin.

A request of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company to extend its permission for another month to operate its motor buses from as far north as 168th Street was made to the commission. Edward A. Masher, Jr., on behalf of the Third Avenue Company, protested, and said that the extension of the privilege should not be granted because it tended to greatly reduce the revenue of the Third Avenue Company. The privilege was granted in the first instance in order to furnish the public greater opportunities to visit Billy Sunday's services.

Reginald P. Bolton, Secretary of the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association, told the commission that the bus service was most necessary, and that if a riot was necessary to get the buses the people of Washington Heights would start an outbreak. The commission will decide the matter tomorrow.

Weather In Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Forecasts:

N. Car., S. Car., Ga., Fla., Ala., and Miss.—Probably fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle variable winds.

Ind.—Thunder showers Tues.; cooler by Tues. night. Wed. fair; moderate s. w., shifting to n. winds.

Ohio—Thunder showers Tues.; cooler Tues. night. Wed. fair; fresh s. w. to w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Thunder showers, followed by fair and cooler Tues. Wed. fair; moderate w. and n. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Tues. Wed. fair; moderate w. and n. w. winds.

Okla.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.

Ark., La., Tenn., Ky., Tex. and W. Tex.—Probably fair Tues. and Wed.

Ill. and Mo.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; cooler Tues.

W. Va.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; cooler in s. and S. Tues.

Minn., Neb., N. and S. Dak.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Iowa and Kan.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; cooler in e. Tues.

REAL ESTATE.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

RULAND & WHITING CO.
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3 BEEKMAN ST. Tel. Cortland 1132.
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"ALONG THE SOUND."
For Sale or Rent.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 E. 42d St., N. Y.

Offices and Lofts for rent.
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.,
Real Estate and Insurance.
414 Madison Avenue, at 48th St.
Telephone Murray Hill 5600.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

$300—WAR BONDS—$300
and four hundred cash, if offered before next Monday, buys twelve-hundred-dollar equity; modern nine-room residence; lot fifty by one hundred; on Brighton line. For particulars Owner, K 146 Times.

Manhattan Beach lots, swept by ocean breezes, with all improvements in and paid for, can be bought now at $350 each; this week only. Joseph P. Day, sales agent, 115 Nassau St., New York City.

Crown St., between Kingston Av. and Albany Av.; both sides; 7 new houses; 2 family; 6 rooms, bath; all improvements; $6,000 each; $1,000 cash, balance mortgage. Apply on premises.

REAL ESTATE.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE Summer and ALL-YEAR HOMES now ready for inspection at HOWARD BEACH ESTATES, the seaside country home community within the city; 30 minutes from Broadway; all improvements; restricted; water frontage; bathing, boating, fishing; investigate before buying elsewhere. Office, 51 Chambers St. Phone Worth 3556.

Two Jamaica lots, must sacrifice for $200 each; block from station and trolley; bargain; must have some cash. B. Treiss, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful home, South Yonkers; high ground, extensive view, overlooking Van Cortlandt Park; modern new stucco house, 9 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, wide veranda; quartered oak trim, parquet floors, large fireplace, all improvements; sun parlor, well heated; ground 75x100; large trees; must be seen to be appreciated; two minutes' walk to Caryl station; $10,000; terms to suit, or will rent for $75 monthly. E. A. Fairbanks, 21 Euclid Av., Yonkers. Tel. 4056.

$500 and your present monthly rental will buy your home at Mahwah, N. J. and Larchmont, N. Y. Country Home League, 40 W. 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison.

RIVER VIEW MANOR.—Established community of homes. Every city convenience, high elevation, no malaria, no mosquitoes; well designed and constructed houses; $7,000 and up. Hastings Homes Co., 41 Park Row.

Seven-room bungalow, 35 min. Grand Central, $6,000, $600 cash. Jackson, 65 Central Park West.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

COTTAGE ON OCEAN

at new development, West End, Long Beach, near boardwalk, at actual cost, $2,500; easy terms; new two-story shingle cottage, 200 feet from beach; lot 40 by 133; running water, electricity, open fireplace; living room 20 feet long; forty minutes out, four minutes from station by bus; photo on request. Owner, V 281 Times Downtown.

Five-room seashore bungalow, all large rooms, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, etc., fireplace, beamed ceilings and paneled walls, modern kitchen and bath, decorated to suit; half block from bathing beach; plenty of fishing and boating; lawn, flowers, hedge, etc.; near trolley and station to N. Y. C.; bargain in price and terms to right, quick buyer. Write for further details. Shore Bungalow, Box 280 Times Downtown.

OLD HOMESTEAD with 3 acres of fine, cleared farm land, beautiful shade trees, apple and peach orchard, etc., barn, chicken house and outbuildings; on main road in good sized town; stores, schools, churches; commuting distance to New York City; will sell cheap and on easy terms to a reliable family wanting such a place; write for further information. Hooker, Box 254 Times Downtown.

If you are looking for an old house needing a few repairs, with a barn and a good piece of land for cultivation of vegetables and chickens, near water and station, complete for $1,425, for $75 down and $10 monthly, answer at once to Johnson, Box 261 Times Downtown.

Must dispose of my country home, with house, barns, and three acres, peach and pear trees, plenty of shade; on main road; need some ready cash and balance easy to good family. Mrs. B. Paton, 131 Ashland Place, Brooklyn.

Small farm with outbuildings, best soil and location for vegetables, chickens, &c., shade trees; will sell cheap on small cash payment and mortgage to party wanting a home; in large town, commuting distance to New York. Bryan, 290 Times Downtown.

Long Beach.—Desirable corner plot, 100x100, Riverside Boulevard and Walnut St., three blocks to ocean, bargain at $4,500; reasonable amount cash, balance your own terms. Gehring, 44 Broad Way.

COZY LITTLE HOME with 2 acres of fine tillable land for $1,350, on easy terms; some shade trees; high elevation, near beautiful lake; positive bargain. Inquire B. Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

House.—Two-family, basement, cellar; 14 rooms; modern; 2 baths; garden: excellent for doctor; A1 transportation. Owner, 1 Slocum Crescent, Bayside, Evergreen, L. I.

Flushing.—House, 36 16th St., rent or sale; 12 rooms, electricity, elegant location; plot, 100x188; between Broadway and State.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A REAL BARGAIN—$6,500; will sell on very easy terms; delightful country home; grounds 100 by 168 ft., with fine shade trees; high healthy site; house has 9 rooms, 2 tiled baths, very large living room with open fireplace; walls paneled in hardwood; huge verandas and open gallery; superb view of lake; two express stations, 48 minutes to city, express trains, Lackawanna R. R.; all city conveniences, parquet floors, electric light; near country club, schools; select neighborhood; house is nearly new. Address E. A. W., owner, Box 279 Times Downtown.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK, $200 down and small monthly payments, like rent, buys my beautiful suburban home, 30 minutes from New York; 7c fare; Craftsman design; 6 rooms, tiled bathroom; parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace, and built-in bookcase in living room; hardwood trim; bedrooms in white enamel, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; 70 trains daily; trolleys also. JOHN A. BALDWIN, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. 5047 John.

Choice bargain, 6-room bungalow, bath, modern house, for $3,400; $300 cash, balance easy terms; water, gas, electricity, sewers, finished streets, high and dry; large veranda, lawn and gardens; 5 minutes to R. R. station or trolley; commutation $4.85; 30 minutes to Broadway; house is two years old, in fine condition; rental income, $350 yearly. Act quickly. Liberty Bonds taken. Call, write or phone Owner, M. D. Ayers, 146 West 86th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

Exceptional Bargains.—$2,700 to $3,300 buys my modern homes and bungalows; sacrificing $500 under value, as building materials were bought last Fall, when prices were low; buyer gets steam heat; six rooms, bath; gas, electricity, steam, beam ceilings; 30 minutes on Erie; near station and trolley; restricted; high elevation; small payment down, balance like rent. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—FOR RENT, attractive home, 11 rooms; hot-water heat; every imp't; sleeping porch; acre plot; best section; fine flowers, shrubs, trees; garage; $75 month. Call, see photo. Fine opportunity. S. S. WALSTRUM—GORDEN & FORMAN, 120 Broadway, N. Y. Ridgewood, N. J. Rector 7718. Tel. 555.

Fanwood, N. J.—Modern house, 7 rooms and bath, on plot 100x250; garage, fruit trees, grapes, berries; $5,000; owner's business compelled his moving; adjoining plot of 100x250 if wanted. Wallis A. Cattelle, Washington, N. J.

DANDY FARM.

154 acres, Basking Ridge; two houses; large barns, fine wells; splendid views; $4,000 worth timber; bargain.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC., 165 Broadway.

MONTCLAIR.—Will sacrifice $9,000 residence for $7,500; 9 rooms, 2 baths, 6 bedrooms, sleeping porch, latest appointments; only $500 cash required. Frank Hughes Taylor Company, at Lackawanna, Ter., Montclair, N. J.

MONTCLAIR.—New, modern residence, delightfully located; large living room, dining room, butlery, kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, sun porch, every appointment; $7,500. Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna.

Near Summit, attractive home, bungalow, nine rooms and bath, garage, extensive grounds; refined community. Hobart, Murray Hill, N. J.

Fruit farm, 62 acres exceptional, level land; 600 bearing trees; good buildings; near village and stone road; price $5,000; half cash. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Magnificent estate on Strawberry Hill; 8¼ acres; large house with every modern improvement; garage; greenhouses, gardener's cottage, &c. Address B. S. H., (Suite 1933,) 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Farm, 230 acres, 9-room house, gravity water, practical barn, record corn land, 800 fruit trees, 3 acres berries, river affords boating and fishing; price, $6,500. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 Broadway.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

FOR SALE OR RENT, (adjoining Skaneateles Village, East Lake St.)—Modern 16-room furnished dwelling; village water, bath, electric light, sleeping porch, large piazza, double garage, abundant shade, beautiful view, near trolley, endless State roads; $5,500; rent, $500 season; no trades. Geo. M. Tallcot, owner, Skaneateles, N. Y.

Fruit and general farm, 128 acres, Hudson River section; charming 10-room house, views; good land; price $7,000, $3,000 cash. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 B'way.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Five-story four-family 50-foot flat, fully rented at over $6,000, mortgage $30,000, 5 years; will exchange for free and clear lots; no cash necessary. Builder, Z 301 Times Annex.

Modern corner residence; White Plains; on large plot; will exchange for Bronx 2 or 3 family. Wasserman, 180th St. and Southern Boulevard.

FARMS.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

Five-acre farm, fruit orchards, cultivated land, on main road, $1,000; easy terms. B. Barshad, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

MORTGAGE LOANS

We pay good bonus for second mortgages. Crandall Co., 1 Madison Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Loft, 247-253 West 19th St., 7,500 sq. ft., modern building, sprinkler system; rent reasonable. Supt., or Revel Realty & Securities Co., owner, 51 Chambers St., or your own broker.

OFFICES AND LOFTS TO SUBLEASE.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. Phone 5664 Rector.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE; every facility; rent $16.50 monthly; no lease required. Call 309 Broadway, Suite 407.

At 404 4th Av., 9th floor, (corner 28th St.)—Private offices; desk room or mail privilege; excellent service.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Country houses everywhere. TOWN AND COUNTRY Renting Agency, 200 West 72d. Columbus 5565.

Westchester County.

SCARSDALE.—38 minutes out; new Colonial solid brick dwelling, 9 rooms, 3 baths; wooded plot; near station; opposite golf club; price reduced; 20% cash, balance mortgage; photograph on request. Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc., 18 East 41st St., N. Y. C.

Edgemere. — Beautiful, completely furnished home; directly at "ocean front"; ten rooms and bath; newly renovated. Apply George H. Shuman, 19 West 46th St.

Riverdale-on-Hudson, near Yonkers. — Comfortable country home; Summer rental; large family or group. Telephone Hackett, Kingsbridge 123.

SUBURBAN, FURNISHED.

My little house, New Rochelle, high, cool and comfy, July 15-Sept. 15. Sanders, 125 Mt. Joy Place, N. R.

Long Island.

NEW ARTISTIC SMALL, LARGE HOUSES. —One hour out on Long Island; charmingly situated; garden planted; ridiculously low rent for beauty and comfort; Dr. Enright, 903 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

Ten-room house, finest street Rockaway Park, half block from ocean, furnished; sale or rent. Farrell, 140 Nassau.

New York State.

Bungalow in mountains, completely furnished, six rooms, lavatory, running water, electric lights, in colony with five other bungalows, on the shore of beautiful Tennanah Lake, Sullivan County; six miles from Roscoe on the Ontario & Western Railroad; elevation 2,500 feet; boating, bathing, fishing; mosquitos unknown. Season $300. George Crowley, Tennanah Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y.

SUMMER RENTALS.—Cottages and Estates. Huntington, North Shore, and Shelter Island.
Daniel M. Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d St.,) N. Y.

New farm cottage to rent, 11 rooms, completely furnished, high, dry location; milk, butter, eggs, poultry and vegetables supplied from our own farm. Bartke, Catskill.

New Jersey.

AVON-BY-THE-SEA, N. J.
For rent, large, well-furnished Summer homes. Apply or phone 246, C. D. Snyder, office adjoining station.

Furnished 10-room house for rent; modern. W. D. Suydam, Morsemere, N. J. Phone 2232 Cortlandt.

SPARTA.—5-7 rooms, bath, $100, $165 season. Berkan, 575 Riverside Drive.

Miscellaneous.

TWIN LAKES, BERKSHIRES.
Fully furnished cottage to rent; 5 family bedrooms, bathroom, maid's room; boats, garage; 150 feet water front; splendid bathing, good fishing, boating, drives; convenient to station, Post Office, store; telephone in cottage; picturesque setting; rent $300 July 15 to Sept. 15; refer to many well-known people.
ANDERSON REALTY CO.,
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted, commuting distance, Long Island, 5 or 6 room shore bungalow, furnished, $150 season. Hill 419 West 114th.

Furnished cottage wanted, Long Island, bungalow preferred, commuting distance, $300. G 74 Times.

Furnished, twelve rooms, three baths, tennis court; on lake; $400; July-August. R 88 Times.

Wanted — In Westchester County, small cottage, furnished, till about October; not over $50; details when seen. G 81 Times.

HOUSES TO LET.

Out of Town.

For rent—Attractive house, Baltusrol, adjoining golf links; railroad station, Short Hills, N. J. For particulars address Mrs. Audrey Martin, Short Hills. Rent at bargain.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

5TH AV., 749.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, maid service; $17.50 week. Plaza 8793.

59TH, 51 EAST.—Cool two room and bath; piano; until October. Blanchard.

60TH, 18 EAST.—Cool, attractive, two bedrooms, parlor, bath; reasonable rent; restaurant; non-housekeeping. Mrs. Elliot Smith. Plaza 4570.

ATTENTION.—Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms, bath; full hotel service; block from subway; $9.50-$16 weekly. Hotel Seton, 35 East 27th St. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

EAST 62D.—Handsomely furnished six rooms, two baths, sixth floor, Sept. 1, $2,500 year. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

LEXINGTON AV., 163, (Hotel Rutledge.)—1, 2, or 3 rooms and bath; large, sunny, very modern; telephone, elevator service, electric light; $30 per month and up, or weekly rates; meals optional; extraordinary value.

MADISON SQUARE HOTEL.—Sublet apartment, 3 rooms and bath, 12th floor, open outlook south and west, furnished mahogany, Oriental rugs, until Oct. 1. Room 407, 150 5th Av.

PLAZA section; exquisitely furnished 4 rooms, housekeeping; sacrifice. Details, Columbus 8974.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST. 1, 2, and 3 rooms, bath; special rates; $50 monthly and upward; complete service.

SEVEN ROOMS, all light, south, west exposure; near park; Summer, $100. Lenox 7771.

TO SUBLET, bedroom and bath, also a suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; can be connected if desired; attractive rate. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

20TH, 422 WEST.—Exclusive block, "The Chimes"; 5 rooms, bath, steam; $38 to $44; for people of refinement; no small children.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bry. 6255.

47TH, 112 WEST. — Completely furnished bachelor apartment; three rooms, bath; high-class house; free maid service optional; electric light and linen included in rent.

50TH, 4 WEST.—Apartment, beautifully furnished, 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette; maid service. Circle 4137. Mrs. M. Dwyer.

54TH, WEST, (At 7th Av.)—For 2 or 2½ months, completely furnished three-room and bath; housekeeping apartment. Apply Apt. 11E, Oregon Apts.

55TH, 350 WEST.—Sublet large room, kitchenette, bath, immediately. Dearborn, Apt. 2.

57TH, 421 WEST.—SIX HANDSOME OUTside rooms; July 1, Sept. 1; floor space, 30x85 ft.; Steinway grand piano; all conveniences; superior maid service if desired; rent moderate. Columbus 4896.

57TH, 20 WEST. — Three-room apartment, furnished; non-housekeeping; highest references.

57TH, 58 WEST.—Delightfully cool three rooms, (bath,) piano, elevator; references. Baxter.

57TH, 260 WEST.—5 attractive rooms, 9th floor; light, cool; Steinway grand; southwest exposure. Apt. 153. Circle 2680.

58TH ST. — Magnificently furnished duplex apartment, 11 rooms, 3 baths; immediate possession; $150 month; less than half the unfurnished rent. Particulars, telephone Vanderbilt 1452.

59TH ST., 48 WEST.—Central location; delightfully cool duplex apartment, facing Park; handsomely furnished; three master's, two servants' bedrooms; $150 monthly until October. Call mornings. Whelen.

59TH ST., 38 WEST.
Handsomely furnished two and three rooms, bath, kitchenette; monthly or yearly.

60TH, 231 WEST.—Five rooms; attractively furnished; Summer months; very reasonable. Apply Superintendent.

70TH, 104 WEST, (Hotel Walton.)—Sublet 2 rooms and bath, attractively furnished; references.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Handsome kitchenette apt.; all improvements; best equipped house in city.

72D, 822 WEST. — Eight-room apartment, overlooking Hudson; reasonable terms. Inquire 822 West 72d. Columbus 1065.

72D ST., (Near West End Av.)—Large 10-room apartment, beautifully furnished, for rent for the Summer season or longer if desired; $400 per month. B. H. Karmen, 122 5th Av. Telephone 1345 Chel. Brokers solicited.

74TH, 103 WEST.—TWO LARGE STUDIOS; PRIVATE BATHS; ALL LIGHT; RANGE OF KITCHEN; $60.

Six-room furnished apartment; adjacent to university. Address Mrs. H. [illegible] Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

81ST, 11 WEST.—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED APARTMENT TO SUBLET, 7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $200 MONTHLY. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT. OWNER CALLED TO WAR.

83D, 324 WEST.—BEAUTIFULLY FURnished; six rooms, bath; piano; immediate possession until Oct. 1; BIG CONCESSION; $70 monthly. Schuyler 4040, or Superintendent.

86TH AND BROADWAY, (Belnord.)—Will sublet, July to September, apartment in Belnord; 7 beautiful, airy rooms, including refrigeration, electric light, &c.; reasonable rental. Apply at office, or write, for appointment. Box K 128 Times.

86TH, 208 WEST.—Bargain; beautifully furnished 5 rooms, rent only; references. Freeman.

86TH, 257 WEST.—Studio apartment; studio, bedroom, kitchenette, and bath; maid service. Superintendent.

86TH, 257 WEST.—SEVEN-ROOM DUPLEX APARTMENT, $125. SUPERINTENDENT.

97TH, (Riverside Drive.)—High-class six rooms, overlooking Hudson. Phone Riverside 8098.

98TH, 215 WEST.—Summer months; 6 beautiful rooms, elegantly furnished; 2 baths. Engel.

100TH ST., 318 WEST, Apartment 8 E.—Rent same, as unfurnished, eight rooms and three baths; use of good library; Chickering piano, Oriental rugs; southern, western, and northern exposures; view of Hudson River; furnished or unfurnished; June to Sept. 30 or Oct. 1; lease can be continued for unfurnished apartment after Oct. 1. Telephone 3502 River.

100TH, 314 WEST.—To November, 7 beautifully furnished rooms, 2 baths; top floor, elevator apartment; Hudson River view; unfurnished rental. L. Fountain.

101ST, 205 WEST—THE JOSEPH.
3 doors from Broadway. Tel. 9573 Riverside.
High-class, newly furnished 5, 6, 7 large sunny roofs and kitchens; maid service, all night elevator and telephone; $20 to $35 weekly; $80 to $140 monthly.
Also 2, 3 room suites, kitchen privileges.

104TH, 250 WEST.—Five rooms, furnished, $85; unfurnished, $75. Apt. 74.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Three spacious rooms, bath; handsome apartment; hot water; electricity; view of Hudson; moderate terms.

113TH, 507 WEST, (Apt. 1A.)—Special Summer rates; 2, 4, 5, and 6 rooms; exquisite apartments; furnished complete, including silver and linen. Phone 8240 Morningside.

118TH, 210 WEST.—THE CECIL HOTEL, DESIRABLE ROOMS AND SMALL SUITES, with or without bath, including full hotel service; attractive rates.

119TH ST., 419 WEST.—For rent to Oct. 1, or entire year, one three-room kitchenette apartment on eighth floor, fronting south; rent reasonable to right person; owner leaving city. Call at there, for information.

123D, 510 WEST.—To sublet, July, August, attractively furnished 3 rooms and bath, all on front; northern exposure. Call by appointment, Apt. 68.

167TH ST. AND EDGECOMBE ROAD.—In U. S. Army; will sublet my handsomely furnished four-room apartment in the Roger-Morris; no children; references. Apply to Supt. of building or Dr. Ross M. Wilson, 400 West 160th St.

184TH, 616 WEST.—Five corner rooms, well furnished; $45 to careful people. Phone 3366 St. Nicholas.

APARTMENTS—SUBLET,
handsomely furnished; any period. Summer rates. EXCLUSIVE REALTY SPECIALISTS, 176 West 72d. Phone 848 Columbus.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 2, 3, 4 room apartments
$35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

Attractive and exceptionally clean apts.
THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 W. 69th St., near Broadway—2, 3, rooms and kitchenette; 1 and 2 baths; $45 and up monthly, $12 and up weekly; linen, dishes, silver, and cooking utensils furnished; phone and elevator service, maid service optional; references essential.

ATTRACTIVE home apartments, furnished, unfurnished; concessions. Crescent Co., 547 West 160th. Audubon 4000.

COOL, cozy; kitchenette; nigh-class house. By appointment. 6204 Morning. Apt. 5D.

BEST LOCATION IN NEW YORK, THORNDYKE APTS., 208 W. 56TH. Suite, two rooms, bath; moderate rates.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—List on request. Consult Elite Renting Company, 25 West 42d.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS Concessional prices from now until October, $75-$500 month; long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
80 E. 42nd. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450

MANHATTAN AV., 540—Corner apartment, four rooms, bath, all outside; elevator, telephone, handsomely furnished; complete housekeeping, June to October; for rent, $60; references. Tel. 5770 Morningside. Finck.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—5 large rooms, facing park; modern conveniences. Apt. 88.

If you are looking for furnished apartments from five to ten rooms and baths on the upper West Side for three months or longer write for lists to Z 380 Times Annex.

67 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Great sacrifice; magnificent corner; ten rooms, three baths; all or part; rare furnishings; artistic atmosphere. Jackson, 9066 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 227, (95th.)—Handsomely furnished 6 rooms; grand piano, linen, silver, Oriental rugs; superb view; sublet. Coyle.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 227, (95th.)—Handsomely furnished 6 rooms; grand piano, linen, silver, Oriental rugs; superb view; sublet. Coyle.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 445.—8 rooms, 3 baths, rest of Summer to Oct. 1, $125 per month. Apply Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Five all light, attractive rooms, south exposure, reasonable. Phone 6228 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Most attractive apartment on Drive; $110. Riverside 2903.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL.—2 beautiful, large rooms, bath; $75 monthly. K 135 Times.

SPECIALIST.
Handsomely furnished apartments; wonderful Summer bargains. Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 8974.

SUBLET for one month or longer, completely furnished housekeeping apartments, 2 and 3 rooms; rent very reasonable. Apply M. Gilbert, 100 Cathedral Parkway, or telephone Academy 618.

SUMMER RATES.—Large, light apartments, with bath, $50 monthly; suites, $100 up; complete hotel service; excellent restaurant. HOTEL GREGORIAN, 42 WEST 35TH ST.

Two to six rooms and bath, with or without kitchen and dining room, completely furnished, including hotel service.
$1.00 PER ROOM DAILY.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 305 W. 98TH St. Phone 6100—Riverside. Modern building, half block from Riverside Drive; 2 minutes from 96th St. express station; nicest location; best value in city; restaurant attached.

WEST END AV., (82D ST.)—UNUSUAL CORNER APARTMENT, SEVEN TO TWELVE ROOMS; BIG CONCESSION. PHONE SCHUYLER 10495.

7 ROOMS.
Ground Floor Corner.
PRICE, $2,500.
601 West End Avenue.

Unfurnished—East Side.

LEXINGTON AV., 581, (Near 51st.)—Two rooms, bath, $30; permanent. Phone Circle 1810.

TO SUBLET, unfurnished, an attractive corner suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; present tenant's lease expires Oct. 1st, 1918. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

21ST ST., 234-S WEST.
Four, five, and six rooms and bath. Elevator, &c.; $510 to $720. See Supt.

49TH ST., 224 WEST.—Select, modern 2, 3, and 4 large rooms; moderate.

53D ST., 53 WEST.—Beautiful, modern, extra large 3 and 4 rooms.

57TH, 340 WEST. Hotel Calumet.—Save money and housekeeping worry; furnished and unfurnished apartments to suit refined people; modern fireproof apartment hotel; high-class service; references.

72D, 167 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette, sublet unfurnished from July 1; $65. Harris. Phone 8349 Columbus.

112TH, 540 WEST.—Four large front rooms in select elevator house to lease; rent $55.

161ST AND 160TH, (Near Riverside Drive.) 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 rooms; rents $40 to $115. Inquire office, 900 Riverside Drive. Telephone Audubon 4657.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE, two rooms. $1,000 a year. 38 West 59th St.

RIVIERA,
790 Riverside Drive.
High-class elevator apartments.
4-5-6 large, light rooms, with all improvements.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668.—Sublet 7 rooms; very big concessions. Apt. 24. Weinberg.

Seven rooms, fifth floor, 68th St., near park; $125; to October, 1919. V 290 Times Downtown.

905 WEST END AV.
New building, northwest corner 104th St.; now leasing from plans, 6, 7, and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Full particulars from Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

New York State.

Six-room furnished apartment; adjacent to university. Address Mrs. H. [illegible] Av.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

LADY with highest references wishes small furnished apartment or studio in exchange for attending to business for person leaving New York for a month or longer. Z 393 Times Annex.

DEAN of Southern College and wife desire attractively furnished outside apartment for two months; grand piano; best location; $60 per month; possession this week. Telephone Prospect 2189.

GENTLEMAN requires nicely furnished suite in high-grade, modern apartment house; sitting room, airy bedroom, and bath; not lower than seventh floor. K 147 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

81ST, (Cor. Lexington.)—Comfortable room in elevator apartment, reasonable; gentleman. Lexington 4. Apt. 10.

35TH, 36 EAST; 16 WEST 36TH.—Nicely furnished single, double rooms, private bath; telephone; $3-$4-$8-$9-$10.

38TH, 14 EAST, 60 WEST.—Comfortably furnished single, double rooms; private bath, telephone; $4-$6-$8-$10.

39TH, (268-275 Madison Av.)—Nicely furnished single, double rooms; private bath, electricity, telephone; $4-$6-$9-$10.

40TH, 5 EAST.—Comfortably furnished single, double rooms; private bath; electricity, telephone; $8-$9-$10.

41ST ST., 11 EAST.—Large, cool, comfortable room; Summer rates; breakfast if desired.

53D, 56 EAST, (near Park.)—Single rooms; all conveniences; references. Tel. Plaza 2955.

53D ST, 65 EAST.—Large room, private bath; back parlor; all conveniences; references.

53TH, 71 EAST.—Large rooms, southern exposure; bath; telephone; Summer rates; references.

63D, 165 EAST.—Well furnished light, airy rooms; good residential district; reasonable.

86TH ST, 153 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2.50 to $4 weekly. Lenox 6081.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.)—Furnished suites; private baths; single rooms; electricity; park privileges; references.

GRAMERCY PARK, 42.—$4, $5, $5.50, $6, $6.50, $7; running water.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 163.—Room, sunny, with running water, phone, elevator; electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly and up; with bath, $9 weekly and up; meals exceptionally reasonable; optional.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,384, (91st St.)—Two large, outside rooms; private house; gentlemen only; references. Phone Lenox 8492.

LEXINGTON AV., 535, corner 49th.—Desirable single, double rooms; $2.50 up.

MADISON AV., 162.—Large, small rooms, private bath; kitchenette; electricity. Murray Hill 2427.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Attractive large, small, furnished, unfurnished rooms; running water; phone.

West Side.

8TH ST., 7 WEST.—Large, medium, small rooms; clean; phone; select house; references.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large, cool room with private bath; also medium; references.

28D, 350 WEST.—COLONIAL HOUSE, for women; running hot and cold water in every room; telephone connection. Chelsea 9070.

39TH, 61 WEST.—Refined hotel for gentlemen; $4 up; transients, 75c. up.

39TH, 52 WEST.—Two large rooms, eight windows, bath; maid service; telephone.

39TH, 9, 47 WEST.—Nicely furnished single rooms; telephone; $3, $3.50, $4.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, adjoining bath; overlooking park; electricity; references.

47TH, 27 WEST; 48TH, 10 WEST.—Nicely furnished single, double rooms; private bath; telephone; $4, $7, $10, $12.

48TH ST., 32 WEST.—Large attractive room and bath; in quiet, small home.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER. — Full-fledged; above average; extraordinary business ability; $18. T 339 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; typist; thoroughly experienced; references; $15. M 375 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — High school graduate; four years' experience; competent; $18. R 45 Times.

CASHIER - SECRETARY - OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Refined young Englishwoman desires position; no stenography; references. G 75 Times.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Two colored girls together; references. Bryce, 242 West 62d St.

COOK.—Serve; no laundry; adults; apartment; references. Murphy, 174 East 85th St.

COLLEGE SENIOR, mathematical training, wishes statistical or similar work till October; general office and filing experience. D. R., 2,404 8th Av., or Morningside 8138.

DRESSMAKER; artistic, expert fitter; street, dinner, dancing frocks; remodeling; out-home preferred. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Circle 1158.

EXECUTIVE. — Woman, 30, with ability, forceful personality, fitted for man's position, is desirous of making connection with good concern. E 439 Times Annex.

FILE CLERK.—Four years' experience; knowledge of switchboard; salary, $10. S 213 Times Downtown.

FRENCH NURSE, governess, for one or two children; references; experience. Madam Oseelle, 329 West 14th.

GOVERNESS, speaking English, French, German, wants position, one or two children, 7 years up; good references. Address P. G. Box 486, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

HOTEL CASHIER, bookkeeper, controller, housekeeper, lady, 9 years' hotel experience, linguist, seeks engagement; excellent references. G 80 Times.

NORMAL graduate desires governess, companion, or light housework position for the Summer; moderate salary. Z 396 Times Annex.

NURSE.—Refined, educated registered nurse desires position, preferably taking care of child in suburb; state particulars. K 111 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 2½ years' experience; good penman; accurate, conscientious; $8. V 285 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—A1 stenographer, bookkeeper, possessing tact and initiative, executive ability, capable assuming responsibility, above average ability, seeks good connection; salary, $25. T 314 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—College graduate, experienced stenographer, correspondent; exceptional qualifications; $35 weekly. T 368 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Expert, capable bookkeeper, good executive, reliable, above average ability; unusually rapid, accurate worker; $22. V 216 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Eight years' technical experience; capable assuming responsibilities; high school graduate; $18; excellent credentials. V 257 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER. — Eight years' experience; accustomed rapid dictation; high school education; standard operator; references; $15. M 376 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Age 22, high school graduate; four years' experience; good speller, grammarian; references; $12. V 204 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Christian, (24,) good personality; thoroughly experienced, businesslike; familiar office details; absolutely reliable; $18. B. B., S 204 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, CORRESPONDENT, six years' experience, educated, capable executive, desires position in sales department with reliable firm; $20. K 122 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent; familiar office work, assuming responsibilities; $18. S 229 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wishes to connect with reliable firm; moderate salary. Lillian Cohen, 37 East 106th. Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' brokerage, export experience; quick, accurate; references; $15. V 286 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; high school graduate; thoroughly competent; $15. V 273 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several months' experience, high school education; conscientious, willing; $9. S 233 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Long, valuable experience; can make good; $22. V 287 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, some experience, wishes position downtown; takes dictation accurately. S 224 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Business experience; interested in her work; salary $12. Rhinelander 3718.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable beginner; little experience; downtown position preferred; $8. S 221 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly efficient; educated; initiative; general office routine; $16. R 44 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; rapid worker; excellent references; $12. V 282 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate, knowledge bookkeeping; four years' experience; $12. M 299 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Understands office routine; neat, willing. R 136 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR. General office assistant; capable handling busy board; $9. V 292 Times Downtown.

TRAINED NURSE will take entire charge of baby; fine nursery, top floor; physician and parents' references. 330 West 90th. Apt. 40. Terms reasonable.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced housework, excellent cooks; investigated references; telephone, Columbus 6165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 W. 50th.

COOKS, Waitresses, Nurses, Houseworkers. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

SOUTHERN HOUSEWORKERS, cooks; investigated references. Augusta Agency, 333 West 53d St. Col. 3129.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 138d St. Morn. 6910.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

AMERICAN, 41, varied business experience, factory, clerical, selling, desires position where good work and results will be recognized; highest references. K 27 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR with proven record as business getter; at present employed, desires to make change for proposition with unlimited possibilities. C 466 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING MAN.—With business and sales experience; young; printer, designer, copywriter; moderate compensation; part time. T 390 Times Downtown.

ADS, catalogs, periodicals; experienced writer wants employment; moderate salary. E 440 Times Annex.

AGGRESSIVE Christian (25) will devote spare time (9 to 4) to your business. K 148 Times.

AM 27, resourceful and well educated; understand credit and business; experienced correspondent, commercial and legal training as well as selling experience; if there is a future with your concern, salary will be no obstacle. V 295 Times Downtown.

ATTORNEY, few years in practice, admitted in several jurisdictions, possessing ability along commercial and legal lines; thoroughly reliable and capable, desires to connect with mercantile house; reasonable in demands; ineligible for the military. V 275 Times Downtown.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24,594.—In Bankruptcy.—MARY ANDERSON WARNER, INC., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Mary Anderson Warner, Inc., are hereby given notice that on June 5, 1917, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, June 29th, 1917, at 2 o'clock. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, June 16, 1917.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24,683.—In Bankruptcy.—ISRAEL SHERMAN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Israel Sherman are hereby given notice that on June 14, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, June 29, 1917, at 2:30. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, June 16, 1917.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Frequently the demand for The New York Times exceeds the supply. This is likely to occur *oftener* in the future, because of conditions of paper manufacture and regular readers are cautioned to order their copies of The New York Times delivered or reserved.
—Advt.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

AUDITOR, BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, competent; excellent references; requires evening work. S 217 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR, office manager, competent executive, long experience, desires position with growing concern. A. L., 210 East 21st.

BOOKKEEPER.—I write a good hand, am quick and accurate and have been drilled in the most modern methods of accounting; satisfactory reference concerning character and ability; will start at $10. Mr. Z., 38 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER and accountant, (29,) ten years' experience, can take complete charge of correspondence and credit departments, desires position with prospects; best references. K 105 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Young man (19) desires position; high school education; experienced; salary expected, $12. H., Times, Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST.—Seven years' experience, accurate; good penman; capable of taking entire charge; salary $20. K 136 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (32,) married, seeks engagement; modern methods; full charge; efficient. K 134 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, clerk, 21; business high school graduate; experienced, hard worker. R 43 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, Gentleman leaving New York would like to find position for his chauffeur; clean, sober man of 30; excellent driver; good mechanic; highly recommended. E. B., 50 Central Park West.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. F. Glanzman, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4066.

CHAUFFEUR, 37; married; 16 years' experience; expert driver, mechanic; excellent private references. Man, 56 West 95d St. Riverside 1830-J.

CHAUFFEUR, 22, Swiss, single, speaks English, French, and Italian, wishes position in private family; city or country. Address F. Rodult, 228 West 24th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 9 years' experience, foreign and domestic cars; good references. Hall, 141 West 64th. Phone Col. 8402.

CHAUFFEUR, Useful.—Colored; 15 years present employer; desires change; references. K 143 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; 8 years' experience; sober, reliable, careful. Havranek, 1,355 Avenue A.

CHAUFFEUR; careful driver; good mechanic; long experience; private or commercial. K 138 Times.

CHAUFFEUR. — Licensed, careful, sober, make repairs; city, country; references. K 113 Times.

CLERK.—Young man, (20;) high school graduate; clerical work; two years' experience. Robert Feldman, 1,114 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

COLLEGE STUDENT desires Summer position in clerical capacity or tutor; town or country. K 127 Times.

COLLEGE MAN, knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting, desires position. K 140 Times.

COOK.—Japanese wishes position as cook and general work in private family; city or country; long experience. K. N., 80 Sands Street, Brooklyn.

ENGINEER, stationary, trained, trustworthy, wishes position, responsibility. Redican, 209 East 51st.

ESTIMATOR and Superintendent; 10 years' practical experience alterations, fire jobs; can produce good work cheaply and quickly; have organization. Z 413 Times.

EXECUTIVE—SALESMANAGER.— Representative.—Progressive, energetic, tactful young man possessed of sales and executive ability, seeks association with large firm or corporation; salary $4,000. Address S 214 Times Downtown.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVE.

Graduate civil engineer, American university, aged 33, who has traveled extensively in Europe, particularly France and Italy, open for engagement Aug. 1; twelve years' experience including general engineering, sales, organization; speak Italian fluently; knowledge of French; business and banking references. V 228 Times Downtown.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE, clerical experience, desires permanent position. S 205 Times Downtown.

MAN, speaking, corresponding fluently English, French, German, Dutch; fair knowledge Italian; interpreter and translator; quick at figures, shorthand, typewriter, good penman, extensive general knowledge and good brains enabling to thoroughly work out difficult, intricate problems; has all afternoons and most mornings and evenings; open for congenial work; excellent references. R 47 Times.

MAN, 60, temperate, desires light work, doing chores or make himself useful for home and pay. Daniel Sugrue, Catharine Mission, Catharine Slip, City.

MAN, educated, executive ability, capable handler of men, good organizer, would like to change present position. K 123 Times.

MAN, 25, desires position; several years' experience in office; clerical or general office work. Reardon, 230 East 46th St.

MAN, 20, legal training, fluent speaker, business experience. Manton, 157 East 47th

OFFICE MANAGER, thorough bookkeeper, stenographer; will accept local or foreign position; linguistic Spanish; salary $30. V 284 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, American, 40; successful, wide experience; sell top prices; high-grade references; salary or drawing account. K 28 Times.

SALESMAN, (26,) experienced traveling salesman seeks meritorious proposition; college graduate; Yale. Hyde, Times.

SELLING POSITION desired by personally and commercially qualified salesman, 32, married. Box 634, 1,089 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Thoroughly experienced, good executive abilities; highest references. V 276 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper; energetic young ambitious; $15. Phone Bryant 1318, Mr. S.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience, desires position for day and evening. S 222 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, (26.)—Long, thorough experience; capable, trustworthy; highest references. K 145 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, desires position evenings. S. B., Times, Harlem.

SUPERINTENDENT (factory) wants position; high-class man, sober, honest, experienced. Horton, 68 West 71st.

TEACHER, temporary; college experience, fluent Spanish, some French and German; traveled; discipline. Box 371 Times, 2 Rector St.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) high school graduate, wishes position where perseverance and intelligence will bring results; general office work, bookkeeping, and typewriting experience. S 212 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19 years old, desires position with advertising concern or advertising department of any large business house; college education and experience in copy writing. H. Ungar, 2,009 Creston Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, 28; thorough business and selling training; good correspondent, understanding credits; possess a good education as well as experience; future and not salary counts. V 293 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, desires position with automobile concern; can furnish best references; has experience. K 126 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) well educated, with business experience, desires position where concentration will lead to promotion. K 116 Times.

YOUNG MAN (23) wishes position with iron and steel house; 6 years' experience. F. Johns, 1,272 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) neat appearance, good talker, office and selling experience; unquestionable reference. S 219 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, entry and profit clerk; seven years' business experience, wishes to connect with reliable firm; capable; references; salary $18. K 119 Times.

YOUNG MAN, splendid education, two years' experience, desires position, preferably outside; rejected army examination; excellent references. K 142 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, college graduate, desires position with an established firm. L. H. K., 214 Ross St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN.—College education, desires position in office with future. S 216 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, neat appearing, desires permanent connection. S 211 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, wishes position at anything. S 207 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, knowledge of bookkeeping, typewriting, desires position; best references. S 208 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, college education, desires position with reliable concern or office. J. Gary, 4,643 White Plains Av.

YOUNG MAN, experienced bookkeeper, office man, typist, desires position; $15. S 209 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school education, 2 years' business experience. K 112 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, well educated, desires afternoon employment. R 49 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Young woman, neat, age 25 to 33, for general office work with an old established firm; must be expert bookkeeper, stenographer and typist; $18 to start, with good chance of advancement. R 41 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, double entry; must be neat, accurate at figures; salary $16 to start; references required. Nathan Krauskopf Co., 387, 4th Av., 6th floor.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER in small perfume factory, Flatbush; state experience, qualifications, age, and salary desired. D 376 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; references required; good opportunity. Sieradzka Co., 42 East 12th St.

BOOK SALESWOMAN.—Experienced, for a $50 per week proposition; suited to present national conditions; sales steadily increasing; salary and commission. The King-Richardson Co., Springfield, Mass.

COOK, Etc.—A strong, experienced woman wanted for cooking and simple house work at Summer camp of boys, two hours from the city; object of camp to help in food supply, and some workers are volunteer, but will pay moderate wages and expenses for this work. Apply after Monday, Richmond Hill House, 28 MacDougal St.

FILING CLERK wanted by a responsible concern, state race, age, school education, business experience, and salary expected. P 84 Times.

GREENHUT COMPANY

require a

Thoroughly Experienced

SALESLADY

for their

Engraved Stationery Department.

Apply at Employment Office.

HOUSEWORKER, general, not over 35, in prettiest town in Jersey, 12 miles from New York; no washing; sea shore July-August; $35. Call with reference or write Sergeant, 95 Madison Av.

MAID. — Wanted, white maid for general housework in three-room modern apartment. 805 West 45th St. 6F.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER wanted for a hospital in Philadelphia, Penn.; only those with institutional experience will be considered; state experience and full details. Z 394 Times Annex.

MODEL. — Attractive young lady as dress model; size 16. John Traina, 63 W. 36th.

NURSE, graduate of hospital training school, to take charge of first aid hospital in a factory; able to do clerical work in connection with making reports and compiling data on first aid work; factory working 50 hours a week; state age, where graduated, and salary wanted. Address Nurse, 61 2d St., Hoboken.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES. SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 343 East 116th Street, New York City. A few vacancies exist for women between two or three years' training; diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply by letter or in person. Superintendent of Nurses.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Woman over 30, possessing more than ordinary tact, ability, to call on our list of mothers and explain successful character-building plan for children; permanent position; straight salary and extra bonuses. Room 711, 110 West 34th.

SOCIAL WORK.—College or normal school graduate for social work with children in Jewish cottage-plan orphan asylum. Apply personally, 6 P. M., 470 West 145th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—A first-class stenographer who can become general assistant in department of large publishing house; ambition, energy, initiative, personality, and accurateness are essential characteristics; excellent opportunity for right person; write, stating age, qualifications, and salary desired. Box K 133 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED; NEATNESS AND REFINEMENT APPRECIATED; ATTRACTIVE POSITION. CHARLES D. JAFFEE, 906 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, young woman for position in country bank, ten miles from New York; must have good education, good stenographer and general knowledge accounting; commencing wages, $15; unusual opportunity for bright girl. G 77 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in busy manufacturing office, high school graduate with about two years' experience; $12 to start, good chance for advancement; write giving age, experience, and reference. Roth, Greene St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER in office of large shirt manufacturer; good, experienced and conceptive; salary to start, $15; state references age and full particulars. V 298 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—Refined young lady for exceptional office position in Washington, D. C.; must have knowledge of Italian; references. Call, write Chief, 420 College Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST. — General office work, billing, etc.; state experience, references, and salary. Box V 300 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, clever young beginner, for filing, switchboard, and occasionally take dictation; $7 weekly. Room 802, 29 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, not over 22; only a little experience required; give age, religion, experience, and salary desired. S 230 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and switchboard operator, competent, for business office; hours, 9 to 5:30; state experience, references, and salary expected. K 118 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, competent stenographer, 2 years' experience; state salary and references. D 375 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST. — Experienced; state experience, references and salary expected. K 137 Times.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. N. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt, 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TEACHER or college student; Summer work; $250 for two months; short hours, pleasant work. K 144 Times.

TEACHER, over 25, for Summer work; year's contract if efficient. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Competent telephone operator, typist, file clerk; for order department; New York office; $10, with advancement proportional to value; state age, position held, and references. Address V 290 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE GIRL, busy law office; state full particulars, experience, salary. S 231 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted, in Brooklyn Gentile law office, with high school education, or equivalent, as stenographer; long experience not necessary. Address, stating age, experience, education, and compensation desired, S 222 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, capable, quick, intelligent worker with domestic science training, as assistant to working manager of cafeteria tea room. T 363 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER, engineering, $25; many positions, $18, $15; insurance, $15; dictaphone operators, $15; stenographer position, hotel, including meals, $50 monthly; commercial, $12; typists and telephone operators, $10; office assistants, $7; bookkeepers, $15, $12; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

BOOKKEEPERS, Stenographers.—Numerous desirable positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 10 East 43d.—Stenographers, (3,) $18, (4,) $15; typist, $15; clerks. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

BOOKKEEPERS, $25; stenographers, $18; typists, $12; miscellaneous clerical. Mighill Agency, Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHER, (law,) $18; dictaphone, $12; clerical positions open. Lehigh Exchange, 37 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau; 38 East 42d.

STENOGRAPHERS, office assistants, Americans, beginners and experienced. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St.

STENOGRAPHERS, $15-$20; typists, clerks; good openings. Business Service Bureau, 307 Broadway.

HIRST EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Stenographers, corporation experience, $18, several, $18; cashier, $20.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 80 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllab-le Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Special Summer rates. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

BUSINESS TRAINING FOR WOMEN.

Business is already demanding trained women to fill actual and prospective vacancies—the great demand being for women trained in accounting and office procedures. Send for details of the 16-session accounting course for women, given at the Pace Institute, Hudson Terminal, afternoons or evenings. Individual instruction. Ask for Booklet 19. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

MOTION PICTURES.—New types, new faces constantly wanted; big salaries; expert instruction; French method; tryout and film test given; moderate fees. E. Brunel Film Co., 1,482 Broadway. (43d.)

$10

this week only, day or night, pays for complete course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT OR THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED C. P. A. WANTED AS MANAGER OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS' OFFICE; SALARY, $5,000 AND PROSPECTS. Z 210 TIMES ANNEX.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced, familiar with costs for large manufacturing concern, City of Buffalo; no applications entertained unless accompanied by fullest details as to experience, salary expected, &c. Z 391 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT.—A position is open on technical publication for an educated young man about 20 to 22 years of age, having knowledge of layouts, the handling of copy and cuts, and the making of advertising pages; knowledge of stenography and typewriting useful; he must be alert and quick worker; unless your reply contains full particulars regarding yourself and first-class reference to apply will not be considered. S 210 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—One capable of producing results in national advertising for circulation of 500,000 and upward; commission basis; man of unquestioned integrity, ability, and accustomed to making $4,000-$5,000 annually only need apply. Call after 9:30. Mr. Miller, 1903, 220 West 42d St.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS to travel selling space on theatre curtains; commission basis. Wm. S. Emery Co., 118 East 28th St., city.

ADVERTISING MAN with financial clientele; salary and commission; good possibilities; give experience in full; answers treated confidentially. V 277 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN.—Experienced; executive ability; under 45; opportunity advancement; write particulars, including salary expected. Z 390 Times Annex.

AUTO TIRE REPAIR MAN, with complete knowledge of vulcanizing; excellent position and good pay for right party. New Idea Double Tire Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Keep cost records in machine shop taxicab concern; salary commensurate with ability; state experience fully. K 109 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Steady, industrious; permanent position; mercantile house. V 291 Times Downtown.

BILLING DEPARTMENT wants an efficient, experienced man capable of taking charge of billing and shipping departments, large wholesale house; give details, experience, &c. D 847 Times Downtown.

BOY.—If you're a boy about 16, through school, clean, with a good head and fast legs, and want a chance in the office of a great publishing house, write all about yourself in your own handwriting today to Box K 132 Times.

BOY, strong, wanted for outdoor work, by vending machine company; reply in own handwriting, giving full particulars, including salary wanted. D 374 Times Downtown.

BOY in office of diamond importers; not over 16, having grammar school education and best of references; salary $6. V 288 Times Downtown.

BOYS, about 16 years old, for clerical and mechanical positions in large manufacturing concern; good opening. T 355 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright and willing, for delivery and to be useful in 5th Av. tailor establishment. Davis, 546 5th Av.

CARETAKER wanted for Summer months. Apply 862 Lexington Av.

CLERK. — Young man experienced export shipping and consular invoice clerk; one having knowledge of typewriting and Spanish preferred; reasonable salary and good opportunity. V 301 Times Downtown.

CLERK to calculate cost records; experienced. Frankel, 177 Hudson St.

CONDUCTORS AND MOTORMEN — Good wages; no labor trouble. Write Employment Bureau, Pittsburgh Railways Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.

COMPOSITOR.—Good job, good pay for a good stone hand with pep; union. V 245 Times Downtown.

CUTTER.—Custom cutter, experienced in high-class military work. Z 387 Times Annex.

DESIGNER AND PATTERN CUTTER, experienced on boys' wash suits; excellent opportunity. K 141 Times.

DRAFTSMAN. — Experienced mechanical draftsman wanted on pumps, condensers and power plant equipments; technical education preferred but not absolutely necessary; location near New York. Z 354 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN for special automatic tools. Mergenthaler Linotype, 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

EMPLOYMENT CLERK.—Elderly man, with common sense, to take charge employment office in Brooklyn; hours 7 to 5:30; applicant to be considered must state past experience and salary wanted. D 372 Times Downtown.

ERRAND BOY, (17, over,) neat and accurate; must understand filing. D 378 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVES.—The tremendous growth and expansion in the business of a manufacturing company of national prominence makes it necessary to immediately secure the services of two executives; one must be capable of training and experience for credit and office management duties; the gross sales aggregate $60,000,000 annually and the general office force numbers 1,500 persons; none but those having had experience in position of similar nature and are making good will be considered; in reply give telephone number, state whether married or single, salary expected, and give names of last three employers, positions occupied, and length of service; all replies will be treated in strict confidence pending selection of the hight men. K 114 Times.

FOREMAN WANTED. — EXPERIENCED MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF VULCANIZING AND STRIPPING PROCESS IN RUBBER MILLS MANUFACTURING MOLDED AND BRIDLED LONG-LENGTH HOSE; PLANT LOCATED 30 MILES SOUTH OF PHILADELPHIA; MUST BE QUALIFIED TO DO ABOVE LINE OF WORK AND CAPABLE OF SUCCESSFULLY HANDLING HELP. Z 379 TIMES ANNEX.

FOREMAN. — EXPERIENCED CANVAS WRAPPED HOSE, DEPARTMENT FOREMAN IN RUBBER MILLS, 30 MILES SOUTH OF PHILADELPHIA; MUST BE ABLE TO HANDLE MEN AND BOYS; PERMANENT POSITION. ADDRESS Z 380 TIMES ANNEX.

FOREMAN WANTED.—EXPERIENCED BRAIDING ROOM FOREMAN FOR RUBBER MILLS, 30 MILES SOUTH OF PHILADELPHIA; MUST BE ABLE TO HANDLE GIRLS; PERMANENT POSITION. Z 381 TIMES ANNEX.

GARDENER wanted, experienced, for country; single preferred; state wages wanted, without board. Reply, L. Wallick, Carthage, New York.

MACHINISTS, moulders, all around men, engine lathe, planer, bench, milling, steady work; no labor trouble; good wages. Apply Room 6, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MANAGER FOR WOODEN SHIPBUILDING PLANT.

Manager wanted of practical ability to lay down ways and construct as many as six wooden ships; must be good executive, sober, honest, capable of handling his forces well; will give right man fine position; good pay. 25 Broad St., Room 622. Telephone Broad 2472.

MECHANICIAN.—Man, between 31 and 35 years old, wanted for Summer camp in the Adirondacks, who thoroughly understands motor boats and gasoline engines, to drive motor boat and do general work; must come well recommended; salary $50 monthly, which is the present demand being for women trained in accounting and office procedures. Send for details of the 16-session accounting course for women, given at the Pace Institute, Hudson Terminal, afternoons or evenings. Individual instruction. Ask for Booklet 19. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

OFFICE BOY, 16 years old, in downtown engineer's office. Requirements: Some high school work, good school record, good personal record, desire to advance. Prospects: Pleasant environment, good future, starting salary $5 per week, salary increase dependent on ability. Please state your qualifications in detail in replying. S 223 Times Downtown.

PIANO TUNER with wareroom experience; must be good repair man; chance for advancement. Address, with references, Arthur Jordan Piano Co., 13th and G Sts., Northwest, Washington, D. C.

PRINTER ESTIMATOR, broad experience on general printing and especially finer catalogs; give reference, salary, and experience. E 359 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

RATE CLERK.—Experienced in freight rates and checking freight bills; steady position; give experience, reference, and salary wanted when answering. V 297 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE SALESMEN.

I need for special water front sales at City Island Saturdays and Sundays six bright, real, live, experienced salesmen of good appearance and personality to handle crowd of 1,000 people, and over; straight commission basis only. Apply today only, between 4 and 5 P. M., with references.

JOSEPH F. DAY,
31 Nassau St., N. Y.

SALESMEN to sell a brand new business service that fills a long-felt want—so meritorious that at the earliest news of it many business men are sending in their checks unsolicited; this is an opportunity for a limited number of high-grade, clean-cut salesmen to get in on the ground floor of what may prove to be a selling sensation; we want only men of unquestionable character; for good men there will be a hertty branch manager openings; commission basis. Call Monday or Tuesday, after 10, eighth floor, 241 West 37th St. Ask for the sales manager.

SALESMAN WANTED.

Reliable salesman capable of directing others wanted immediately; man of education and good personality will be considered regardless of previous line sold; every possible aid will be given man who can qualify, including thorough training, drawing account against commissions, and transportation; Eastern territory. Mr. Clampitt, 6th floor, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN WANTED.

A corporation of many years' standing, with expanding business, must have A1 salesman for Eastern territory; will give every possible co-operation, including drawing account, but demand good character, high-class appearance, and genuine salesmanship ability; state age, experience; advancement assured good man. K 73 Times.

SALESMAN FOR CHILDREN'S HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE; MUST HAVE A1 REFERENCES, CONTROLLING CERTAIN AMOUNT OF TRADE ALONG HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE DEALERS; DEPARTMENT STORES AND INTERIOR DECORATORS; WILL HAVE PERMANENT EXHIBIT IN CHICAGO IN NATIONAL FURNITURE EXCHANGE. SALARY AND COMMISSION; ALL COMMUNICATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. ADDRESS ROOM 403, 1,182 BROADWAY.

SALESMEN WANTED

for our new $10 automobile policy; an easy seller. Every owner, driver, chauffeur should buy on sight; the only policy issued that covers every accident while transporting, using, or cranking automobile; big commissions. Fred J. Schaefer & Co., Managers, 1,123 Broadway, N. Y.

SALESMEN wanted with following among retail jewelers and department stores in Southern territory: line of gold filled and sterling jewelry and novelties; straight 13 per cent. commission; references and experience must accompany answer. Z 392 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted, who is familiar with trade, to carry a good selling gold jewelry line on 10 per cent. commission; New York City and Eastern territory if desired. Address T. G. Frothingham & Co., North Attleboro, Mass.

SALESMEN.—System, the Magazine of Business, requires experienced specialty salesmen; those with ability and confidence in their ability to work on liberal commission arrangement. 15 Park Row.

SALESMEN wanted to sell furs; reasonable commission basis; references required. Apply Dermer, Neidelmann & Co., 62 East Broadway.

SALESMAN, calling on garages, to handle a high class side line; commission; several territories open; sample compact and light. Z 395 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—For ladies' silk shirt waists; commission basis. Goryeb Bros., 80 Washington St.

SALESMEN.—For stock issue interesting to car owners; commission basis. Phone Franklin 1766 for appointment.

SALESMAN for up to date metal novelty; commission. Ornamental Casting Co., 484 Broadway.

George R. Myers and Anna H. Wilcox will be assisted by me in connection with the supervision of part-time co-operative and continuation classes for such time during the vacation period this year as they may be required, at $6 a day each.

Morris H. Siegel has been reassigned to assist the Associate Superintendent in charge of vocational activities from July 1 to Jan. 31, 1918, with additional pay at the rate of $600 a year.

The sum of $26,782.35 has been appropriated from the payment of award and interest in connection with the acquisition of property at East 136th Street and Brown Place, the Bronx, selected as a site for school purposes.

The lease of 288 East Broadway, Manhattan, occupied as an annex to P. S. 147, has been renewed.

SALESMEN, (2;) must be men of certain type; peculiar business, with large cash commissions. Sullivan-Ball, 120 West 32d.

STENOGRAPHER. — First-class man with several years' experience wanted in office of manufacturing company; good opportunity. Call at 8:30. John Johnson Co., 37th St. and 2d Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man for secretarial work who has had experience in mechanical line; knowledge of filing; salary, $15 $18. Standard Shipbuilding Corporation, Mariners Harbor, S. I.

TECHNICAL MEN.

Mechanical, age 25 to 27 years, to start with the sales department of a large concern near New York City, making a mechanical specialty; send school training, experience record and photograph; salary $100 per month to start; big opportunity for training and advancement; only those who have shown in their letters that they have the right training and ability will be even considered. Technical, Box 205 Times Downtown.

TIMEKEEPER wanted who has had experience on building construction work. Apply at 22d St. and Lexington Av., new building.

TUTOR.—Wanted, young college man to tutor geometry and French with automobile trip; Southern family for Summer; must be refined and of pleasing personality. Z 306 Times Annex.

UPHOLSTERERS wanted. Apply 1,472 Broadway, Room 310, Longacre Bldg. See Mr. S.

WANTED — NAVAL ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN FOR WOODEN SHIPBUILDING PLANT; prefer one who has been in employ of shipbuilding company. 25 Broad St., Room 622. Tel. Broad 2472.

WANTED—SHIPBUILDING CARPENTERS. We can use 100 first-class ship carpenters; good wages; 2 years' work. 25 Broad St., Room 622.

YOUNG MAN wanted, bright, willing, and energetic, as file clerk, engineering department, railroad company; state experience and salary desired. S 227 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for drafting room; prefer high school graduate; excellent opportunity to learn good engineering business. Write, stating age, nationality, and experience, to Box D 346 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Export house requires immediately services of young man for shipping department; must be accurate at figures. S 228 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 17, for general insurance broker's office; one familiar with insurance preferred. L. T. Hollister, 92 William St.

Employment Agencies.

HIRST EXCHANGE, 95 LIBERTY ST.

Man capable of handling warehouse, technical experience, $25 week; $3,600;

BILLY SUNDAY HITS TRAIL FOR HOME

"Sorry to Leave the Burg and Hope to Come Back," Says Evangelist.

NEARLY 100,000 CONVERTS

Free-Will Offering Probably Will Reach $125,000—Will Go to Red Cross and Y. M. C. A.

Billy and Ma Sunday left town yesterday, cheered on their way by some 2,500 admirers who gathered at the Pennsylvania Railroad station to throw flowers in their path, shake hands with them, sing revival songs, and wave handkerchiefs as the 11:04 Pennsylvania Limited pulled out.

Mr. Sunday was in an ebullient mood.

"I feel awfully sorry to leave New York," he exclaimed. "I have fallen in love with the burg. I hope I can come back. Maybe I will."

Somebody asked him about the New York revival.

"It was amazing," he said. "New York has broken all the records. It is so great that you cannot grasp it."

Concerning the free-will offering he said: "It was amazing. I am delighted to be able to turn over such a large amount to the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. army and navy workers."

Most of the members of the Revival Campaign Committee, among them John D. Rockefeller, Jr., were at the station with the hundreds of others. As Billy and Ma pushed their way through the crowd, shaking hands, the people sang "Brighten the Corner Where You Are," and as the train rolled out of the station they sang, "God Be With You Till We Meet Again."

Mr. and Mrs. Sunday will go to their home at Winona Lake, Ind., from which place they will later go with their sons, Billy, Jr., and Paul, to the Hood River section of Oregon, where they will spend the Summer. Billy's final business before leaving was to buy a broad-brimmed Panama hat to wear during the Oregon vacation.

The total number of trail hitters, it was announced, was 98,264, many more than even the optimistic had expected, and more than twice as many as during any other revival.

The William A. Sunday Evangelistic Association will meet today, probably in the Metropolitan Tower, to decide upon the disposition of the tabernacle.

It was announced last night that the free-will offering had reached $118,000 and that at the rate at which checks were coming in it was believed the total offering would be at least $125,000. This money, it was explained, was absolutely to be divided between the two organizations designated by Sunday.

Homer Rodeheaver, musical director of the Sunday revival, was the central figure at a reunion of the campaign workers in the tabernacle last night. There were about 14,000 present.

Mr. Rodeheaver was presented with a diamond scarf pin and a diamond-studded Masonic emblem. George A. Erewster and Robert Matthews, the pianists, each received a pearl scarf pin, and Albert Petersen, who has been the custodian of the tabernacle, received a pair of gold cuff links.

It was announced that the Sunday organization is to be made permanent to keep alive the spirit aroused by the evangelist.

Only Mr. and Mrs. Sunday went away yesterday. The other members of the party will leave soon for their homes to meet again on Sept. 1 in Los Angeles, Cal.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Between 161st St. and 3d Av. and New Rochelle, by way Boston Road and Pelham Parkway, new Goodrich non-skid tire, mounted on rim; size 30x4½; reward. Telephone 2804 New Rochelle. 57 Woodland Av., New Rochelle.

LOST—On Saturday night in The Playhouse or in the neighborhood of 48th St. and Broadway, a square plantium pin, set in with a sapphire, pearls, and diamonds; liberal reward to finder; no questions asked. Phone Columbus 6712.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, black velvet bag containing eyeglasses in case, small sum of money, small purse and cardcase; $5 reward. Cashier, Hotel Belmont, Park Av. and 42d St.

LOST—Black leather billcase, containing $55, identification cards, registration receipts, Sunday evening on 5th Av. bus, Riverside Drive, or West 70th; reward; no questions. Phone Roscoe M. Gage, Schuyler 3155.

LOST—June 14, Hudson tube or station or near there, lady's solitaire diamond ring, about one carat weight, Tiffany setting; reward to finder. Wm. Wallace, P. O. Box 285, Waterbury, Conn.

LOST—Stickpin, sapphire with small diamond; lost between 34th St. and 181st St., taking subway; not valuable, only keepsake; liberal reward for the pin or pawn ticket; no questions. E. B. Loughlin, 714 W. 181st St.

LOST.—Wednesday, June 6, diamond ring, 2 large diamonds set across, diamonds in shank, gold mounting; $250 reward. Return to Udall & Ballou, 574 5th Av.

LOST—In New York or Brooklyn shopping district or subway, lady's gold flexible bracelet set with diamonds and two sapphires; reward if found. G 79 Times.

LOST.—Fancy diamond flexible bracelet, Grand Theatre, Maillard's, and upper Broadway; liberal reward. Address, Albert Baum, 170 Broadway.

LOST—On Friday, June 15, between 61st and 85th Sts. East, small diamond heart pin. Reward for return to Mrs. H. B. Duryea, 535 Park Av.

LOST—Lady's gold watch and pin, Thursday, between Brooklyn and 78th, Manhattan, "Frances" engraved on back; reward. Plante, 761 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

LOST—Between Colonia Tea Room, 5th Av., and McCreery's Post Office, about 2 o'clock Monday, black satin coat. Finder kindly return Mrs. Balch, 79 Washington Place, City.

LOST—Saturday, between 64th and 59th St., Madison Av. car, gunmetal mesh bag, initialed H. G. K.; reward. Mrs. Knapp, Hahnemann Hospital, 657 Park Av.

LOST—Black leather pocketbook, on 177th St. and Fort Washington Av., Monday; reward if returned. Mrs. R. L. Montgomery, 500 West 171st St.

LOST—Blue beaded lady's bag, train Hopatcong Station, Saturday, 2 o'clock; liberal reward. Marx, 720 Riverside Drive. Aud. 1004.

LOST—Vicinity of West End Av., dragon fly pin; wings diamond-studded; emerald eyes, ruby body; suitable reward. Miss W., 121 West 79th.

LOST—Saturday, a bunch of keys and small heart-shaped gold keyring, with owner's initials; reward. Return to 20 West 43d St.

LOST—Pearl brooch, between Municipal Building and subway; reward. 2336 Municipal Building, New York City.

LOST—Thursday, at or near Fifth Avenue Bank, gold change purse marked A. G. L. Return Fifth Avenue Bank.

LOST—Diamond scarfpin in shape of an owl; reward. A. B., 16 William St.

LOST.—Since June 11, Meylam repeater watch; liberal reward offered; return to Z 400 Times Annex.

LOST.—Central Park, near 85th Street, or 86th Street, blue fox neck piece; reward. Apt. 1015, The Belnord.

LOST—Baroque pearl earring, in Altman's shop or near; reward. 4894 Lenox.

LOST—Gold bracelet of garnets and pearls; liberal reward. Waninger, 114 East 86th.

$50 REWARD.—Return of pearl scarfpin, lost June 11, between Red Bank, N. J., and New York City, via P. R. R. Co., 8:44 A. M. train; no questions asked. Theo. B. Starr, Inc., 5th Av. and 47th St., N. Y. C.

Found.

FOUND—On 28th St., purse containing pawn ticket and change; identification required. Address V 274 Times Downtown.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—On Saturday evening, June 16, corner 70th St. and West End Av., a Boston bull; owner's name and street number on collar. Liberal reward if returned to Goodman, 237 West 74th St.

LOST.—White wire-haired dog, Broadway, near 58th Street, answers name "Sambo"; return, Stewart, 240 West 104th St.; reward.

Coral Necklace Found

The New York Times:

Last Thursday evening I lost a coral necklace of value. On Saturday I advertised in The Times. On Sunday my necklace was returned to me. It pays to advertise in The Times.

Miss Helena M. Fulton, Hotel Rutledge, Lexington Av. & 30th St., N. Y. C.

No matter how trifling the article lost, or how great its value, The New York Times should be the medium in which to advertise for its recovery.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
Telephone Bryant 1000.

THREE HELD UNDER HANAN AUTO WRECK

Shoe Manufacturer's Daughter-in-Law Injured When Car Was Upset.

SAVED BY SEA GATE DINERS

Driver of Machine That Caused Accident Gives Himself Up to Police Several Hours Later.

Mrs. Alfred P. Hanan, Jr., daughter-in-law of one of the partners in the shoe firm of that name; her father-in-law's chauffeur, Eugene Cacaci, and William H. Hanna, a confidential business agent of the Hanan family, suffered painful injuries last night when the elder Hanan's car was overturned in a collision at the corner of Atlantic Avenue and Beach Forty-second Street, Sea Gate. The party was driving along Atlantic Avenue toward the Hanan Summer home at a moderate speed when, according to eye-witnesses, a touring car, empty, save for the chauffeur, shot out of the side street, hit the Hanan machine broadside, and upset it.

The occupants were pinned under the wreckage and rescued by Summer residents, who were called away from the dinner table by the noise of the crash. Dr. C. R. Love found that Hanan had a broken shoulder, Cacaci suffered from concussion of the brain, and Mrs. Hanan was cut about the head and had possible injuries of the spine. The car was wrecked.

The driver of the other car, John Eckhoff, manager and part owner of an automobile renting company at 835 Union Street, Brooklyn, walked into the Coney Island Police Station several hours after the accident and gave himself up. Despite the evidence of several eyewitnesses who said that he deserted his car and ran away as soon as the smash occurred, he said that he had stayed at the scene of the accident for forty minutes. He was held on the charges of violating the motor traffic laws.

DISCOVER NEW ANTISEPTIC.

Sponsors Say It Is Far Stronger Than Bichloride of Mercury.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 18.—A new and powerful antiseptic compound which, it is said, possesses strength many times as great as that of bichloride of mercury has been discovered by three investigators of the dermatological research laboratories of the Philadelphia Polyclinic Hospital. They are Drs. Jay Frank Schamberg, George W. Raiziss and John A. Kolmer. The compound has been called "mercurophen." The three physicians have offered their services and the use of their invention to the army and navy and have decided to throw open to the world the free use of their formula.

Mercurophen is a compound of mercury with a complex phenol group. Its discovery is the result of several years of labor, the story of part of which was recently published in a medical journal. The new antiseptic is less poisonous than bichloride of mercury and is declared to be thirty to fifty times stronger in germ killing properties. It can therefore be employed in much weaker solutions.

Some of the mercurophen tablets have been sent to France and are being tested in the American hospitals there. Prominent surgeons of Philadelphia are also testing their value in surgical conditions and the early reports are enthusiastic. The drug is particularly adapted to use as a first aid dressing, by using gauze compresses which have been soaked in the solution. These may be carried by each soldier in an antiseptic envelope, and when wounded he can place the guaze pad over the wound and pour water on it. The antiseptic is not irritating to the skin.

CHEAPER FUEL FOR NAVY.

Daniels Orders Producers to Supply Needs for Price to be Fixed Later.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Secretary Daniels has ordered coal and oil producers to supply the enormous quantities needed by the navy at prices to be fixed by the President when the Federal Trade Commission has determined a fair rate. The navy will use 1,750,000 tons of coal and 50,000,000 barrels of oil purchased under this application of the authority granted by Congress.

Secretary Daniels said today that the coal operators proposed to furnish navy coal at a rate of $2.95 a ton at the mine. The navy has been paying $2.88 a ton delivered. The Secretary directed the companies to ship immediately, the orders being pro-rated among the producers, agreeing to pay a tentative price of $2.33 at the mine pending a report from the Federal Trade Commission. If the commission determines a higher rate is justified because of increased cost of production, the department will equalize payments at the rate fixed. If $2.33 is too high, however, payments on future shipments will be curtailed to bring the entire purchase at the commission's rate. The $2.33 rate is being advanced by the Government "on account" at present.

Oil quotations submitted, Mr. Daniels said, ranged from $1.58 to $1.86 a barrel, delivered at Port Arthur, although the present rate is 89 cents a barrel at that point. The department directed the producers to fill its orders for 50,000,000 barrels, leaving the question of price to be determined by the trade commission.

Berlin Papers Raise "Ad" Rates.

BERLIN, June 17, (via London, June 18.)—Twenty of the leading newspapers of Berlin publish announcements of an increase in advertising rates on account of the rising cost of raw materials and of production in general. The newspapers also have narrowed the advertising columns, of which there are now seven instead of six to the page.

RIPWOOD

Low enough in front to be comfortable; high enough in back to be correct in style. "Ripwood" is *the* collar for warm days.

E&W
EARL & WILSON
15 cent
Collars
The best Style is your Style

TRAIN HIT AUTO, TWO DEAD.

Chauffeur Did Not Heed Flagman's Second Warning at Crossing.

Two men were killed instantly at Dumont, N. J., when an express train on the West Shore Railroad struck an automobile which Pancrasio Grassi of 352 East Sixty-ninth Street was driving to the home of Miss Mary Conitiello, near the railroad crossing. Miss Conitiello, who was standing on her porch, saw the flagman stop the automobile so that a long freight train might pass. When the last car had passed the crossing, the chauffeur, James La Salle, started across the tracks, heedless of the second warning of the flagman and of the screams of the girl, who saw the express approaching. Both men were killed instantly.

Harry Bloodgood, a costumer, of 145 West Forty-fifth Street was driving his automobile on Jackson Avenue at Woodside, L. I., when he collided with a car belonging to Payne Whitney and driven by Mr. Whitney's chauffeur, Clifford Shea of Manhasset. Mr. Bloodgood swung his car out to avoid a truck immediately in front of his car without noticing that the Whitney automobile was approaching rapidly from the opposite direction. Because of an excavation on the edge of the roadway the cars were not able to swing far enough out to avoid striking each other a glancing blow. The Whitney car turned over, seriously injuring Shea, while Mr. Bloodgood and his wife were thrown out of their machine. All were taken to the St. John's Hospital at Long Island City, where it was said that Mr. Bloodgood had probable internal injuries. Mrs. Bloodgood had a fractured leg and a probable fracture of the skull.

AIR FALL KILLS AMERICAN.

B. R. Woodworth Dies in France—Lincoln Chatkoff Injured.

PARIS, June 18.—The Paris Herald says that "Benny" Woodworth of San Francisco, chief of the first section of the American Ambulance Field Service, has been killed, and Lincoln Chatkoff of New York City, pilot in the Lafayette Escadrille, dangerously wounded in an airplane accident.

Woodworth went to the headquarters of the Lafayette Escadrille in Champagne Friday evening and met his friend Chatkoff there. They decided to fly over to visit some comrades at the camp of "The Storks," Captain Guynemer's squadron, six miles away. Chatkoff rose to a height of 150 feet and began to execute a series of evolutions, beginning with several spirals and then nose-diving toward the earth.

Witnesses say that when near the ground the pilot seemed to make an effort to right the machine in order to rise again. Chatkoff either miscalculated the distance or something went wrong with the apparatus, for the machine never altered its course, but plunged headlong and buried its nose in the earth.

Woodworth was killed instantly, one of his legs being severed and the other crushed. He also suffered other severe injuries. Chatkoff was injured internally, his skull was fractured, and he suffered other wounds. He is in a critical condition.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—Benjamin R. Woodworth, 30 years old, whose death in an airplane accident is reported from Paris, was the son of Mrs. Ruth Woodworth of San Francisco, and a great-grandson of Samuel Woodworth, author of "The Old Oaken Bucket." He enlisted two years ago in the American Ambulance Corps. When America declared war he became an aviator, and was made a Lieutenant.

Woodworth was in San Francisco last Fall and gave illustrated lectures on the war, returning to the front in October. He once lived in Boston.

STATE CENSUS FALLS OFF.

Director Goodrich Warns Against Waiting Until the Last Moment.

State census registration fell off yesterday and Director E. P. Goodrich after a tour of inspection said that if persons were holding off until the last minute before filling out their blanks there will be a tremendous rush that is going to test to the uttermost the force of volunteer registrars.

"There were probably 150,000 registrations in New York City today," said Mr. Goodrich. "If we are going to register a million and a half persons in the next six days we ought to register at least 250,000 a day. The organization of volunteer workers is now running smoothly, we have plenty of supplies for all, and very few complaints have been received today."

Mr. Goodrich said some persons, while perfectly willing to answer questions, have refused to sign, being under the impression that to do so commits them for military service. The registrars have explained that the signing of a blank is not enrolling for the country's defense, and in some cases the objectors signed. As soon as the census books are closed the director intends to begin legal proceedings against those who have not registered, and it is probable, from present estimates, that thousands of men and women will find they will have to face the consequences for their evasion of the census law.

War Benefits for Enlisted Jews.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 18.—The remission of dues of all members of the Independent Order of Brith Sholem, who enlist in war service, was decided upon by a special committee of the thirteenth annual convention tonight. It was also decided that enlisted members shall still be eligible to death and permanent disability benefits.

Officers were elected as follows: Grand Master, Dr. L. S. Rubinsohn of Philadelphia; Grand Secretary, Martin O. Levy, Philadelphia; Grand Treasurer, I. Rosenbaum, Philadelphia, and Max Stark, New York, Grand Trustee.

Charles M. Schwab,[1] J. Ogden Armour,[2] Booth Tarkington,[3] Senator Burton,[4] Frank Vanderlip,[5] Harry G. Peterman,[6] Alexander Graham Bell,[7] Dr. Richard C. Cabot,[8] Dean Schneider,[9] Theodore N. Vail,[10] Russell H. Conwell[11] and hundreds of others[12] whose names must be unknown, but whose stories have been quoted and reprinted from ocean to ocean

These men dipped their pens into the current of their own lives and wrote words that put a holy discontent into the souls of thousands

THESE men, and others like them, have told in The AMERICAN MAGAZINE what they have found out about the problem of living. Each told his own story—for every man has at least one story—and each story so told had something in it for everyone else—as the sequel proved.

For what we are really interested in is ourselves—*our* lives, *our* health, *our* incomes, *our* families, *our* jobs. As a natural corollary to these interests, we have the liveliest curiosity about other men. What would *they* do in a situation like ours? What *did* they do? There you have it—

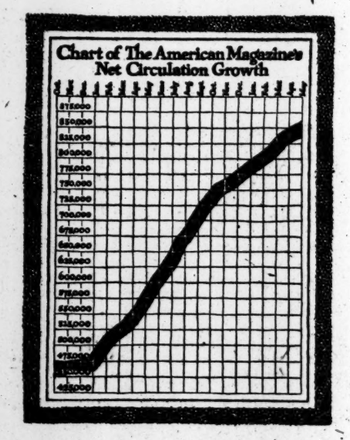
Biography and Autobiography

This recipe for The AMERICAN MAGAZINE is self-perpetuating. It rests on the things that really matter to its readers. Its readers have responded in the only way that counts—by buying it. The AMERICAN MAGAZINE is pulling—pulling with an even, steady, strong-armed strength. It is a new kind of magazine with a field of its own—a field it has made its own, and which is made up of human beings that are alive, curious, discontented, ambitious and successful. The present rate for space is far too low—but what can we do? We can't hold the magazine down. We can't raise the rate again—yet.

Is it necessary to say more?

The chapter and verse:

[1] "SUCCEEDING WITH WHAT YOU HAVE"—November, 1916. [2] "ARMOUR MEN WHO HAVE GOT AHEAD"—March 1917. [3] "NIP-SKILLIONS"—January 1917. [4] "THE MAN WITH THE MIRACLE MEMORY"—March 1916. [5] "THE WORLD IS MINE"—March 1916. [6] "WHAT MAKES A GOOD SALESMAN"—April 1916. [7] "YOUNG MAN—GET AN IDEA OF YOUR OWN"—June 1916. [8] "BETTER DOCTORING FOR LESS MONEY"—April 1916. [9] "ARE YOU A SQUARE PEG IN A ROUND HOLE?"—April 1917. [10] "THE KIND OF MEN THAT VAIL AND GARY PICK"—January 1917. [11] "WHAT YOU CAN DO WITH YOUR WILL POWER"—April 1916. [12] "GETTING AND HOLDING A JOB"—March 1916; "HOW I DOUBLED MY LIFE"—March 1916; "HOW I LEARNED THAT TO DO BUSINESS I MUST KNOW PEOPLE"—January 1917; "THE MAN WHO FELT ABUSED"—September 1916, "HOW I MADE THEM HIRE ME"—July 1916; "WHEN SUCCESS HUNG IN THE BALANCE"—February 1917.



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